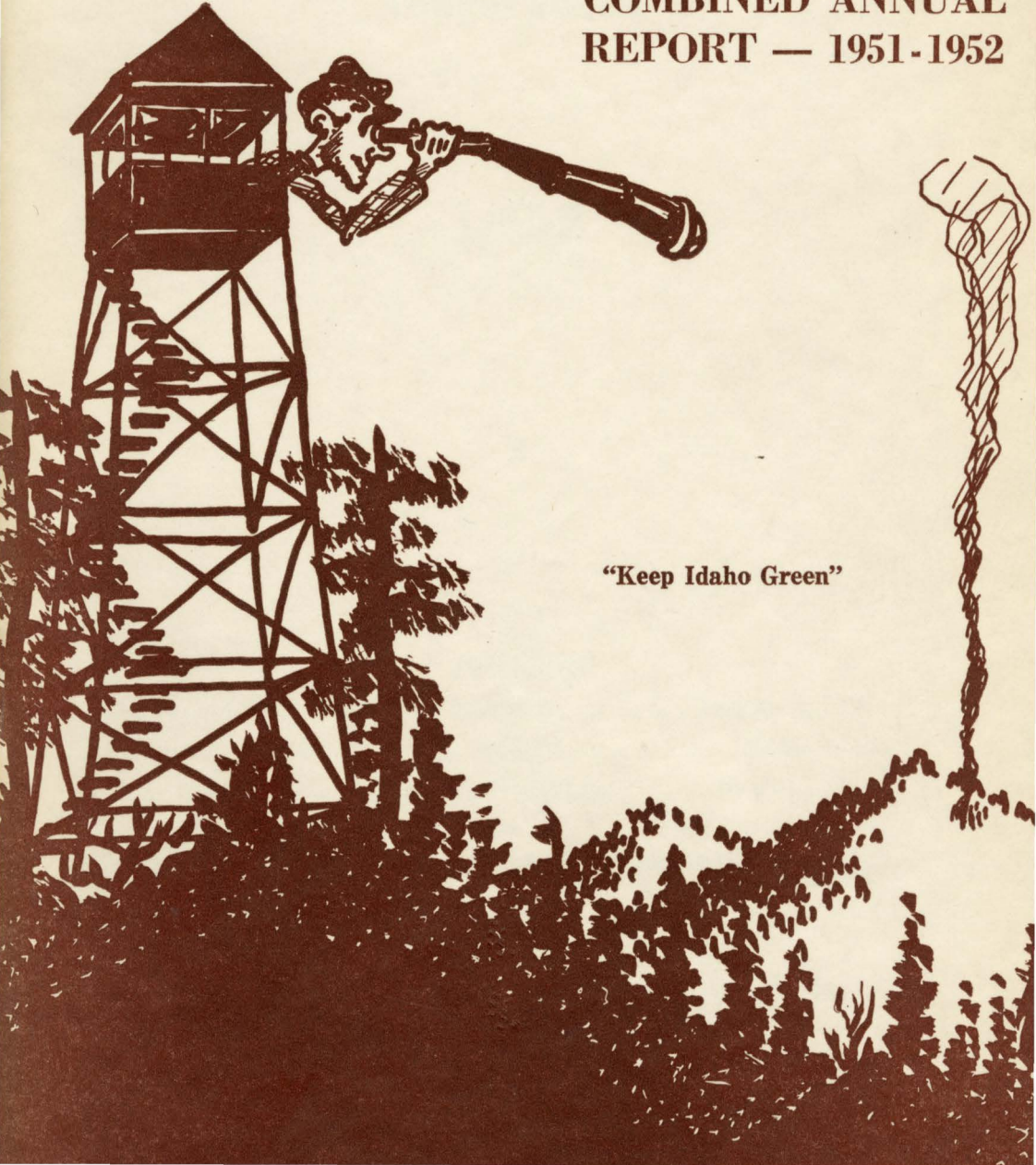


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POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

COMBINED ANNUAL
REPORT — 1951-1952



"Keep Idaho Green"

Potlatch Timber Protective Association


Annual Report

1952



OFFICERS

George W. Beardmore, President Lewiston, Idaho
Roger L. Guernsey, Vice-President Boise, Idaho
Adrian G. Nelson, Secretary-Treasurer Orofino, Idaho
A. B. Curtis, Chief Fire Warden Orofino, Idaho



DIRECTORS

G. W. Beardmore R. L. Guernsey R. G. Sackerson
J. S. Barron L. J. Davis

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Official Directory

Potlatch Timber Protective Association

1952

OFFICERS

- George W. Beardmore, *President*Lewiston, Idaho
- Roger L. Guernsey, *Vice-President*Boise, Idaho
- Adrian G. Nelson, *Secretary-Treasurer*Orofino, Idaho
- George Hudson, *Ass't. Secretary-Treasurer*Potlatch, Idaho
- A. B. Curtis, *Chief Fire Warden*Orofino, Idaho

DIRECTORS

- George W. Beardmore Lewiston, Idaho
- Roger L. Guernsey Boise, Idaho
- R. G. Sackerson Seattle, Washington
- J. S. Barron Spokane, Washington
- L. J. Davis Sandpoint, Idaho

COMMITTEE ON FIRE PROTECTION

- Roger L. Guernsey, *Chairman* Boise, Idaho
- Roger Billings Newport, Washington
- John W. Titcomb Potlatch, Idaho

AUDITING COMMITTEE

- Roger Guernsey, *Chairman* Boise, Idaho
- George W. Beardmore Lewiston, Idaho
- Roger Billings Newport, Washington

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

- George W. Beardmore, *Chairman* Lewiston, Idaho
- Roger Guernsey Boise, Idaho
- L. J. Davis Sandpoint, Idaho

1952 Report of the Fire Warden

Orofino, Idaho
December 31, 1952

Officers and Members:

POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

I hereby submit my annual report as Chief Fire Warden of the Potlatch Timber Protective Association for the period of December 1, 1951 to November 30, 1952, both dates inclusive.

FIRE SEASON

The 1952 fire season on the Potlatch Timber Protective Association was undoubtedly the longest and driest in the history of the Association. Rainfall received in the spring and early summer was slightly more than average while July through November weather conditions developed a severe fire season and prolonged it to an unprecedented late date.

The first fire of record occurred on June 9 and the last on November 6. Nearly a 5 month period somewhat indicates the length of the season's activity. From July 1 until November 11, a period of 133 days, but 1.52 inches of rain fell.

In spite of the unusual dryness for such a long period, only 40 fires were reported. This is considerably less than the average number of fires received over many years.

Of the total fires received, 25 were caused by lightning, with no loss of forest type land. The balance of the fires, 15 in number, were variously caused, with hunters responsible for 8 fires being the largest individual cause of fires other than lightning. In all, there was a total loss of $5\frac{1}{4}$ acres of forest land burned and no loss to valuable timber stands. The $5\frac{1}{4}$ acre loss was confined to 1 acre of cut over land, $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres of brush and grass and 2 acres of reproduction. This total represents one of our best years on record as far as loss is concerned. All of the above acreage loss was a result of hunter carelessness.

The 1952 fire season reached its peak of activity the second week of September when 10 fires were started by several local dry electrical storms. In each instance, electrical storms responsible for the total of 25 fires or more than half of the season's total, were well scattered storms and not as intense or severe in nature as has been experienced in some former years. Considering the very dry conditions

that prevailed during late summer, it is felt that our Association was fortunate that electrical storms were not more wide spread and intense.

It is the opinion of this writer, however, that dry fuels were responsible for a very high percentage of sets from lightning strikes.

On account of the unusual dryness, at the termination of the regular closed fire season set by Idaho Law on September 30, Governor Jordan was asked to extend it by proclamation until October 15. Another proclamation on that date, extended fire season until the end of October and then again on November 1 to the 15th of November. The three extensions of closed fire season by the Governor's proclamation, is unprecedented in Idaho forest history. On August 9, by proclamation of the Governor, critical fire danger areas of the forest were closed to entry without a permit. Travel routes to safe recreation and fishing country were kept open for the convenience of the public.

FIRE WEATHER

Fire weather during the months of June to October may be reviewed by examination of the following Precipitation Chart. The months of October and November are included herewith to present the information on late fall weather and indicates unusual conditions.

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
May .....	.87	3.30	1.26	1.57	6.22	1.93	1.60	1.71	3.34
June	2.54	1.24	3.18	4.19	4.54	1.83	4.76	2.16	3.80
July .....	.11	.12	.95	.27	5.11	.33	1.35	.93	.30
August	1.17	.61		.38	1.16	.07	.30	.46	.42
September	2.38	3.49	1.69	2.41	1.12	2.31	.37	1.51	.49
October									.07
November									1.00**
* Totals	7.07	8.76	7.08	8.82	18.15	6.47	8.38	6.77	

* Fire Season only—(June through September)

**Date of November Proclamation only to 18th.

The above information is compiled from records obtained at the Elk River Weather Station. Precipitation would, of course, vary over other parts of the Association's area.

HUNTING SEASON

During late September and October hunting season, with its great influx of hunters after big game, created a problem and a hazard unknown to our forests. Several fires occurred as a result of people who apparently were not aware of the fire danger. They mixed too much carelessness with their recreation, or were inconsiderate and not appreciative of Idaho's forest resources.

Hunting season opened with very warm, summer-like weather on October 1. Many hunters were expecting a postponement and extension of the season and would have preferred hunting in colder and damper weather when dust and flies do not create problems in the handling of wild meat. Adjoining states delayed hunting seasons to provide reasonable and practical hunting conditions. Idaho failed to take into consideration conditions, or did not see conditions in



FIRE BREAK OR GUARD

This fire guard was prepared on the East fork of Potlatch Creek on lands owned by Potlatch Forests, Inc.

This guard was constructed as a precautionary measure around two plots containing approximately eighty-seven acres that are to be broadcast burned during the summer of 1953. The purpose of the broadcast burn is to rid the area of slash, disease, ribbies, etc., preparatory to planting White Pine.

The area was logged during the winter of 1950-1951.

the same light, and permitted hunting season to open on schedule which imperiled the forest resources. In spite of the difficult situation, I am very happy to report that I had nearly perfect cooperation with most hunting groups and only a few were responsible for our fire difficulties.

I feel that the Game Commission should be considerate of the problems of those who are charged with the responsibility of fire protection. A closer working and planning relationship for the protection of our forest resources is obviously necessary. Certainly the State's forest resources are entitled to the best consideration that can be given.

This problem has been discussed with game officials and further review is anticipated early in 1953 so that future occurrence of a dry hunting season may be avoided.

MAINTENANCE WORK

Maintenance work of the Association's trails, telephone lines, roads, look out systems, and other improvements started early with favorable weather and was in good shape when fire season developed.

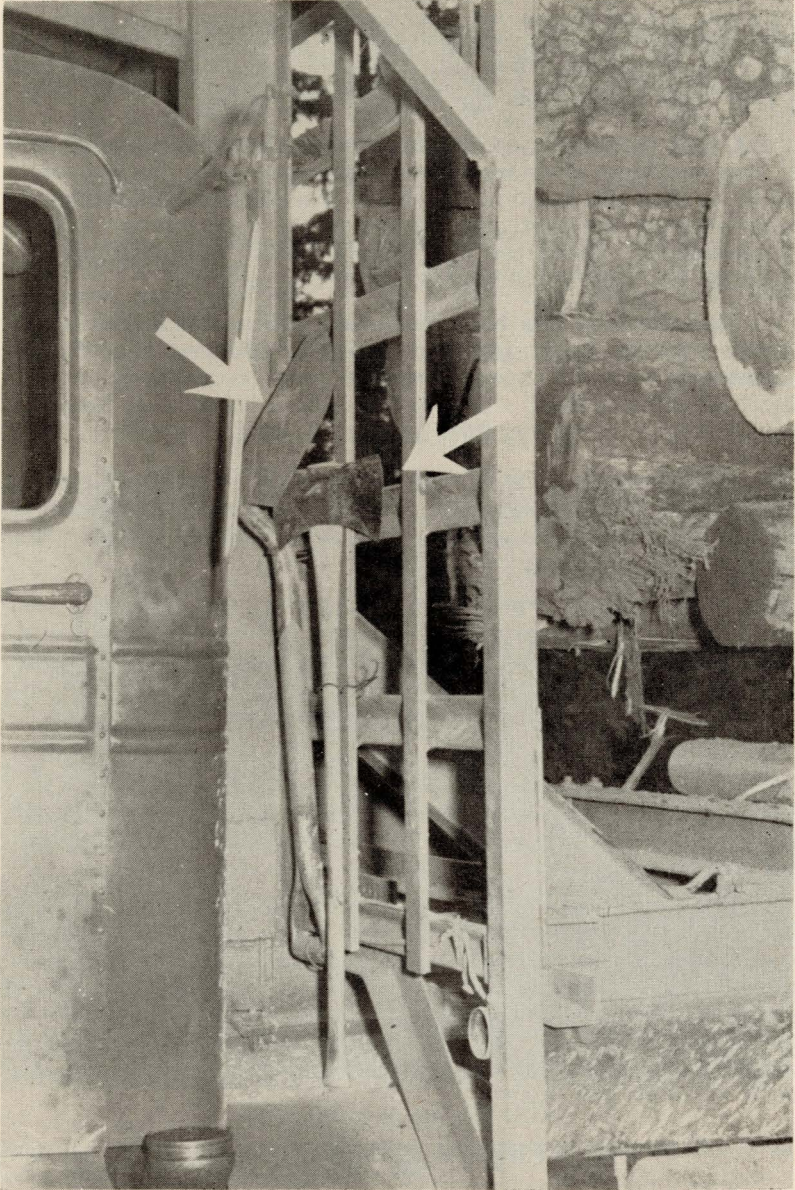
One look out structure was completely repaired this year and with minor exceptions, our towers are now in good usable condition. One tower remains in very poor condition and several other towers need to receive minor repairs which will be taken care of during the 1953 work program.

