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**1957-58
COMBINED
ANNUAL
REPORT**

P T P A

Potlatch Timber Protective Association



**54th Year of Cooperative Forest Protection
State – Federal – Private**



MR. J. J. O'CONNELL

It is with regret that we report the passing of J. J. O'Connell on December 13, 1958.

Jim, as he was "familiarily" known served as president of the Potlatch Timber Protective Association from March 27, 1933 to March 10, 1952. His hard work and keen interest in the affairs of the Association for nearly 20 years were great inspirations to his many friends and associates.

Official Directory

Potlatch Timber Protective Association

1958

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
John H. Curtis, *Acting Chief Fire Warden* Orofino, Idaho

DIRECTORS

George W. Beardmore Lewiston, Idaho
Roger L. Guernsey Boise, Idaho
R. G. Sackerson Seattle, Washington
Roger Billings Newport, Washington
John Sanford Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

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Roger L. Guernsey, *Chairman* Boise, Idaho
Roger Billings Newport, Washington
George Rauch Lewiston, Idaho

AUDITING COMMITTEE

Roger L. Guernsey, *Chairman* Boise, Idaho
George Rauch Lewiston, Idaho
W. G. Cochran St. Maries, Idaho

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

Roger D. Guernsey, *Chairman* Boise, Idaho
John Sanford Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
E. C. Rettig Lewiston, Idaho

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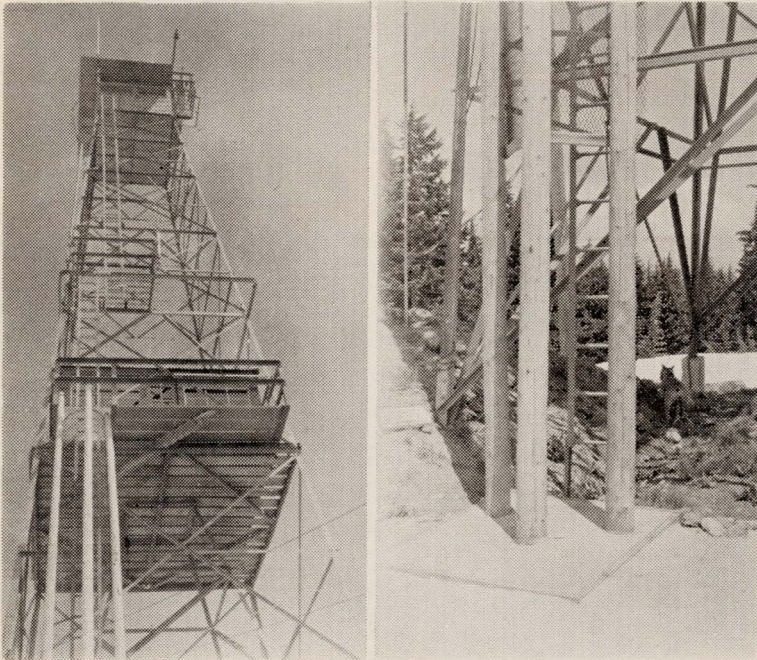
1958 Report of the Fire Warden

Orofino, Idaho
November 30, 1958

Officers and Directors:

POTLACH 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, 1957 to November 30, 1958, both dates inclusive.



ELK BUTTE TOWER DEVELOPMENT

This converted 80 foot steel tower was designed for the U.S. Air Forces. It has an eight foot enclosed house on top with an observatory platform above that. Midway up the tower a 14 x 14 cabin was built into the structure. The lookout observer lives here night and day with all the comforts of home. A power line serves the tower to operate radio and provide electricity for refrigeration and cooking. The photo at the right shows in the upper portion an expanded steel cage-like development to protect the man from falling when going up and down the steel ladder. This expanded steel is attached to three wooden poles set in concrete and it gives the observer good protection and safety.

THE FIRE SEASON AND WEATHER

The 1958 fire season started at an early date with dry May weather. Fire weather continued until a rainfall brought relief in mid-October. An unusually open and mild winter with light snowfall preceded the spring of 1958. Precipitation during the summer of 1958 was near normal, but exceptionally hot weather and periods of strong evaporation rapidly dried



BERTHA HILL STEEL TOWER

The wooden tower on the left was built during the CCC days in 1934. Its maintenance has been costly. On the right is a new development in steel towers and shows the lower 56 feet of a 100 foot steel tower which was built during the CCC days at Scofield lookout. This new 56 foot steel tower has modern living accommodations in 14 foot square structure. Just below is the observatory platform, beyond which people who visit the tower are not permitted to go. The observatory platform is reached by a stairway with hand rails and other safety features. A 200 gallon water tank has been fabricated into the roof above the living quarters so that the lookout may have hot and cold running water. Propane gas is used for cooking and refrigeration. (Modern living for a lookout)

out the forests to create exceptionally dry and dangerous burning conditions.