All principal roads were graded, ditched where needed, culverts repaired and several bridges replaced with new and better structures. With heavy public use of some roads, the job of maintenance is becoming an item of considerable importance.

The maintenance of the Association telephone system holds as much importance as ever since the installation of radio and has been kept in good repair. Association lines were brushed out and minor location improvements made in some instances. The same situation is true with regard to our many miles of trails which still must be kept in usable condition regardless of the ever increasing miles of road being built through the years.

PRE - SUPPRESSION

A very large turn over of employees each year seems unavoidable. Our chief source of workers, other than a few regular local workers who return each year, are high school and college boys recruited from widespread areas. Some student workers come from far away Midwestern states and a few from Eastern areas. A small percentage, perhaps 30% of



FIRE TOOLS ON LOGGING TRUCK

Tools in excellent location wired to Bang Board of the truck. It would be very simple to weld brackets at this location to make the tools more secure and much more readily accessible.

student workers, return for employment the 2nd or 3rd summer; while a few continue to return for work for a longer period.

To perfect an organization to carry on the various activities of our work, it is necessary to hold training schools to develop the young workers to their greatest capabilities. Our training school in 1952 was held at Elk River in conjunction with new employees of the Clearwater Timber Protective Association. This year five days were devoted to a very intensive training program to develop youthful workers into competent fire fighters, smokechasers and workers in various other jobs. Many new ideas are being worked out in the use of audio equipment, radio and airplane, to speed up our work in fire detection, location and action. I am pleased to state that I believe our efficiency has greatly improved over the past several years by employing several new ideas.

FIRE CONTROL IMPROVEMENTS — AIRPLANE AND RADIO

The use of the airplane has grown steadily and now is considered a very important tool for specific functions in fire detection and location work.

A method employed by directing ground crews over difficult terrain, has been developed. Planes equipped with audio equipment, as well as short wave radio, keep in contact and speak to crews on the ground regardless of forest density and terrain. Fires discovered by planes, which are not seen from occupied look out points have become easy projects for smokechasing crews. Many hours of time are often saved by air aid trained crews and these especially equipped planes.

Audio equipment frequently is used by the plane to intercept persons other than our own employees during times of emergency; for example, logging crews, fishermen and campers. Local people in backwoods areas are sometimes contacted and directed to a fire to serve as temporary emergency help.

PLANE PATROL DETECTION

Each day between the hours of 4:00 to 6:30 p.m., when fire hazard conditions justified it, a plane patrol was made over critical operating or logging areas. Other aerial detection flights were made at various times of the day when situations demanded. Between the routine high hazard area check flights, and other observations made for general detection, the Association area was covered through the dangerous burning hours of each day.

This year a maximum of 4 key look out points were oper-

ated, except for occasional patrol to other points to check areas following electrical storm occurrences. Our detection cost this year has been therefore reduced by the saving of 5 to 7 units.

I believe the saving reflected in the use of a few key look outs combined with the air detection is sound business and that it is more efficient than our former all look out detection.

An observation of interest on the use of the airplane for fire detection, is that in 1952 the airplane was first to report 14 fires, which represents 35% of the total. Regular established and occupied look outs were first to report 8 fires or 20%. The balance of fires reported in our season's total or 18, for 45%, were first discovered by individuals or persons, our own employees and others. Many of these latter were pre and post season occurrences during times of lower fire danger.



LARSON AIRFIELD

With increased use of the airplane in fire protection work, such as spotting fires, leading crews to fires, and dropping supplies, more and better landing fields are a necessity.

Picture shows the Larson Field improved. Additional runway has been provided by removal of brush and trees thereby adding several hundred yards for landing and take off. Smoothing and grading have made it into a first class field for regular fire protection work as well as an emergency field back into the woods. Length 3000'.

Of the \$3,785.82 representing total cost of plane use, approximately \$2,958.72 is chargeable to flight primarily for detection. This represents a cost of \$211.33 per fire for detection by air. The cost of look out operation approximated \$3,152.72 which represents a cost of approximately \$394.09 for each fire if all look out time should be charged to fire detection only.

This is hardly a fair comparison, however, since a look out performs other duties such as maintenance work on telephone lines, roads and trails; act as telephone operators in some instances and at other times, during short periods when the fire danger is down, may leave his post to perform other work.

It must be recognized that there are certain definite arguments in favor of each of the two methods of detection. Look outs are always on duty, and as long as the radio or telephone is in operation, act as an important source of information on fire behavior and charting of electrical storms. The plane may stay in the area only a limited time and may or may not see a fire at time of occurrence. The plane's chief function seems to be the pilot's ability to check deep canyons, blind areas, unseen by established look out points, and to observe closely certain local areas where an intensive study may be needed. Close study of high hazard critical areas, detailed information on fire location, the fuel in which a fire may be burning or is about to burn, number of men required to control the fire, equipment requirements, food and material supply and information on fire behavior during time of control are all important duties of a good airplane operation.

The plane has performed great service in picking up "Sleepers" or very small fires at their incipience. There have been instances where early plane detection has initiated action on a fire that could have been costly and serious, should the fire not have been seen until a later hour by an occupied lookout. Early detection, prompt and efficient action is a "MUST" in good fire prevention.

BREAKDOWN OF AIRPLANE USE—PTPA—1952

COST FOR:

Detection	\$2,958.72
Fire Buzzing	285.25
Miscellaneous Surveys	167.65
Food and Equipment Cargo Drops	127.35
Other Services, Personnel Transport, etc.....	246.85
TOTAL	\$3,785.82

FIRE PLANS

In fire prevention work, as in all other fields of endeavor, a considerable amount of planning is necessary. Such planning acquaints personnel with the problems at hand, uncovers certain deficiencies in an organization and generally points up the organization enabling it to operate more efficiently.

With over 75 forest operations upon Association lands, each may become a good protector or a menace to the forest, depending upon the constructive planning of the fire warden. Fire planning with cooperators is largely a matter of education and guidance by the protection agency.

We have found our cooperators eager and willing to be helpful in fire prevention, and that most operators seek only the protection agency's guidance. To point the way, our Association has actively embarked upon the following program.

With the help of one seasonal assistant, plus other occasional help, forest operators were visited by the Association Fire Inspector to organize and outline the duties of forest operators and to implement a more effective and coordinated fire control effort.

In working out a detailed plan with each group, whether large or small, all workers were carefully screened to see that each was oriented in his proper field whether he be a dozer operator, a sawyer, or a truck driver. Fire fighting groups of men were selected and their names placed upon the camp plan which was posted on the camp bulletin board, in the foreman's office, District Fire Wardens' and dispatchers' offices as well as the office of the Chief Fire Warden. Equipment and machines which might be available on fire control were also recorded in the plan. Other information is indicated to show units of man power subject to call during an emergency and their priority or order of selection. Data so obtained makes a valuable catalog of man power and equipment available for fire protection and suppression.

INSPECTION

Inspection of deficiencies pointing out existing fire hazards in camps and mills started early in the fire season and continued until fire season ended. Included in approximately 50 forest operations in the district were 8 saw mills in production, plus 3 which were idle.

Inspection of these operations are necessarily time consuming. All operations were visited by the Chief Warden or his assistant several times during the season. Special

concern was given to the following items, all considered important:



TOOL CACHE

This is an example of the type of box used and the contents. These are conveniently placed at all forest operations and plainly marked so that all may know the contents. This contains tools for Twenty-five men:

- 6 Shovels
- 6 Double Bitted axes
- 6 Pulaskis
- 4 Grubhoes
- 2 Cross Cut saws complete with handles
- 4 Wedges
- 2 Hammers.

1. Proper location, size and construction of all fire tool caches. Fire tools in many instances are furnished free of charge by the Association, except in cases of loss. In such instances a charge is made. All tool caches are contained in specially prepared wooden boxes built to stand rough use, be water resistant and sealed by a self locking type metal seal which can be opened only by breaking. Each tool cache is numbered serially for property identification and contains ample warning signs that it is for fire purposes only.

2. Close check on smoking regulations. Smoking is permitted only at patrol places in critical areas and such areas as camp locations and improved areas where logging slash

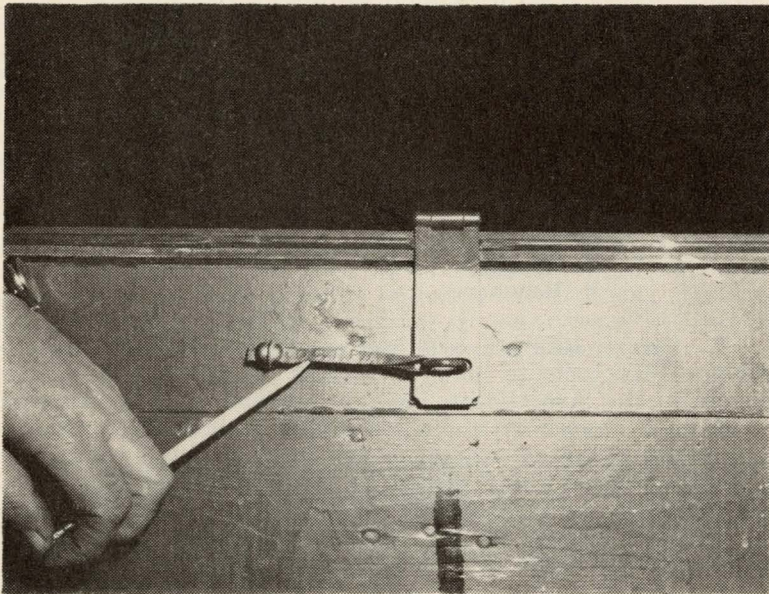
and debris is safely removed. Smoking regulations have differed somewhat over previous regulations of "No Smoking" in slash areas.

3. Spark arresters are necessary upon all gas combustion motors used in logging areas. Some consideration has been given to diesel motors due to studies by the University of Idaho Engineering School, which indicate that the danger of fire from the exhaust of diesel equipment is very remote.

4. Fire tools on equipment such as skidding and dozer tractors, jammers, logging trucks, logging trains, speeders, etc., are necessary and required.

5. Saw mill burners, exhaust stacks, power plants and hazardous equipment are looked over carefully to correct dangerous conditions.

6. Gasoline chain saws are on the increase in all logging and forest operations. At the present time there are well over 250 units in use on the Association area. Fires develop from their use, through various practices and operations, when safety measures are not closely watched. Principal reasons for fires resulting from chain saw operations are:



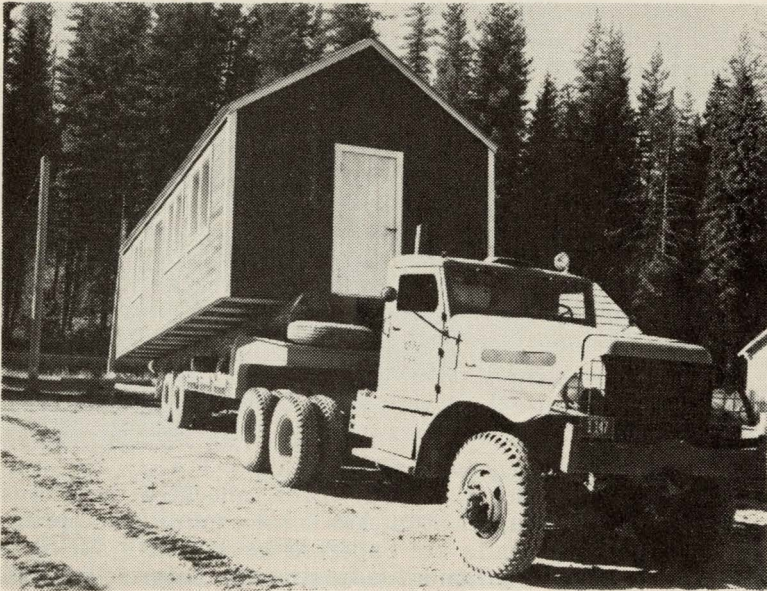
Showing Official Seal of the Association. This is a self locking device placed on all Association Fire Tool Caches. This discourages opening of the Cache for any reason except fire use.

1. Hot muffler and exhaust manifold apparatus coming in contact with dry forest fuels.
2. Hot exhaust comes in contact with fuels, especially in cases where muffler has been removed from saw.
3. Carbon blast discharges.
4. Leaking and spilled gasoline from fuel tank and during refueling operation.
5. Backfiring of motor, particularly at time motor is started.

Inspection of chain saw operations has reduced fire occurrence. We have requested employees to remove saws not properly equipped, and to discharge persons who are careless in their work. Several other measures have been adopted to reduce the danger of fire.

Two important requirements other than good maintenance and operation of machines are:

1. Operator must have in his possession, and not attached to the saw, a small fire extinguisher. This is pri-



HEAVY HAULING

This is all done by our heavy duty transport which consists of a big White truck and an especially built trailer. It can easily move a house or a heavy bull-dozer as the need arises.

marily to put out fires in the gasoline supply, or on saw apparatus caused from spilled gasoline.

2. Operator must have with him and readily available a shovel in good condition. The shovel is considered by many people, including the writer, to be the best tool for emergency fire fighting.

A survey was made this fall of all known power saw operations to determine, if possible, the opinion of operators on the subject of corrective measures, number of small fires started and put out by operators not reported to protection authorities, and suggestions on improvements. In all, 53 replies were received with many worth while suggestions. Also, 2 fires were reported which had been put out by saw operators and not previously reported.

One power saw fire was started which required help from the Association crews to put out.

NEW EQUIPMENT

Radio

The Association radio operation was vastly improved this year with the addition of V. H. F. radio.

To get the equipment in operation this year two frequencies assigned to the State Forester were successfully used. The new radio system works almost entirely through relay stations built on Elk Butte Lookout on the Potlatch Association and Shanghai Lookout on the Clearwater Association. All portable, mobile and fixed stations transmit on 172.225 M. C. to the relay stations which broadcast to all receivers on 159.45 M. C. In the absence of power facilities at each of the relay stations, batteries with wind chargers and other battery charging equipment were used. The new V. H. F. system performed splendidly and greatly improved our communications.

One minor complication developed in the over use of the frequencies since they were shared with the State Forester's operations.

An application has been filed with the F. C. C. for other frequencies which have already been allocated to Forest Conservation. Our application has local committee approval and construction permits are expected in the early spring to permit our minor equipment adjustments before the 1953 fire season.

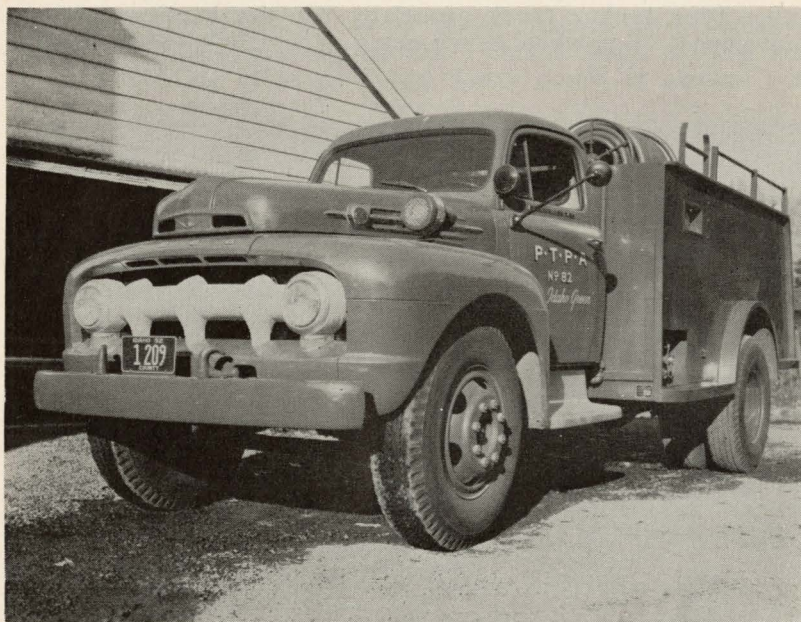
Water Equipment

Many miles of excellent logging roads are being built each year into and around logging operations by industry.

Such roads are very fine speed ways over which tanker trucks may be quickly deployed during times of fire difficulties.

Our greatest fire danger lies in slash areas and the use of water equipment, made possible by good road facilities, is another progressive step in our protection program.

For the past several years the subject of tanker equipment has been under consideration. Much information was obtained by a study of the subject and conferences with protection officials in other forest regions with similar problems. As a result, several types of tanker equipment have been acquired, briefly as follows: New F-8 Ford chassis trucks which carry 1,000 gallons of water and equipment with a very good midship mounted pump operated by a power take off from the truck motor were secured. These



THE LATEST IN FIRE FIGHTING PUMPER EQUIPMENT

Installed on a 1952 Ford F-8 chassis this pumper tanker fire truck is capable of great fire control work.

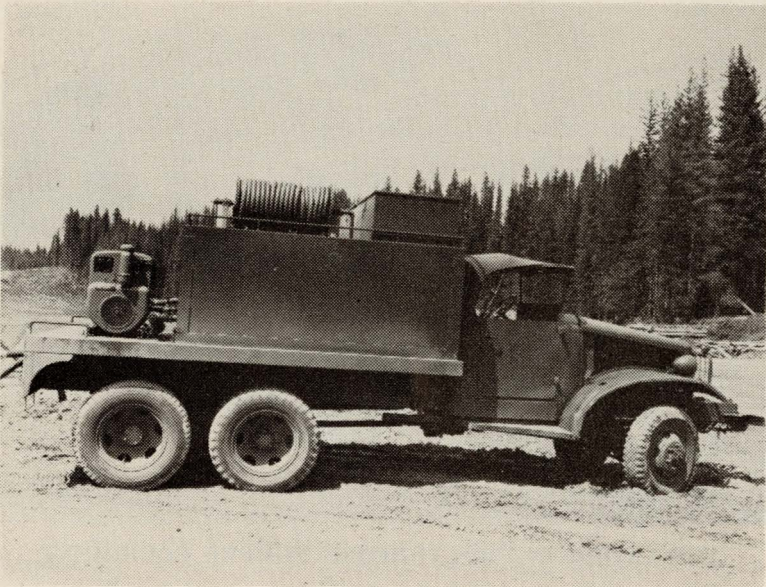
They are equipped with 2 speed axles and have a very short wheel base to make them a versatile machine on good roads or where the going is tough over steep logging roads, etc.

The tankers have a 1000 gallon water supply and are equipped with 2 high pressure hose lines as well as 3 discharge lines at lower pressure. The water supply is replenished by self contained suction equipment that can draft water from any pond, stream, or water source.

versatile units which have a short wheel base are very powerful and capable of speed on good roads as well as the ability to climb very steep grades and work in areas of difficult travel conditions. Two high pressure lines operating at 600 pounds and 3 hose lines of lower pressure are possible. The units are equipped to pump from the tank to the fire, from a water source to the tank or from a water source to the fire. The first unit was received early enough this summer to be used on several fires where it served as expected and saved many unknown dollars of value. Other units were not received until late this year for reasons beyond our control. The F-8 units carry a complete set of hand tools and emergency equipment.

Logging Type Tanker

The problem of distance to travel on time to get to a fire is always very important. A plan of developing a logging type tanker truck especially for the logging job was developed. Six wheel drive army type trucks were secured



A RUGGED FIRE FIGHTER

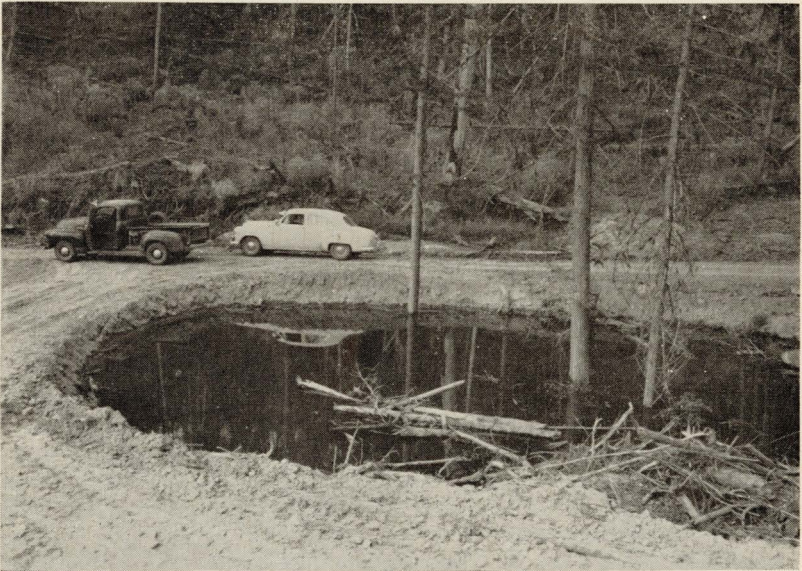
This shows a converted Army 6 x 6 truck complete with Slip-on unit Tank and Pump. The Tank holds 1,000 gallons of water which is delivered at 300 pounds pressure by an Edwards Gear pump which is driven by a four cylinder gasoline engine. It is equipped with a live hose reel as well as two soft lines. In addition, are tools for twenty-five men.

This unit can negotiate even the worst roads during our fire season.

to be stationed at all times during fire season with logging cache and other emergency equipment. The pump, motor and steel were received from a manufacturer with much of the fabrication and construction being completed in the Ascrews at the location of their work. This plan permits the use of the equipment almost immediately at the location of our greatest critical areas. One thousand gallon tanks are used for this type truck with independent motor for pump operation. The entire unit can be quickly shifted from one truck to another and is referred to as slip-on equipment.

The slip-on units like the F-8 units carry a complete tool cache and other emergency equipment. The pump, motor and steel were received from a manufacturer with much of the fabrication and construction being completed in the Association's own shops. We plan to acquire more of the logging type slip-on units so that all major logging areas of the Association will have this type of equipment.

With the expanded use of tanker trucks the problem of water supply becomes significant. This problem is being met by the building of many cheap water ponds in stream bot-



EMERGENCY WATER SUPPLY

Water ponds such as this are being constructed in natural drainage areas to store up water to be used in connection with our present tanker program. This one is located in the Camp "Y" area which has no natural supply of water available for filling of tanker trucks. We are endeavoring to use natural depressions beside existing roads or in a draw which the road crosses. This produces the pond at a lesser cost and makes it readily accessible for tanker truck drafting.

toms and water courses in and about areas where they may be most desirable. Water tanker supply outfits, which carry 4 to 5 thousand gallons of water, are being developed and several were in use during the past season.

It is my opinion that the development of water equipment is a very good step in the proper direction. Water on fire may never be considered as all that is necessary to put fire out but it is certainly a most helpful medium in control. Many large costly fires could have been held to small ones in past years had water equipment been possible.

IMPROVEMENTS

Many miles of low standard fire control roads were built this summer. Much thought and study was given to our fire control road plans to keep location where it would be of greatest value. Such roads are built primarily to put men and equipment into potentially vulnerable areas of fire danger. In order to keep construction costs down, locations usually follow the ridge tops.

Considerable improvement was made on the Larson Cabin air strip.

One large equipment storage shed was built at Elk River with room for storage of 10 pieces of large or 20 pieces of small equipment.

Other smaller improvement projects were completed this season which are too numerous or of insufficient importance to relate in this report.

SLASH DISPOSAL

Since its 6th year of enactment, Idaho Forest Law, described as HB 80 Chapter 74 and termed as the Forest Management Act, has reached full grown importance in Idaho forestry affairs. This law, a product of the cooperative effort of industry and state forest leaders, has gained material recognition and might well be termed as the most outstanding forest law in the history of our state. The act has provided tremendous possibilities in the field of forest protection and forest management, and could well be the fore-runner or model for further legislation to solve other forest management problems.

In carrying out the work of hazard removal or elimination, which might well be expressed as hazard management, many practices have been tried. In putting into operation the various practices and managements of slash hazards, the plans are first approved by the State Cooperative Board of Forestry, which board determines policy. Idaho's progressive



FALL BRUSH BURNING

Scenes of the burning of brush piled during summer months. Such burning removes the high hazard of the refuse brush lying in the woods in years to come. These were hand piled brush piles. Lower picture shows good results.

mindful Board of Forestry, fully aware of needy improvements with the rapidly changing times, has been most alert and forward thinking in its decisions.

To carry on this work in the field, such practices as pile and burn are being discarded except in certain situations where circumstances demand. The preferred practice is to retain slash, if it can be reasonably protected, so as to hold the moisture, retard erosion, return nutriment to the soil, retard the germination and growth of current and other host plants of the White Pine blister rust disease. This practice appears to have merit.

Much thought and study have been given to improve the handling of slash. Such practices as lop and scatter the fuel, pile or bunch with machines and burn when weather conditions permit, or do nothing with slash except protect it intensively, are becoming more common. In the intensive protection program the Forest Management Funds are used for purchase of such equipment as tanker trucks, dozers, water equipment, radios, automotive equipment, and to intensify protection by using extra guards over certain prescribed areas.

The activities under the Forest Management Act on the Potlatch Association reach new high levels of activity each year. Eighty-six compliances have been issued to various operators in logs, lumber and cedar pole products since the 1949 enactment of this law. Cash bonds have been posted by 18 operators who selected the choice of posting a cash bond rather than entering into a contract to obtain compli-

1952 Calendar Year Production

Logs and Cedar Pole Production and Money Received — Forest Management Act

Total log production from operators holding contracts with F.M.A.....	148,773,652 B.F.	
Dollars received above.....		\$112,980.01
Total log production from Compliance or Cash Bond Operators	3,977,690 B.F.	
Dollars received above		\$ 3,942.58
Total Log Production	152,751,342 B.F.	
Total Money Received, logs		\$116,922.59
Cedar Pole Production, 35' and longer—rate .56 1/4		33,584 Pcs.
Cedar Pole Production, 30' and shorter—rate .25		5,745 Pcs.
Total Cedar Pole Production		39,329 Pcs.
Money received from Cedar Pole Production		\$ 20,327.27
*Total money received from Production, all Poles and Log Production		\$137,249.86

* A few small accounts for 1952 have not, at this writing, been reported.

ance during the same period of time. Most of the large number of cash bonds and compliances mentioned above were issued to small operators.

Twenty-five contracts are now active and in effect between the State of Idaho and the operator, whereby the operator deposits with the State Treasurer money for use by the State in accordance with terms of the act.

GRAZING

A very satisfactory grazing season was enjoyed by the Association sheep and cattle operators who were successful in obtaining summer allotments. Competition for good cattle ranges increased this year over the 1951 season and a few applications for ranges had to be turned down. While cattle ranges seem to be in strong demand and a shortage exists, some sheep allotments go unused.