Fire as the result of carelessness first occurred on May 19. The last fire of the season was caused by careless hunters on October 5 to create a span of 140 days of fire fighting activity. While only 47 fires were reported during the season (a few less than normal number of fires expected), the fire activity centered during mid-August and the second week of September when burning conditions were at the peak. During the fire season lightning storm activity was less than usual and the storms were fewer in number. This favorable weather condition helped greatly to make a very successful fire season possible.

But one Class C fire (over 10 acres) resulted during the year. This fire occurred in the Neva Hill area and was the result of careless burning. The one Class C fire occurred during the month of May when weather conditions were dangerous, although closed fire season had not as yet started. Fifteen acres of forest land were burned and 33 MBF of timber were lost.



DOZER PILING BRUSH

The Associations uses several tractors with a specially built brush blade for handling debris in its forest management program. This machine pays big dividends in its brush piling work during the fire season. In the late fall after snow and rain the brush, bark, broken tops and debris are burned. Another advantage in the use of machines for piling brush is the soil disturbance which hastens the growth of a new tree crop.

Six Class B ($\frac{1}{4}$ to 10 acres) fires occurred during the fire season. None of which caused loss of forest resources worthy of note.

PTPA FIRE WEATHER 1958

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	Avg.
June	4.38	1.55	2.19	2.14	3.59	1.32	3.80	2.16	4.76	1.83	2.77
July	1.14	.49	1.11	1.84	.57	—	.30	.93	1.35	.33	.81
August	.57	.64	2.38	.03	3.67	1.25	.42	.46	.30	.07	.98
Sept.	2.90	.33	1.29	2.60	.63	.52	.49	1.51	.37	2.31	1.29
TOTAL	8.99	3.01*	6.97	6.61	8.46	3.09	5.01	5.06	6.78	4.54	5.85

* Dry Fire Season — 23 year period

Information on loss of forest resources, acreage loss and other details are contained in the statistical section of this report.



PA-18 AIRPLANE

A PA-18 (Piper) Airplane was pressed into service this year when the Clearwater and Potlatch Associations jointly acquired this new modern piece of air equipment. It has a 150 H.P. Lycoming motor, radio and other special equipment.

EXCESS PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Many useful pieces of equipment have been secured through the General Service Administration Excess Property Channels. The Association is permitted to secure such equipment due to Clarke-McNary participation. The restriction is that it must be used in our fire protection program only. The cost in most instances is transportation charges, although some items require repair and conditioning before it can be

put to use. Some items require a percentage of fair value reimbursement to the holding federal agency.

Through G. S. A. sources a PA-18 Piper Super Cub airplane powered with a 150 hp., Lycoming motor was secured in the spring of 1958. The plane had had little use before its acquisition and it was in first class condition. A percentage of fair value price was paid for the plane which was acquired in joint ownership with the Clearwater Timber Protective Association. The plane's use this summer became very valuable in our fire protection program. It is hangared at the Orofino Municipal Airport equipped with radio and other accessories to serve in our forest protection work. Only regular Association employees covered by a special insurance policy are permitted to fly the plane and then only with special direction and authority determined by the office of the Chief Fire Warden. Its use and maintenance are carefully supervised. An analysis on hours of use and cost of operation is contained in this report.

Other items of special value obtained are tanker trucks with capacities of 1,000 to 4,000 gallons of water, jeeps, pickups, fire fighting equipment, trucks, tractors, camp equipment, machines and tools. A great deal of good has come from the Association participation in the excess property program and the protection work has benefited greatly.

ASSOCIATION'S NEW FORESTRY PROGRAM

By action of the Board of Directors in June of 1958 the Association management directed fuller participation in a forestry program. This action was taken after full discussion of the subject and consideration by the fire committee of the Association. The expanded forestry program was authorized to be financed by a special assessment of 1 to 2 cents per acre of listed Association land.