Our revenue from the sheep operation was \$975.20, while cattle men paid \$2,708.50, for their summer grazing privileges. The above total fees collected amounted to \$3,683.70 which is the most collected for several years. The increased collection is partly explained by an increase of 25 cents per head on cattle. The current rate being \$1.75 per head on cattle and 35 cents for sheep, both rates being for the summer grazing season.

PUBLICITY

We have had very fine publicity during the year which has made the public more fire conscious.

The Governor's KEEP IDAHO GREEN committee has been the principle organization presenting fire prevention work to the public. The message KEEP IDAHO GREEN has been designed to reach all people in the State of Idaho.

The program has been so well planned that it would be difficult to be in any forested area any length of time before hearing or seeing the catchy slogan KEEP IDAHO GREEN. Highway signs, radio advertising, newspaper stories and ads have been highly successful in keeping Mr. Average Person very mindful of his fire protection responsibility. Full credit must also be given to such organizations as the Boy Scouts, Junior Chamber of Commerce, 4-H Club, and business people. The American Forest Products Industries and the U. S. Forest Service have been very active in releasing material through various channels to remind the public of the shameful waste because of fire carelessness.

It is a pleasure to report excellent cooperation from several newspapers which have extended help in publicizing fire news and fire publicity. Appreciation to the Lewiston Tribune

of Lewiston, Idaho, the Clearwater Tribune of Orofino, Idaho, The Spokesman Review and Spokane Chronicle of Spokane, Washington, the Daily Idahonian of Moscow, Idaho, for their good work is gratefully extended.

ROCEMMENDATIONS

1. This Association and others of the region have for many years exceeded all requirements of the Federal Clarke-McNary Law. Our annual expenditures with the inflated dollar have been on the increase while Clarke-McNary receipts have been on the decline in spite of equal or more Federal money being made available by Congress. This is due to the fact that more states are meeting the requirement of the Clarke-McNary law each year.

With the belief that the basic principal of Clarke-McNary reimbursement lies in encouragement to state and private protection agencies to advance the cause of protection, it is my feeling that those funds used by the Forest Management Act for protection purposes be made available for participation on the same formula as association protection funds.

2. Insect and disease damage to our forest areas has become serious and a major problem to forest management.

The Forest Management Act should be broadened so that a portion of these funds may be set aside in reserve for control of insect outbreaks, blister rust disease, pole blight and emergency salvage operations as a result of wind, fire and unforeseen situations or conditions which may effect forest management.

One large company has two or three logging camps within this association removing bug killed or infested timber. Several other operators are also doing some control removal. Bugs and disease are doing far more damage to our forests than are fires. In addition the dead trees and snags increase the fire hazard.

In concluding this report, I must state that I have never received as much cooperation and assistance as I have during the past long and difficult fire season. I am proud of our logging industry operators and the multitude of other cooperators who have willingly extended themselves far beyond expectations. This cooperation seems to have no limits and indeed makes an invaluable contribution to another successful fire year.

My thanks go to the Association staff and officers, committee heads, directors, State and Federal officials and others

for the time, thought, and guidance given in meeting the various problems that arise in an age of ever changing conditions.

Respectfully Submitted,

A. B. CURTIS,

Chief Fire Warden.

Report On Blister Rust Control Operations On the Potlatch Timber Protective Association — 1951-1952

Blister rust control was continued on the Potlatch Timber Protective Association for the 24th consecutive year. The work was conducted by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in cooperation with the State of Idaho and the Potlatch Timber Protective Association. During 1951, \$35,352 of federal funds and \$16,272 of state and private funds were expended. In 1952, \$48,363 of federal funds and \$19,182 of state and private funds were spent.

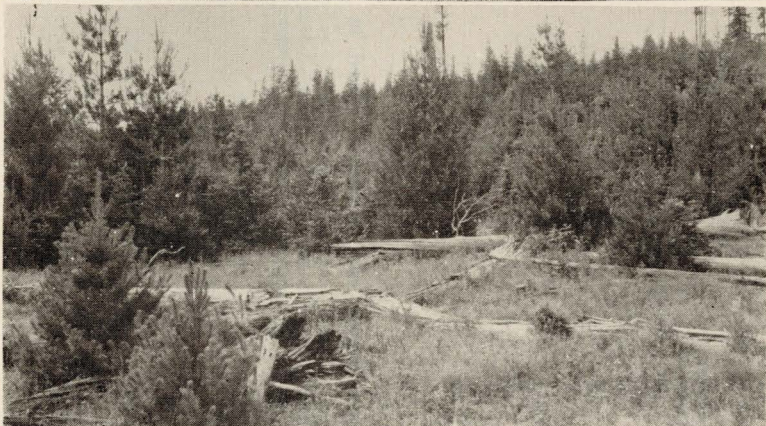
The 1951-52 cooperative control program consisted of two 50-man camps each year. The total accomplishments amounted to 3,070 acres of first working and 2,200 acres reworked. All control work was confined to the white pine pole and reproduction stands in the vicinity of Elk river and the selectivity logged areas on the East Fork of Potlatch Creek. Truck-mounted power sprayers were used to apply solutions of 2,4,5-T to ribes concentrations occurring on recently logged areas.

Annual funds available under the present program are sufficient to conduct blister rust control on only a small part of the 256,000 acres of high priority white pine lands in and adjacent to the Potlatch Timber Protective Association. Under the present program, cooperative control work on predominately state and private lands is limited to white pine units comprising 76,000 acres. Initial ribes eradication has been performed on 62,000 acres and rework on 46,000 acres. This work has placed 31,000 acres on maintenance. Surveys and analyses of the young white pine growth on the 76,000 acres indicate that a future yield of 1,320 million board feet

can be expected. The estimated future costs involved to complete protection from blister rust amount to \$1.30 per M compared to the average present stumpage value of \$28.

Progress is being made in coordinating blister rust control with timber management planning and practices on federal, state, and private holdings. It includes: (1) the selection of the areas where white pine will be grown and protected; (2) the application of cutting methods or silvicultural treatments which will reduce the ribes eradication problem and secure the natural restocking of the areas to white pine or prepare the ground for planting. Where these measures have been followed, the blister rust program has been greatly benefited.

HOMER J.. HARTMAN,
Area Leader,
Blister Rust Control
Bureau of Entomology
& Plant Quarantine



These three forest pictures taken from the same spot show the regenerative capacity of north Idaho's white pine lands. In a span of 20 years, through timely blister rust control and effective fire protection, the area has changed from one of apparent desolation to a thrifty well-stocked stand of white pine.

Table No. 1—Showing Fires by Causes, Extent of Loss, Class & Acreage Inside Association Boundary

	No. of Fires	Per Cent	Acres Burned	Loss M.B.F.	Loss Cedar Poles	A.	Class of Fires B.	C.
Lightning	25	63	0	0	0	25	0	0
Smokers	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Unknown	2	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
Railroad	2	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
Hunter	8	20	5.25	0	0	4	4	0
Miscellaneous	2	5	0	0	0	1	0	0
	<u>40</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>5.25</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>

Table No. 2 Showing Numbers, Types and Acreage Burned in Various Timber Types

Cause	Cut Over		Merchant. Timber		B. O. & Grass Land		Reproduction		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Lightning	20		4		1				25	
Smokers	1								1	
Unknown	2								2	
Railroad	2								2	
Hunter	3	1	2		2	2.25	1	2.00	8	5.25
Miscellaneous	1		1						2	
	<u>29</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>		<u>3</u>	<u>2.25</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2.00</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>5.25</u>

Table No. 3 FIRES IN FUEL TYPES

	Acres in Ass'n.	Percent of Ass'n. Area	No. of Areas	No. of Fires	Expected Percent	No. of Fires	Actual Percent
Extreme High	15,720	3.4	14	2	3.4	3	7.5
High	26,480	5.7	25	3	5.7	5	12.5
Normal	422,116	90.9		49	90.9	32	80.0
	<u>464,316</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>100</u>

Northern Rocky Mountain Range and Experiment Station Fifteen Year Fire Occurrence Record.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF FIRES—1952

No.	Name	Date	Acres	Sub. Div.	S.	T.	R.	Land Owner	Cause	Type Land	Damage
1.	Shattuck Butte N.	6/9/52	Spot	NWNW	33	41	2E	Potlatch Forests	Lightning	Cut Over	None
2.	Shattuck Butte W.	6/9/52	Spot	NENW	4	40	2E	National Forest	Lightning	Cut Over	None
3.	Shattuck Butte E.	6/9/52	Spot	NWNE	4	40	2E	National Forest	Lightning	Cut Over	None
4.	Kellys Hairpin	6/10/52	Spot	SWNE	36	39	2E	Potlatch Forests	Lightning	Cut Over	None
5.	Big Loop Fire	6/18/52	Spot	NWSE	26	41	2E	National Forest	Lightning	Cut Over	None
6.	Shattuck	6/26/52	Spot	SW ¼ SW ¼	21	40	2E	State of Idaho	Lightning	Cut Over	None
7.	Oviat Creek	7/12/52	Spot	SW ¼ NE ¼	1	39	1E	Victor Anderson	Lightning	Cut Over	None
8.	Butterfield North	7/12/52	Spot	NW ¼ NW ¼	26	40	1E	State of Idaho	Lightning	Cut Over	None
9.	Butterfield South	7/12/52	Spot	NW ¼ NW ¼	2	29	1E	Potlatch Forests	Lightning	Cut Over	None
10.	Camp X No. 1	6/26/52	Spot	NE ¼ NE ¼	9	40	4E	Potlatch Forests	Lightning	Cut Over	None
11.	Camp X No. 2	6/26/52	Spot	SESE	4	40	4E	Potlatch Forests	Lightning	Cut Over	None
12.	Camp X No. 3	6/26/52	Spot	NW ¼ SE ¼	4	40	4E	Potlatch Forests	Lightning	Cut Over	None
13.	McGary Turnoff	7/23/52	Spot	NE ¼ NE ¼	18	40	1E	Milwaukee R.R.	R.R. Engine	Cut Over	None
14.	Shattuck Butte Sl.	8/2/52	Spot	NW ¼ NW ¼	9	40	2E	Diamond Match	Ch Saw-Misc.	Merchantable	None
15.	Elk Creek Lower	8/3/52	Spot	NW ¼ SE ¼	14	40	2E	National Forest	Fishmn Smkr	Cut Over	None
16.	Bronson Mead.	8/26/52	Spot	NE ¼ NW ¼	32	41	1W	State of Idaho	Unknown	Cut Over	None
17.	Helmer R.R.	8/28/52	Spot	SW ¼ SE ¼	18	40	1W	Jim Griffin	Railroad	Cut Over	None
18.	City Dump	8/29/52	Spot	SW ¼ NE ¼	27	40	2E	J. D. Cross	Unknown	Cut Over	None
19.	Floodwood	9/5/52	Spot	NE ¼ SW ¼	10	41	4	State of Idaho	Lightning	Merchantable	None
20.	Stanton Creek	9/5/52	Spot	NW ¼ SE ¼	15	41	4	State of Idaho	Lightning	Merchantable	None
21.	Stocking Meadow	9/4/52	Spot	NW ¼ NW ¼	1	41	4E	State of Idaho	Lightning	Merchantable	None
22.	Bark Camp Trail	9/4/52	Spot	SE ¼ SE ¼	36	41	3E	State of Idaho	Lightning	Merchantable	None

DETAILED STATEMENT OF FIRES — 1952

No.	Name	Date	Acres	Sub. Div.	S.	T.	R.	Land Owner	Cause	Type Land	Damage
23.	Camp X	9/6/52	Spot	SE ¼ SE ¼	5	40	4E	Potlatch Forests	Lightning	Cut Over	None
24.	Diamond Match	9/8/52	Spot	NE ¼ SE ¼	16	40	3E	Diamond Match	Lightning	Cut Over	None
25.	Hairpin Turn	9/6/52	Spot	NE ¼ SW ¼	8	40	1E	National Forest	Lightning	Cut Over	None
26.	Cranberry Creek	9/9/52	Spot	NE ¼ NW ¼	12	38	2E	State of Idaho	Lightning	Cut Over	None
27.	Camp R	9/13/52	Spot	NW ¼ NE ¼	6	38	3E	Potlatch Forests	Lightning	Cut Over	None
28.	Gold Butte	9/10/52	Spot	SE ¼ SE ¼	34	40	3E	Public Domain	Lightning	Cut Over	None
29.	Goat Creek	9/23/52	Spot	NW ¼ SW ¼	8	42	5E	National Forest	Lightning	Burned Over	None
30.	Bronson Mead.	9/23/52	Spot	SE ¼ NW ¼	33	41	1W	National Forest	Hunters	Cut Over	None
31.	Green Mountain	9/23/52	Spot	NW ¼ SE ¼	3	40	3E	Diamond Match	Hunters	Merchantable	None
32.	McGary South	9/25/52	Spot	SW ¼ NW ¼	33	40	1E	Latah County	Lightning	Cut Over	None
33.	Stattuck Butte	9/27/52	Spot	SW ¼ NE ¼	22	40	2E	State of Idaho	Lightning	Cut Over	None
34.	Green Mt. No. 2	9/30/52	Spot	SE ¼ SW ¼	2	40	3E	State of Idaho	Hunters	Merchantable	None
35.	Camp 40	10/7/52	2 A.	SW ¼ NE ¼	3	41	3E	Potlatch Forests	Hunters	Reproduction	2 Acres
36.	Elk River	10/14/52	Spot	SW ¼ NE ¼	27	40	2E	J. D. Cross	Misc.	Cut Over	None
37.	Bear Wallow	11/1/52	Spot	SE ¼ NW ¼	5	41	4E	State of Idaho	Hunter	Cut Over	None
38.	Potlatch Creek	11/4/52	1 Acr.	NW ¼ NW ¼	27	40	1W	National Forest	Hunter	Burned Over	None
39.	Tamarack Mt.	11/6/52	1 ¼ A.	NW ¼ NW ¼	35	39	1W	Juliaetta Lmbr. Co.	Hunter	Burned Over	None
40.	Dent	10/31/52	1 Acr.	NWNE	22	38	2E	State of Idaho	Hunter	Cut Over	None

WEATHER INFORMATION

Observations Taken at PTPA Elk River — 1952

Date	Prec.	Totals	Car. Fwd.	Fire Season
MAY				
1.	.16		.16"	
3.	.03		.19	
4.	.23		.42	
5.	.01		.43	
6.	.06		.49	
7.	.08		.57	
8.	.38		.95	
9.	.30		1.25	
13.	.66		1.91	
14.	.03		1.94	
15.	1.08		3.02	
16.	.18		3.20	
20.	.09		3.29	
22.	.05		3.34	
Total	.....	3.34		
JUNE				
6.	.24		3.58	.24
7.	.22		3.80	.46
10.	.10		3.90	.56
11.	.19		4.09	.75
12.	.99		5.08	1.74
15.	.27		5.35	2.01
19.	.41		5.76	2.42
22.	.33		6.09	2.75
24.	.03		6.12	2.78
25.	.03		6.15	2.81
26.	.12		6.27	2.93
28.	.06		6.33	2.99
29.	.62		6.95	3.61
30.	.19		7.14	3.80
Total	.....	3.80		
JULY				
1.	.23		7.37	4.03
11.	.02		7.39	4.05
24.	.05		7.44	4.10
Total	.....	.30		

WEATHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Date	Prec.	Monthly Totals	Car. Fwd.	Prec. During Fire Season
AUGUST				
1.	.02		7.46	4.12
2.	.10		7.56	4.22
4.	.10		7.66	4.32
6.	.10		7.76	4.42
7.	.10		7.86	4.52
Total .....		.42		
SEPTEMBER				
2.	.41		8.27	4.93
4.	.01		8.28	4.94
6.	.04		8.32	4.98
7.	.03		8.35	5.01
Total .....		.49		
OCTOBER				
30.	.02		8.37	
31.	.05		8.42	
Total .....		.07		
NOVEMBER				
1.	.05		8.47	
11.	.08		8.55	
12.	.11		8.66	
Total .....		.24		
(November 1st to 13th)			9.42	
Recapitulation				
May Total			3.34 "	
June Total			3.80 "	
July Total			0.30 "	
August Total			0.42 "	
September Total			0.49 "	
October Total			0.07 "	
Nov. 1 to 13th			0.24 "	
Nov. 13 to 18th			0.76 "	

FINANCIAL REPORT

Period December 1, 1951 to November 30, 1952

BALANCE STATEMENT

Close of Business, November 30, 1952

ASSETS:

Current

Cash—Idaho First National Bank, Potlatch, Idaho		\$ 8,887.15*
Accounts Receivable		
Sundry Accounts	\$ 835.47	
Adjustment Account	49.18	\$ 884.65
Assessments Receivable		16,283.53
Merchandise Inventory		
Provisions and Supplies	3,063.79	
Wanigan	314.80	3,378.59
Idaho Compensation Company		200.00
Total Current Assets		11,859.62

Fixed

Camp Equipment and Tools	13,038.13	
Radio System	2,998.83	
Road Equipment and Machinery	6,233.29	
Livestock and Equipment	487.74	
Headquarters Buildings	13,252.03	
Motor Vehicles	6,459.50	
Telephone System	4,218.20	
Total Fixed Assets		46,687.72
Total Assets		\$58,547.34

LIABILITIES:

Grazing Fees Payable	3,683.70	
Surplus—Present Worth, November 30, 1952	54,863.64	
Total Liabilities and Surplus		\$58,547.34

* Credit Item.

CASH RECONCILIATION STATEMENT

December 1, 1951 to November 30, 1952

Cash Balance and Receipts Brought Forward	\$127,508.83
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Disbursements:

Capital Accounts		
Camp Equipment & Tools	\$1,667.97	
Less Payroll Deductions	3.22	\$ 1,664.75
Radio System		330.15
Headquarters Buildings	4,086.98	
Less Payroll Deductions	14.51	4,072.47
Motor Vehicles		2,050.11
		\$ 8,117.48
Idaho Compensation Company		
Deposit		100.00
Accounts Receivable		7,751.04
Notes Payable (Paid)		10,000.00
Accounts Payable (Paid)		100.00
Medical Service Bureau	1,406.05	
Less Payroll Deductions	883.30	522.75
Provisions & Supplies	26,724.81	
Less Payroll Deductions	6,087.41	20,637.40
Wanigan	1,048.22	
Less Payroll Deductions	618.04	430.18
Adjustment Account	66.49	
Less Payroll Deductions	17.31	49.18
Fire Expense, Regular Men		3,071.79
Fire Expense, Emergency Men		1,492.85
Headquarters Expense	7,274.31	
Less Payroll Deductions	40.84	7,233.47
Salary & Expense, Chief Fire Warden		3,302.80
Workmen's Compensation Insurance		792.68
Lookout Development & Maint. ...		582.78
Maint. of Livestock & Equip't. ...		314.50
Maint. of Radio System		213.00
Main Office Expense		3,827.32
Maint. of Road Equipment & Machinery		3,191.06
Maint. of Headquarters Build. ...		297.04
Maint. & Operation of Motor Vehicles	6,156.52	
Less Payroll Deductions	160.10	5,996.42
Maint. of Established Roads & Trails		7,807.91

Maint. of Telephone System		3,060.53	
Patrolling, Smokechasing & Lookouts	15,166.75		
Less Payroll Deductions	311.31	14,855.44	
New Road & Trail Building		6,271.94	
Miscellaneous Expense		345.47	
Insurance		818.82	
State Unemployment Tax		1,317.57	
Federal Unemployment Tax		147.61	
Federal Old Age Benefit Tax	1,475.92		
Less Payroll Deductions	738.25	737.67	
Interest Cost		137.50	
Grazing Fees Distributed for 1951		3,968.35	
Blister Rust Contributions		6,835.55	
Total Disbursements			124,328.10
Balance, Idaho First Na- tional Bank, Potlatch ..			\$ 3,180.73

Operation in Property Accounts

1952

	Book Value Nov. 30, 1951	Additions 1952	Sales and Refunds	Net Before 1952 Depreciation	Depreciation 1952	Book Value Nov. 30, 1952
Camp Equipment & Tools	\$ 12,610.32	\$ 1,668.47	\$ 106.91	\$ 14,171.88	\$ 1,133.75	\$ 13,038.13
Radio System	3,001.88	330.15		3,332.03	333.20	2,998.83
Road Equipment & Machinery	6,937.11			6,937.11	703.82	6,233.29
Livestock & Equipment	541.93			541.93	54.19	487.74
Headquarters Buildings	9,921.52	4,464.54	14.51	14,371.55	1,119.52	13,252.03
Motor Vehicles	5,544.93	2,050.11		7,595.04	1,135.54	6,459.50
Telephone System	4,535.70			4,535.70	317.50	4,218.20
	<u>\$ 43,093.39</u>	<u>\$ 8,513.27</u>	<u>\$ 121.42</u>	<u>\$ 51,485.24</u>	<u>\$ 4,797.52</u>	<u>\$ 46,687.72</u>

OPERATING REPORT

December 1, 1951 to November 30, 1952

Revenue::

Membership Assessments	\$ 44,362.08	
Non-Member Assessments	2,436.49	
Forest Service—Forest Protection Charges		
Balance 1951 and 1952		
Charges	18,962.35	
Department of Interior—Public Domain		
1952 Contributions	3,253.13	
Federal Contributions—Clarke-McNary Funds	12,509.36	
Wanigan Revenue	101.05	
Total Operating Revenue.....	81,624.46	
Grazing Fees Collected.....	3,683.70	
Gross Revenue		\$ 85,308.16

Expense:

Fire Expense—Regular Men.....\$ 2,917.43		
Fire Expense—Emergency Men 2,332.16	5,249.59	
Headquarters Expense	9,625.84	
Salary & Expense, Chief Fire Warden	3,927.80	
Workmen's Compensation Insurance	826.20	
Lookout Development & Maintenance	732.12	
Maint. of Livestock & Equipment	138.20	
Maint. of Radio System	214.70	
Main Office Expense	4,386.84	
Maint. of Road Equipment & Machinery	3,242.17	
Maint. of Headquarters Buildings	297.04	
Maint. & Operation of Motor Vehicles	5,993.05	
Maint. of Established Roads & Trails	8,850.30	
Maint. of Telephone System	3,383.07	
Patrolling, Smokechasing and Lookout Watchmen	16,143.60	
New Road and Trail Building	7,208.08	
Miscellaneous Expense	400.05	
Hospital Expense	524.71	
Insurance	828.84	
State Unemployment Tax	1,303.20	
Federal Unemployment Tax	147.61	
Federal Old Age Benefit Tax	764.29	
Interest Cost	137.50	
Total	74,324.80	

Depreciation Deductions:

Camp Equipment and Tools	1,133.75		
Radio System	333.20		
Road Machinery & Equipment	703.82		
Livestock and Equipment	54.19		
Headquarters Buildings	1,119.52		
Motor Vehicles	1,135.54		
Telephone System	317.50	4,797.52	
Total Expense and Depreciation		79,122.32	
Grazing Fees to be distributed	3,683.70		
Blister Rust Contributions			
1951	\$6,835.55		
1952	8,317.89	15,153.44	18,837.14
Total Expense			97,959.46
Net Loss for Period to Surplus			\$ 12,651.30

ACREAGE AND ASSESSMENT OF MEMBERS

1 9 5 2

	Acres Assessment No. 1	Assessment No. 1 10c	Assessment No. 2 6c	Total Assessment 16c	Amount Paid Prior to Dec. 1, 1952	Balance Due
L. Cardiff, Inc.	160	\$ 16.00	\$ 9.60	\$ 25.60	\$ 16.00	\$ 9.60
Diamond Match Company	17,775	1,741.50	1,102.50	2,844.00	1,741.50	1,102.50
M. P. Flannery	1,545	154.50	92.70	247.20	154.50	92.70
Milwaukee Land Company	5,151	515.10	309.06	824.16	515.10	309.06
Northern Pacific R. R. Co.	1,815	181.50	108.90	290.40	181.50	108.90
Ohio Match Company	10,959	478.10	1,275.34	1,753.44	478.10	1,275.34
Potlatch Forests, Inc.	138,122	13,812.20	8,287.32	22,099.52	13,812.15	8,287.37
Miss Grace C. Rubedew	160	16.00	9.60	25.60	16.00	9.60
Schaefer-Hitchcock Co.	129	12.90	7.74	20.64	12.90	7.74
State of Idaho	101,447	11,150.80	5,080.72	16,231.52	11,150.80	5,080.72
	277,263	\$ 28,078.60	\$ 16,283.48	\$ 44,362.08	\$ 28,078.55	\$ 16,283.53

Assessment No. 1 was levied July 29, 1952 and included a 3c per acre contribution for blister rust.

Assessment No. 2 was levied November 29, 1952.

CASH RECONCILIATION STATEMENT**December 1, 1951 to November 30, 1952**

Balance, Idaho First National Bank	\$ 5,018.60
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Receipts:

Accounts Receivable..\$16,432.32		
Less Adjustments.... 3,300.78	13,131.54	
Assessments Receivable	50,076.74	
Non-Member Collections	2,440.43	
Forest Service—1951-		
52 Protection Charges	18,962.35	
Dept. of Interior—Public		
Domain	3,253.13	
Federal Contributions—		
Clarke McNary Funds	12,509.36	
Grazing Fees Collected	3,683.70	\$104,057.25

Refunded Expenses:

Camp Equipment & Tools.....	103.19	
Fire Expense—Regular Men ...	110.50	
Headquarters Expense	883.11	
Maint. of Livestock & Equip't...	186.00	
Maint. of Rd. Equip't. & Mchy.	114.64	
Maint. & Operation of		
Motor Vehicles	344.36	
Maint. of Telephone System.....	12.00	
Patrolling, Smokechasing,		
Lookouts	479.75	2,233.55

Sale of Supplies:

Provisions & Supplies	15,631.06	
Wanigan	568.37	16,199.43

Total Receipts		122,490.23
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Total Cash Balance and Re- ceipts Carried Forward ..		\$127,508.83
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MEMORANDUM COMPARISON

Fiscal Years 1950, 1951 and 1952

	1950	1951	1952
1. Number of Members (Including N. P. Railway)	10	10	10
2. Amount of Members Acreage Assessed (Acres)	273,033	275,756	277,263
3. Rate of Assessments per acre — Members	10c	17½c	16c
4. Non-Member Acreage Assessed	49,121	48,044	48,575
5. Non-Member Assessments Collected	\$ 1,789.70	\$ 2,682.11	\$ 2,436.49
6. U. S. Forest Service Acreage	110,005	111,543	111,543
7. Public Domain — Department of Interior Acreage	11,851	11,851	11,851
8. Net Grazing Fees Distributed or to be distributed	2,831.35	3,968.35	3,683.70
9. Gross Payroll	42,954.12	49,406.61	51,214.47
10. Clarke-McNary Contributions	14,449.10	14,373.02	12,509.36
11. Total Revenue	72,727.88	95,914.13	85,308.16
12. Total Expense	77,767.96	75,052.20	97,959.46
13. Total Receipts	102,690.06	106,445.45	122,490.23
14. Total Disbursements	109,620.08	101,968.00	131,775.47
15. Total Accounts Payable, November 30th	2,833.85	14,068.35	3,683.70

Potlatch Timber Protective Association

Annual Report



1951

OFFICERS

J. J. O'Connell, President Potlatch, Idaho
Roger L. Guernsey, Vice-President Boise, Idaho
Adrian G. Nelson, Secretary-Treasurer Orofino, Idaho
A. B. Curtis, Chief Fire Warden Orofino, Idaho

DIRECTORS

J. J. O'Connell Roger L. Guernsey R. G. Sackerson
J. S. Barron L. J. Davis

Official Directory

Potlatch Timber Protective Association

1951

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R. G. Sackerson Seattle, Wahsington
J. S. Barron Spokane, Washington
L. J. Davis Sandpoint, Idaho

COMMITTEE ON FIRE PROTECTION

Roger Guernsey, *Chairman* Boise, Idaho
Roger Billings Newport, Washington
J. J. O'Connell Potlatch, Idaho

AUDITING COMMITTEE

Roger Guernsey, *Chairman* Boise, Idaho
George Beardmore Lewiston, Idaho
Roger Billings Newport, Washington

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

L. C. Lowry St. Maries, Idaho
George Beardmore Lewiston, Idaho
Roger Guernsey Boise, Idaho

1951 Report of the Fire Warden

December 31, 1951
Orofino, Idaho

Officers and Members

Potlatch Timber Protective Association

I hereby submit my annual report as Chief Fire Warden of the Potlatch Timber Protective Association for the period of December 1, 1950 to November 30, 1951, both dates inclusive.

FIRE SEASON

The departure of snow at an early date and the absence of usual heavy spring rainfall provided the background for the fire season. The month of April was dry. In the month of May a total of 1.71 inches of rainfall was recorded with 1.33 being received during one storm. On June 1, 1½ inches of rainfall was received of the total of 2.16 for the month. July 7th .63 inches of rainfall was received which accounted for the greater part of the month total of .93. The month of August was dry with the exception of one light rain on August 30 which totaled .39. The fire season was not definitely broken until September 25 when .43 inches of rainfall was received followed by another .85 on September 30.

Generally speaking, the fire season was one of the longest on record and the most dangerous which the Association has experienced in the past 20 years. The greater part of the Association area experienced from 56 to 60 days of drying summer weather without the benefit of appreciable rainfall. Strong periods of evaporation following the showers kept the fire season at a critical stage. The absence of rain showers during early spring and summer reduced the vegetative growth characteristic to Association lands. A heavy growth of vegetation is beneficial in that it retains moisture and keeps fire danger low.

While 1951 was a very dangerous year and burning conditions were very critical, the absence of severe electrical storms must be recognized as one of the principal factors in making the season successful. A total of 37 electrical fires occurred which kept protection crews alert and very busy. Had storms of greater intensity occurred, however, a situation which would have created serious losses could have developed. The 37 electrical fires were approximately 65% of the expected fire occurrence load from that origin.

The 37 electrical fires and 9 others, which were a creation of man's carelessness, or a total of 46 fires sets a record for the small number of fires in critical years. The peak period for fire occurrence resulted from the 28th day of July until August 3. 23 fires occurred on August 1st from an electrical storm which was the heaviest day of activity. The one week total during this peak period was 35 fires, or expressing in other terms, all the fires during the season with the exception of 11. Such unusual fire activity and 76% of the total fires of the season occurring in one week is a very unusual occurrence.

In spite of this heavy lightning activity at the driest part of our fire season, our Association was very fortunate in that it did not suffer serious fire losses. A total of 4 5/6 acres of forest land was lost with the resulting loss of 42,500 Bd. feet of saw timber. Of the total of 46 fires, 36 were held to class A, or less than 1/4 acres. The remaining ten fires were all class B or greater than 1/4 acre and less than 10 acres in size. This is a very remarkable record and one of which our Association is justly proud. Other details referring to fire occurrence, causes, acreage and losses are published in the statistical section of this report. Another major consideration which must be mentioned as helpful in making our fire season a success was the unusually fine cooperation our Association received from the users and inhabitants of our forest areas. Other phases of this cooperation will be discussed later.

MAINTENANCE AND PRESUPPRESSION

The maintenance of Association roads, trails, and telephone lines started at an early date. With the advantage of drying conditions, all of the Association improvements were maintained and in readiness by early fire season. In most instances, good progress was made in maintenance work, partly because of less spring water run off and the absence of severe wind storms as experienced in some years heretofore. Road grading and drainage, culvert and bridge repair work was carried on throughout the summer until fall rains. Many miles of Association roads to remote points and areas which are seldom used were not graded this year. The road bed in many instances is sodded over to prevent wash. In such instances, the maintenance work is less and only drainage structures and the cutting out of wind falls is necessary.

One lookout tower was completely overhauled this year. Another lookout tower was partly repaired and plans are to continue this work in 1952. The work included repair of upright timbers, new stair treads, horizontal braces, shutters, and other portions of the structures too numerous to

mention. Repair of Association lookout towers requires the services of a carpenter and helper throughout the summer. From a month to six weeks is required to completely repair and paint a tower. The policy of getting the worst towers first over the last several years has kept our tower system in operative condition. Four more towers are in serious need of overhaul for 1952, after which all of such improvements will have been completely overhauled once since the original construction in 1934 and 1935. A less intensive maintenance program may be possible after next year or the year following to keep our tower system in good condition for the ensuing eight or ten years. The development of gasoline powered portable electrical generators and power tools such as skill saws, electrical augers and other electrically driven tools can help greatly to speed up tower maintenance and repair work. The Association owns two steel towers which are 75 feet structures. The steel structures are more lasting and require very little maintenance.

The Association tower system consists of 12 structures. There are times when all are being used, such as periods of heavy electrical storm activity. Normally, however, less than half are used in any one year. Due to lesser electrical activity than normal in 1951, only four towers were used at any one time. There was a total of eight used at various times during the summer, however. To help in the detection work, airplane patrol was resorted to considerably. A total of \$1,331.60 was spent for aerial detection during fire season. This amount is approximately the cost of the operation and maintenance of two lookout towers for one season. During times of greater danger, some lookout towers can be double shifted to provide detection during the night hours. At times of need, there are always eyes upon the forest. Aerial detection has been tried by airplane during the night hours also. Night flying has not been too satisfactory since fire orientation is more difficult. Light or an open flame on the forest is more visible at night time, but information on the character, identification, and location seems to offset the value of detection except under favorable circumstances or exceptional cases.

A training school was held to train new employees during the last week of June. A full week was given trainees of the Potlatch and Clearwater Associations whose training program was held together. Overhead and training personnel made good use of training conferences to develop new ideas, new techniques and methods for fire pre-suppression work. A greater emphasis was put on location work, fire suppression, mop up work and the mechanical end of the job of putting the fire out. The use of the airplane has been developed more intensively than heretofore. The airplane

is now considered as a tool the same as an axe or shovel. Its greatest value and use has been in the development of a practice or method of taking men from a known point to a fire across country of difficult terrain. A practice employed of making a flight from the smoke chasers or fire fighters directly to the fire and a flight directly back to the location of the crews and thence back to the fire again, and so forth as many times as is necessary for the crews to reach the fire, has been developed. The men, in following the course of the plane's flight, reach the fire in the shortest possible distance and the alert pilot who understands forest cover will identify ridges, heavy logged, and brush areas so as to make his flight pattern over the easiest terrain or route for the men to hike. A signal is given as the plane passes over the fire, which is helpful to the crew to judge distance to travel. The pilot's use of short wave radio to the men and the use of portable electrical radio guided megaphone has also been of great help to direct men on the proper course of travel enroute to fires. Many instances have occurred where the alert pilot is capable of stopping a car in the forest or taking men from a logging camp, rancher or settler's dwelling or from any other location where crews are known to be, to a fire through the use of the above mentioned portable megaphone. Such practices have greatly improved our action on fires and crews are able to reach fires in the remote and isolated areas in the minimum amount of travel time. The use of the plane has likewise developed in other operations such as supplying men with food when it became known that the crews must be kept another day or two on a fire which was first thought to be a small job of suppression. Cooked meals and food, first aid supplies, bedding, tools, special equipment, parts and other supplies and equipment have been parachuted from plane to crews along the fire lines.

The organization of protection crews started in early April with the return of some old time employees. As fire season developed, slash disposal operations started with high school and college students. From these latter crews, potential smoke chasers and fire men were selected and given training on fire protection work. This permitted the Association to save considerable money in carrying a larger crew during the early season to have them when needed during the severe part of the fire season. Slash disposal operations likewise benefited since the crews enjoyed a summer's break in brush piling work and an opportunity to learn more about forestry. Many crews were used temporarily on fire control work and returned to brush piling activity as a retainer job until needed on fire control again. A satisfactory number of old employees returned to fill all key positions

and to provide supervising jobs in slash disposal and forest improvement projects.

FOREST INSPECTIONS — FIRE PREPAREDNESS

A full time fire inspector was employed this year between the Potlatch and Clearwater Associations. During early fire season, the fire inspector with the various deputy wardens visited 74 forest operations on the Potlatch Association. Of this number of forest operations, 12 were saw mills and the balance logging and cedar pole camps. Fire plans for each of the various camps were prepared to show personnel at each of the various operations which were most capable of handling fire assignments. Such assignments were identified by their name on the fire plan so that the persons involved would know previously to fire occurrence their particular jobs. Fire foremen, bull dozer operators, cooks, scouts, sawyers, fire line workers and various types of labor used in connection with fire control were identified and listed so that the entire man power of each camp was properly oriented into his best and most efficient position. Complete inventory was made of all important equipment in the various camps such as bull dozers, trucks, fire pumps, tanker trucks, transports, and so forth, so that the Association dispatcher would have the information available at a moments notice during time of need or emergency. At the same time of working up fire plans, the job of industrial forest inspection for fire hazards was carried on. This work consisted of checking over the various camps and operations to detect weaknesses in fire preparedness, such as absence of spark arresters, poor exhausts and burner, etc., and to detect hazards and danger points which might be the cause of fire starting, such as the posting of landings where workers were permitted to smoke or not to smoke. Fire tool caches were distributed throughout the forest area and placed in locations where they would be quickly available to the crews who might have use for them on fires. In many cases of forest inspections, weaknesses were detected. In such cases, repeat inspections were necessary to be sure that the particular operation was prepared for fire before the start of fire season. Approximately one thousand tools were distributed through the forest area, some located in tool caches at landings and other central points, some located on loaders, cats, trucks, and at any other location where two or three men might be working. Wherever there were men working, fire tools were available, sharp and in good condition for use. As fire season developed, logging camp fire patrolmen were stationed at each of the major operations.

Gate guards were posted with the proclamation of the Governor closing industrial and critical areas to public entry

without a permit. Throughout the closed fire season which started on July 27 and ended September 1, no reports were received of persons violating the Governor's closure order. Permits to enter were available at the various fire warden's headquarters conveniently located throughout the Association area.

In so far as it is possible, the Association in most instances has furnished fire tools to the various larger camps where a good supply of labor is available. Association owned tools in fire caches is a good policy. The caches command a greater respect from the workmen and the fact that they bear the name of the fire warden rather than the lumber company is helpful. To reimburse the Association for tool service, a charge is made for distributing tools and the service in connection with providing the cache. In many instances, tools were sold to small operators on cost basis to help them prepare for fire emergencies. Throughout all operating areas several thousand signs were posted by patrolmen and forest guards advising the public of closed fire season and to give the fire warnings that were deemed necessary. Many places for crews of men to smoke were established and posted accordingly. I believe that this has been helpful to reduce the number of persons smoking indiscriminately in the woods without consideration for the fire safety viewpoint.

During the course of fire season, several letters were sent out to various operators, mills, camps and so forth in the area. Each of the various letters to operators carried some particular warning on danger of fire to keep them posted and alert for any danger which might develop. Insofar as it can be determined now, this has been a good practice and develops closer cooperation and unified thinking by all to prevent the starting of fire if humanly possible. Most operators look to the Fire Warden's office for information on fire situations and advice on additional precautionary measures which might be taken to avert losses. The fire letters help greatly to develop and strengthen ties between the operators and fire warden. One cooperative effort was developed in the use of explosives during the most critical part of fire season. Operators were asked not to use explosives after 2:00 p.m. each day. This action was taken so that if a fire should start as a result of the use of explosives, crews would be in the woods to detect the start of fire and put it out. The practice of setting a charge of dynamite off the last thing in the afternoon's work after the crew has left the woods has, in some past years, been believed to be the cause of several serious fires. Other such instances of cooperation similar to the above were developed through use of fire letters.

NEW DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Several improvement projects were undertaken during the past summer which are worthy of note. The length of the fire season and the need for men ordinarily used on improvement work to do fire control work, however, somewhat hampered the accomplishment of as much work as was desirable. A new road was completed from Boehls Cabin to near the mouth of Cedar Creek on the Little North Fork of the Clearwater River, a distance of approximately 5½ miles. A new low standard fire control road was partly completed leading from near Shattuck Butte west to near Jackson Mountain, along the divide between the East Fork of the Potlatch and the several drainages to the south. This route is planned to be extended westward to Jackson Mountain and intersect the Bovill-Elk River highway next season. It will be a very valuable emergency route for fire control purposes separating two important current logging areas.

Several other minor improvements in the nature of fire control roads in and around logging operations were developed. This development, however, is of a temporary nature and when the fire hazard has diminished by reason of fuel reduction and less danger by nature's means of decomposition of fuel, some mileage of this type of fire road may not be kept up after a few years.

FIRE PUBLICITY

An impressive fire prevention campaign was carried on through the summer by the Keep Idaho Green committee, the State Forester and his representatives. A great many slogans: Prevent Forest Fires; Keep Idaho Green, It's Yours; etc. were posted upon our principal highways. The same slogans were used on posters, various means of advertising and radio plugs doing a great deal of good in warning the public of fire danger. The Keep Idaho Green committee should be commended very highly for the contributions they have made toward the goal of a reduction of man caused fires. Our Association has gained a great deal of good from the campaign and I feel that this kind of work should be encouraged as much as possible by the officers of our Association. The newspapers of the area, as well as the commercial radio stations, were very generous in giving space and time to the cause of fire prevention. U. S. Forest Service posters and posters provided by the American Forest Products Industry were used extensively to bring fire prevention to the attention of the public. I am grateful for this help.

GRAZING

Association ranges enjoyed a slight increase in use over the previous year. The fees collected were \$4,282.40 as compared with \$2,831.35 for the 1950 season. The increase in fees is partly reflected by the slight increase in rates for cattle and sheep grazing. Rates on sheep were raised from 30c to 35c per mature animal, and from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per head on cattle with the start of the 1951 grazing season. Several good sheep ranges, however, went unused this year as difficulty was had in finding sheep operators to take the area. No reports have reached my office that any difficulty was encountered by the holders of Association allotments. There appears to be increasing competition for cattle range and less demand for sheep allotments. Indications at present are that in 1952 the demand for cattle allotments will be even greater than in 1951.

SLASH DISPOSAL

In 1951, all forest operators secured compliances as provided by Idaho Forestry Law, H-B, Chapter 74. Compliances were issued to those who entered into a contract with the State whereby the State performed the work of carrying out the operations of the Forest Management Act. For those who preferred to do their own work, a bond was posted to obtain a compliance. Operators who preferred to do their own slash disposal work, however, were few in comparison to those who paid the contract price and were relieved of all liability. In some instances, the small farmer type operator who desired to improve his land for agriculture or grazing were the only operators where the hazard reduction work was not preformed by the Potlatch Forest Protective District.

The past season was a very active one and record production of forest products was achieved; in all, approximately 15 million feet of lumber was produced within the district and another 150 million feet of logs were shipped to sawmills outside the immediate area for manufacturing into lumber. A total of 165 million feet of logs were cut from forest lands. During the operating season, a total of 8 sawmills were in operation most of the year and another four mills were intermittently idle, being built, in operation, or being moved. In addition to the logging and sawmill activity, cedar pole operators were very active. Four major cedar pole operators were in operation and 12 compliances were issued to independent operators who contracted their production to the pole companies. A summary of log and pole production and cash bond payments follows for the 1951 calendar year:

1951 CALENDAR YEAR PRODUCTION

Total log production, i.e., operators holding contracts with Forest Management Fund and those posting cash bonds for compliances	164,528,501	bd.ft.
Cedar pole production 35 ft. poles and longer	39,439	pcs.
Cedar pole production, 30 ft. and shorter.....	5,727	pcs.
TOTAL CEDAR POLE PRODUCTION.....	45,166	pcs.
Cedar post production	22,240	pcs.
*TOTAL MONEY RECEIVED FOR HAZARD REDUCTION ON LOGS, POLES, AND POSTS	\$128,812.66	

*Fiscal year money received. (Collections not complete January 1, 1952).

In carrying out the operation of the Forest Management Act, numerous small portable camps were in operation throughout the district. Most of the camps were located in slash areas to save travel time of men going and returning from work and to afford better fire control by having them located in areas of greatest danger for fire. Each camp was equipped with complete fire tools, telephone or radio communication, automotive equipment and, in some instances, a bulldozer should the job be an operation where the slash was piled by mechanical methods. During most of the summer, two operations were machine worked. In most instances, the camps varied from 7 to 12 men all of whom had fire trained foremen and crews.

Crews to carry on the work were made up largely of high school and college students with a limited amount of local help as could be interested in this type of work. During late fall months our labor loss was severe since student class of labor returned to school. To complete the work program, local help and pick up labor was difficult to obtain until after the harvest season. Inclement weather and more attractive and better paying jobs also made satisfactory and capable workers difficult to obtain during the fall months.

Several practices are being carried out in the operation of the Forest Management Fund. More consideration is being given to the development of fire control roads of low standard where logging operations have increased the danger of fire. It is felt that money spent for such improvement will be of more lasting and permanent benefit to protection and the job of growing the new forest. Modern logging practices where powerful machines are used, tree length

skidding, higher standard road development at frequent intervals within logging areas contribute greatly to better protection from fire, thereby reducing the necessity somewhat of the fuel reduction job. Experience over the past 20 years and more bear out the weakness of some slash disposal work in certain areas, and in some timber stands where reproduction and new forest growth has not made the progress expected. The loss of reproduction and young growing timber by slash fires has been a discredit in some instances and does not speak well for the program of slash disposal operations to continue as in the past. Two committees are now working on slash disposal methods, one appointed and representing the North Idaho Forestry Association, and another committee working with the University of Idaho Research Advisory Council. These committees have had frequent meetings and while answers to some questions at times seem slow in coming, progress is being made. The former committee is working on slash problems of the operators, corrective legislation, development of improved forestry practices, etc. while the Advisory Council Committee is working on the research phase of slash disposal to try to better identify values of slash disposal, the development of the hazard reduction meter and other problems of long time need which will be helpful to keep forest land more productive.

Association personnel actively cooperated with the above committees to facilitate research projects and provide man power to obtain information on various studies. Several study plots and experimental areas have been established which will be checked closely the next several years from which much may be learned on the subject of slash disposal.

NEW EQUIPMENT — Recommendations

Tanker Trucks

Fire protection problems change as new ideas and equipment develop, as new logging methods introduce different problems, and as progress in other fields initiate opportunities for advancement in the protection field. The advent of improved logging and timber access roads in and about logging operations have been of major importance to facilitate use of tanker trucks and water equipment more advantageously than heretofore. Tanker trucks, road development and water equipment are in more common use in many forest areas on the west coast and some portions of the east where road development is more advanced. Road development on the Association areas has now reached a point where investment and employment of more water equipment seems advisable. A study has been made of fire location with relation to usable roads for the past several years. Studies for 1951 indicate that 50% of all fires were tanker truck possi-

bilities and the fires were less than 500 ft. from a road. Studies also indicate that the average distance from a road for all fires was 2.354 ft. 100%, or all of the severe fires or the ones in logging slash, the worst possible fuel were water equipment possibilities. With the development of more and better water equipment being contemplated, it should be mentioned that water equipment is being sought as a weapon to assist in fire control and to be used as auxiliary equipment which will be helpful in fire fighting. Many fires which have been costly and damaging during the past years could have been held to less serious results had water equipment been available. Water equipment is most valuable to retard the advance of fire and to do the mop up work.

Radio

The Association radio system has been in operation since 1946 on a frequency of 2212 KC. The retainment of this frequency is highly questionable because of reallocation by the F. C. C. and the situation resulting from international conferences. It is believed that as good, or possibly better, radio operation can be obtained by going into VHF at which location we would be in a more secure position. It is felt by the management of the Association that construction permits for new frequencies should be secured and a start made to improve our position by the installation of some basic equipment. The retainment of present facilities which have been gained the past five years is advisable for as long a time as possible. There would be little cost to such maintenance since all physical improvements are established and the only expense would be such items as a few dollars for radio tubes, condensers, transformers, and other small items which would aggregate approximately \$50.00 per year of operation. To start the development of VHF, an initial expense of approximately \$750.00 should be made for equipment purchases and installation expense of primary stations.

RECOMMENDATIONS — PLANS

A problem developed last summer that should be averted in the future if possible. The practice of closing logging activity during periods of high fire danger to prevent the start of fire should be considered. Such a practice has its detriments in the loss of man power and disruption of working conditions of the crews. This matter should be more fully discussed at a fire planning conference with all protection agencies and forest operators before the start of another fire season to establish a policy on closure during times of fire danger.

CONCLUSION

It has been a pleasure to work with so many fine co-operators during the past season. At times during the more critical parts of the fire season, it seems that our Association was deluged with those who desired to be of any assistance possible. Excellent relations have existed with the State Foresters office, the U. S. Forest Service, Blister Rust Control, the various timber companies and other organizations. Had there been a great need for help during the fire season, I am sure that it would not be hard to obtain.

I am especially grateful for the splendid support, assistance and guidance extended me by the Association officers and directors. Counsel on critical fire situations was frequently favored me which I am sure was a great help in being able to record one of the most successful seasons in the history of our Association.

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. Curtis

Chief Fire Warden

WEATHER INFORMATION

Observations Taken at P.T.P.A. Elk River — 1951

Date	Prec.	Monthly Totals	Totals Car. Fwd.	Prec. During Fire Season
May				
8.	.32		.32	
9.	.01		.33	
12.	.27		.60	
13.	.55		1.15	
14.	.45		1.60	
15.	.06		1.66	
25.	.05		1.71	
Total	.....	1.71		
June				
9.	1.50		3.21	1.50
16.	.35		3.56	1.85
30.	.31		3.87	2.16
Total	.....	2.16		
July				
7.	.63		4.50	2.79
14.	.30		4.80	3.09
Total	.....	.93		
August				
25.	.07		4.87	3.16
30.	.39		5.26	3.55
Total	.....	.46		
September				
15.	.20		5.46	3.75
25.	.43		5.89	4.18
29.	.03		5.92	4.21
30.	.85		6.77	5.06
Total	.....	1.51		
October				
1.	.09		6.86	
2.	.35		7.21	
3.	.36		8.07	
4.	.43		8.50	
11.	.33		8.83	
12.	.19		9.02	
13.	.05		9.07	
14.	.58		9.65	
15.	.32		9.97	
16.	.10		10.07	
17.	.02		10.09	
19.	.33		10.42	
20.	.75		11.17	
21.	.58		11.75	
22.	.20		11.95	
23.	.64		12.59	
24.	.70		13.29	
29.	.10		13.39	
Total	.....	6.62		

TABLE ONE
SHOWING FIRES BY CAUSE, EXTENT OF LOSS, CLASS AND
ACREAGE INSIDE AND OUTSIDE ASSOCIATION BOUNDARIES
1 9 5 1

Cause	No. Fires	Percent	Acreage	A.	B.	C.	Loss MFB
Lightning	37	80.43	3 Acres	32	5	0	42½
Campers	2	4.35	1 Acre	1	1	0	None
Unknown	2	4.35	½ Acre	0	1	1	None
Miscellaneous	5	10.87	⅓ Acre	3	2	0	None
Totals	46	100.00	4 5/6 Acres	36	9	1	42½ MBF

TABLE TWO
SHOWING NUMBERS AND TYPES OF FIRES — 1951

Cause	Cut No.	Over Acres	Brush-Grass No.	Acres	Burned No.	Over Acres	Other No.	Land Acres	Reproduction No.	Acres	Merch. Timber No.	Acres	Total No.	Total Acres
Lightning	10	1			2	0			2	0	23	2	37	3
Campers	2	1											2	1
Unknown	1	0			1	½	1	0					2	½
Miscellaneous	3	0	1	⅓									5	⅓
Totals	16	2	1	⅓	3	½ A.	1	0	2	0	23	2	46	4 5/6

DETAILED STATEMENT OF FIRES — 1951

No..	Name	Date	Acres	Sub. Div.	S.	T.	R.	Cause	Land Owner	Type Land	Damage
1.	Elk Creek	6-20	Spot	NENW	14	40	2E	Campers	State of Idaho	Grass	None
2.	Jack Ritchie	7-13	Spot	SENE	25	40	1E	Stove (Misc.)	Howard Nielson	Other	None
3.	Gold Hill	7-16	Spot	NW ¼	31	39	1W	Misc.	Alabert Fonberg	Cut Over	None
4.	Experiment Station	7-23	½ A.	SENW	11	40	2E	Unknown	National Forest	Burned Over	None
5.	Gold Creek No. 1	7-28	Spot	SWNW	25	40	3E	Lightning	Milwaukee Land	Merch. Timber	1 MBF Ced.&P
6.	Gold Butte, North	7-29	Spot	NESW	26	40	3E	Lightning	Diamond Match	Merch. Timber	500 BF Cedar
7.	Windy Peak	7-29	Spot	SESE	3	42	3E	Lightning	National Forest	Burned Over	None
8.	Camp 45	8-1	Spot	NWSE	21	41	2E	Lightning	P. F. I.	Cut Over	None
9.	Upper Basin	8-1	Spot	NESW	22	41	2E	Lightning	National Forest	Burned Over	None
10.	Hemlock Ridge, So.	8-1	½ A.	SWSW	15	41	2E	Lightning	P. F. I.	Cut Over	None
11.	Hemlock Ridge, No.	8-1	Spot	NWNE	10	41	2E	Lightning	St. Maries Lbr. Co.	Merch. Timber	500 BF W.P.
12.	Hemlock L.O. Tree	8-1	Spot	SWNW	12	41	2E	Lightning	Public Domain	Merch. Timber	None
13.	Hemlock Butte No. 1	8-1	Spot	NWSE	12	41	2E	Lightning	Gurine Miller	Merch. Timber	2 MBF Mixed
14.	Heml. Butte, Middle	8-1	Spot	NESE	12	41	2E	Lightning	Gurine Miller	Merch. Timber	1 MBF Cedar
15.	Hemlock, East	8-1	Spot	SWNE	7	41	3E	Lightning	P. F. I.	Merch. Timber	5 MBF Mixed
16.	Stoney Creek, West	8-1	½ A.	NENE	6	41	3E	Lightning	P. F. I.	Merch. Timber	10 MBF Mixed
17.	Stoney Creek, East	8-1	Spot	NWSE	5	41	3E	Lightning	P. F. I.	Merch. Timber	2 MBF Mixed
18.	Stoney Creek, North	8-1	Spot	NWSW	33	42	3E	Lightning	P. F. I.	Merch. Timber	None
19.	Wiesner Ridge	8-1	Spot	SESE	18	42	4E	Lightning	National Forest	Merch. Timber	None
20.	Timber Creek	8-1	Spot	NWSE	1	42	4E	Lightning	State of Idaho	Merch. Timber	None
21.	Goat Mt., West	8-1	Spot	WSSE	7	42	5E	Lightning	State of Idaho	Reproduction	None
22.	Smith Ridge, West	8-1	Spot	SESE	7	41	5E	Lightning	State of Idaho	Merch. Timber	1 MBF Mixed
23.	Smith Ridge, East	8-1	Spot	SESE	13	41	5E	Lightning	State of Idaho	Merch. Timber	500 BF Mixed
24.	Gold Butte, East	8-1	1 A.	NWNW	32	40	4E	Lightning	P. F. I.	Merch. Timber	6 MBF Mixed
25.	Falls Creek Ridge	8-1	½ A.	NENE	21	39	3E	Lightning	P. F. I.	Merch. Timber	10 MBF Mixed
26.	Camp L.	8-1	½ A.	NESW	28	29	3E	Lightning	National Forest	Cut Over	None
27.	Cranberry, West	8-1	Spot	NWNW	4	38	3E	Lightning	P. F. I.	Cut Over	None
28.	Cedar Creek, East	8-1	Spot	SWSW	36	42	5E	Lightning	P. F. I.	Merch. Timber	500 BF Mixed
29.	Cedar Creek, West	8-1	Spot	SENE	35	42	5E	Lightning	State of Idaho	Merch. Timber	500 BF Mixed
30.	Timber Creek, No. 2	8-1	Spot	SWSW	7	42	5E	Lightning	State of Idaho	Merch. Timber	None
31.	Orphan Point	8-2	Spot	NWSE	2	42	4E	Lightning	National Forest	Merch. Timber	None
32.	Thompson	3-2	Spot	SESE	7	39	1E	Lightning	P. F. I.	Cut Over	None
33.	Red Lucas	3-3	Spot	NESE	2	40	2E	Lightning	National Forest	Cut Over	None

No.	Name	Date	Acres	Sub. Div.	S.	T.	R.	Cause	Land Owner	Type of Land	Damage
34.	St. Maries River	8-3	Spot	SWNE	10	41	2E	Lightning	Public Domain	Cut Over	None
35.	Shattock Butte, No.	8-3	Spot	NENW	28	41	2E	Lightning	P. F. I.	Cut Over	None
36.	Cedar Creek	8-3	Spot	NENE	26	38	1W	Lightning	John Longeteig	Cut Over	1 MBF Mixed
37.	Elk Butter, West	8-3	Spot	NESW	6	40	3E	Lightning	Public Domain	Reproduction	None
38.	Big Island	8-3	Spot	NESW	36	39	3E	Lightning	State of Idaho	Cut Over	None
39.	Boehl's No. 1	8-3	Spot	NWSW	13	41	4E	Lightning	State of Idaho	Merch. Timber	500 BF Mixed
40.	Pinchot Mountain	8-16	Spot	NENE	22	42N	4E	Lightning	Ohio Match Co.	Merch. Timber	500 BF Mixed
41.	Freeman Creek*	8-22	25 A.	Parts	3	37	1E	Unknown	Ferguson	Cut Over	None
42.	Freeman Crk., No.*	8-23	1 A.	Parts	3	37	1E	Spot from No. 41	Ferguson	Cut Over	None
43.	Boehl's Butte	8-29	Spot	SWNE	30	41N	5E	Lightning	State of Idaho	Merch. Timber	None
44.	Camp 6	9-9	Spot	SWNE	1	40	1W	Misc.	P. F. I.	Cut Over	None
45.	W. I. M.	9-15	1/3 A.	SWSW	1	4	1W	Misc.	P. F. I.	Grass & Brush	None
46.	Potlatch Forks	9-19	1 A.	SW 1/4 SW 1/4	14	40	1W	Hunters	E. R. Blankenship	Cut Over	None

* Fires in Kendrick Forest Protective District.

POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION FINANCIAL REPORT

Period

December 1, 1950 to November 31, 1951

BALANCE STATEMENT

Close of Business November 30, 1951

ASSETS:

Current

Cash—Idaho First National		
Bank, Potlatch, Idaho	\$ 5,018.60	
Accounts Receivable—Sundry		
Accounts	8,281.41	
Assessments Receivable	22,002.13	
Merchandise Inventory		
Provisions and Supplies	\$ 2,575.80	
Wanigan	511.96	3,087.76
Idaho Compensation Company..		100.00
Total Current Assets		\$ 38,489.90

Fixed

Camp Equipment and Tools	12,610.32	
Radio System	3,001.88	
Road Equipment and Mach.	6,937.11	
Livestock and Equipment	541.93	
Headquarters Buildings	9,921.52	
Motor Vehicles	5,544.93	
Telephone System	4,535.70	
Total Fixed Assets		43,093.39
TOTAL ASSETS		\$ 81,583.29

LIABILITIES:

Accounts Payable	100.00	
Grazing Fees Payable	3,968.35	
Notes Payable	10,000.00	
Surplus—Present Worth, November 30, 1951	67,514.94	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS		\$ 81,583.29

OPERATING REPORT

December 1, 1950 to November 30, 1951

Revenue:

Assessments—Members	\$ 49,577.73	
Assessments—Non-Members ..	2,682.11	
U.S.F.S. Forest Protection Charges		
Balance 1950, 1951 Charges..	24,112.91	
Department of Interior— Public Domain		
1951 Contributions	1,007.36	
Federal Contributions— Clarke-McNary Funds	14,373.02	
Wanigan Profit	192.65	
		<hr/>
Total Operating Revenue....	91,945.78	
Grazing Fees Collected	3,968.35	
Gross Revenue		\$ 95,914.13

Expense:

Fire Expense—Regular Men...\$	1,770.84	
Fire Expense—Emergency Men	3,867.72	5,638.56
Headquarters Expense		7,255.24
Salary and Expense, Chief Fire Warden		3,602.50
Workmen's Compensation Insurance		652.79
Lookout Development and Maintenance		455.98
Maint. of Livestock and Equipment		307.55
Maint. of Radio System		505.42
Main Office Expense		3,448.40
Maint. of Road Equipment and Machinery		2,536.85
Maint. of Headquarters Buildings		1,352.17
Maint. and Operation Motor Vehicles		4,131.04
Maint. of Established Roads and Trails		7,120.41
Maint. of Telephone System		3,813.76
Patrolling, Smokechasing and Lookout Watchmen		11,319.22
New Road and Trail Building...		4,923.49
Miscellaneous Expense		688.99
Hospital Expense		555.89
Insurance		866.59
State Unemployment Tax		1,047.74
Federal Unemployment Tax....		128.76
Federal Old Age Benefit Tax...		671.31
		<hr/>
Total		\$ 61,022.66

Depreciation Deductions:

Camp Equipment and Tools	1,287.66	
Radio System	333.54	
Road Equipment and Machinery	747.99	
Livestock and Equipment	57.27	
Headquarters Buildings	861.61	
Motor Vehicles	971.06	
Telephone System	341.40	4,600.53
		<hr/>
Total Expense and Depreciation		65,623.19
Grazing Fees to be Distributed	3,968.35	
Blister Rust Contributions.....	5,460.66	9,429.01
		<hr/>
Total Expense		\$ 75,052.20
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Net Gain for Period to Surplus		\$ 20,861.93

CASH RECONCILIATION STATEMENT

December 1, 1950 to November 30, 1951

Balance, Idaho First National Bank	\$ 541.15
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Receipts:

Accounts Receivable	\$ 5,144.15	
Assessments Receivable (Members)	27,595.40	
Non-Member Collections	2,700.11	
Forest Service (1950-51 Pro. Charges)	24,112.91	
Dept. of Interior (1951 Pro Charges)	1,007.36	
Federal Contributions—Clarke-McNary Funds	14,373.02	
Grazing Fees Collected	4,282.40	
Notes Payable	10,000.00	
Surplus	100.00	\$ 89,315.35

Refunded Expenses:

Camp Equipment and Tools	18.00	
Motor Vehicles	150.00	
Fire Expense—Regular Men	97.05	
Fire Expense Emergency Men	94.72	
Headquarters Expense	687.38	
Workmen's Compensation Insurance	2.06	
Maint. and Operation of Motor Vehicles	756.98	
Maint. of Established Roads and Trails	53.00	
Maint. of Telephone System	134.07	
Patrolling, Smokechasing, Lookouts	1,725.97	
Hospital Expense	2.61	
State Unemployment Tax	3.44	
Federal Old Age Benefit Tax	1.72	
Insurance	65.12	3,792.12

Sale of Supplies:

Provisions and Supplies	12,608.80	
Wanigan	729.18	13,337.98
Total Receipts		106,445.45
Total Cash Balance and Receipts Carried Forward		\$106,986.60

CASH RECONCILIATION STATEMENT**December 1, 1950 to November 30, 1951**

Cash Balance and Receipts			
Brought Forward			\$106,986.60
Disbursements:			
Capital Accounts:			
Camp Equipment and Tools ...\$	948.74		
Radio System	151.00		
Headquarters Buildings..\$695.53			
Less Payroll			
Deductions	284.06	411.47	
Motor Vehicles		1,644.80	
Telephone System		469.40	\$ 3,625.41
Accounts Receivable:			9,055.42
Medical Service Bureau		1,248.50	
Less Payroll Deductions		657.50	591.00
Provisions and Supplies		22,547.52	
Less Payroll Deductions		6,108.30	16,439.22
Wanigan		1,519.94	
Less Payroll Deductions		800.47	719.47
Non-Member Assessments			
(Refunds)			18.00
Fire Expense—Regular Men			1,867.89
Fire Expense—Emergency Men			3,857.13
Headquarters Expense		7,728.19	
Less Payroll Deductions		58.44	7,669.75
Salary and Expense, Chief			
Fire Warden			3,602.50
Workmen's Compensation			
Insurance			774.40
Lookout Development and			
Maintenance			432.29
Maintenance of Livestock &			
Equipment			407.55
Maintenance of Radio System..			505.42
Main Office Expense			3,448.40
Maintenance of Road Equipment			
& Machinery			2,523.88
Maintenance of Headquarters			
Buildings			1,046.65
Maintenance and Operation			
Motor Vehicles		5,545.51	
Less Payroll Deductions		289.04	5,256.47
Maintenance of Established			
Roads & Trails			6,826.52
Maintenance of Telephone			
System			3,754.85
Patrolling, Smokechasing and			
Lookouts		12,899.88	
Less Payroll Deductions		377.83	12,522.05

New Road & Trail Building.....		4,753.68
Miscellaneous Expense		688.99
Insurance		931.71
State Unemployment Tax		1,173.53
Federal Unemployment Tax		128.76
Federal Old Age Benefit Tax....	1,482.19	
Less Payroll Deductions	741.19	741.00
Grazing Fees Distributed—1950		2,831.35
Grazing Fees Distributed—1951		314.05
Blister Rust Contributions		5,460.66
Grand Total of Disbursements		<u>\$101,968.00</u>
Balance, Idaho First National Bank, Potlatch		\$ 5,018.60

ACREAGE AND ASSESSMENT OF MEMBERS

1951

	Acreage Assessment No. 1	Assessment No. 1 10¢	Acreage Assessment No. 2	Assessment No. 2 7½¢	Total Assessments 17½¢	Amount Paid Prior To Dec. 1, 1951	Balance Due
L. Cardiff, Inc.	160	\$ 16.00	160	\$ 12.00	\$ 28.00	\$ 16.00	\$ 12.00
Diamond Match Company	17415	1741.50	17415	1306.12	3047.62	1741.50	1306.12
Flannery, M. P.	1545	154.50	1545	115.88	270.38	154.50	115.88
Milwaukee Land Company	6111	611.10	6111	458.32	1069.42	611.10	458.32
Northern Pacific R.R. Co.	1815	181.50	1815	136.13	317.63	181.50	136.13
Ohio Match Company	4781	478.10	4781	358.57	836.67	478.10	358.57
Potlatch Forests, Inc.	132043*	13204.30	133665	10024.88 1320.43*	24549.61	13204.30	11345.31
Rubedew, Mrs. Katherine (Estate)	160	16.00	160	12.00	28.00	16.00	12.00
Schaefer-Hitchcock Company	43	4.30	129	9.68	13.98	4.30	9.68
State of Idaho	111683	11168.30	109975	8248.12	19416.42	11168.30	8248.12
TOTALS	245756	\$ 27575.60	275756	\$ 22002.13	\$ 49577.73	\$ 27575.60	\$ 22002.13

Assessment No. 1 was levied July 24, 1951 and included a 2¢ per acre contribution for Blister Rust.

* Potlatch Forests, Inc. contributed an additional 1¢ per acre for blister rust control work on acreage listed under Assessment No. 1, but billed for in Assessment No. 2.

Assessment No. 2 was levied November 23, 1951. Changes in acreage on Assessment No. 1 and No. 2 affected three members involving sales of timber by the State of Idaho to members prior to Sept. 11, 1951. This resulted in a decrease of state acreage on Assessment No. 2 and an increase to two members.