The several projects recommended and authorized include the following:

Soil Stabilization:

Unused and abandoned logging roads have been a damaging factor in soil erosion, especially in steep terrain. The closing out of such roads where they do not contribute to needed accessibility for fire programs is deemed necessary in the good practice of keeping more acres productive. Reduction of the erosion and better soil stabilization will be achieved by cross ditching and other practices to return water flow into original channels.

Logging roads and improved areas as a result of logging take from production many acres of valuable forest soil. The

program is to stimulate tree growth and encourage planting where necessary and hasten production of another tree crop.



BROWNS CREEK BRUSH CAMP

Typical hazard reduction camp at Browns Camp (CPTA) where student workers are housed during the fire season.

This road retirement work will be accomplished by the Association crews in their normal maintenance of the road system and the work encouragement to logging firms to extend this operation more completely in the future.

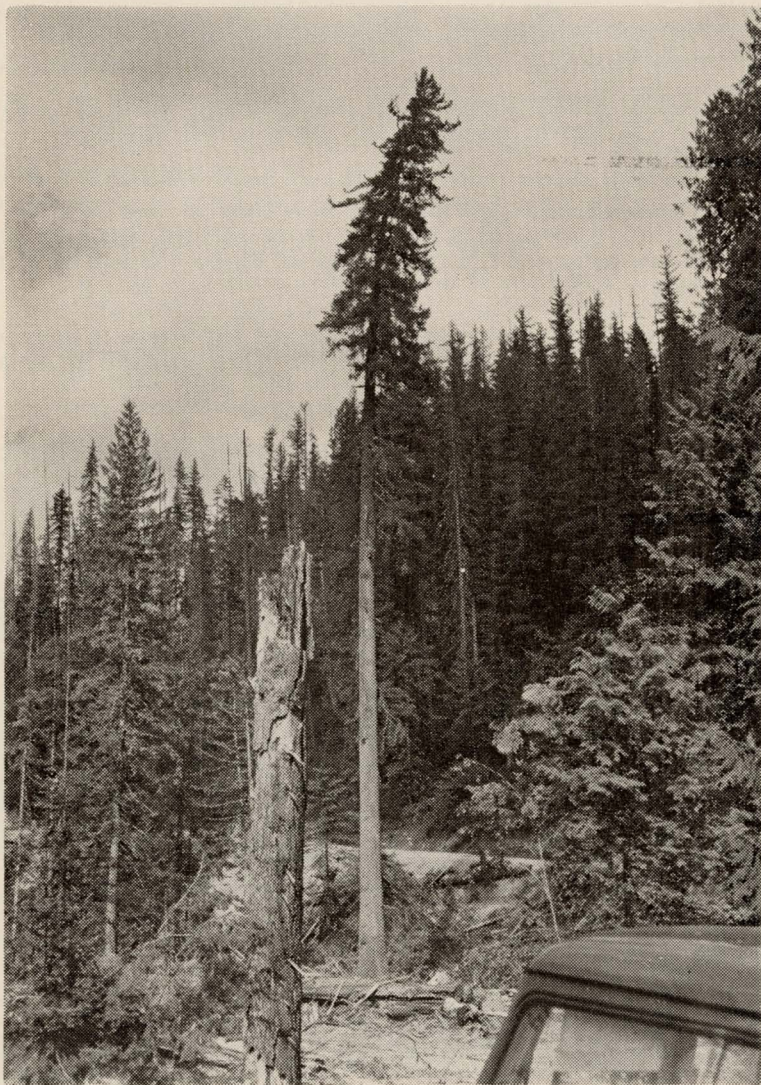
Camp Ground Development:

The trend in Association forest areas is for greater use by the recreationists. Shorter work weeks, greater vacation periods and an ever-increasing population in the region all encourage greater recreational pursuits year after year. Unless properly managed, such traffic into the forest can become a problem in the work of the reduction of man-caused fires. By providing co-operation with the people who seek recreation in our forests we can develop a greater appreciation for our forest resources.

A project of camp ground development for those who visit for berry picking, hunting, fishing, etc., is being planned. Camp ground development will provide simple facilities and will be so located as to give the user greater benefits at more desirable location of his interest.

Recreation management will direct visitors away from logging areas as much as possible to affect a lower rate of fires

as the result of smokers, campers and mankind's carelessness. It is also hoped that the wave of vandalism which has swept our Association areas will be reduced.

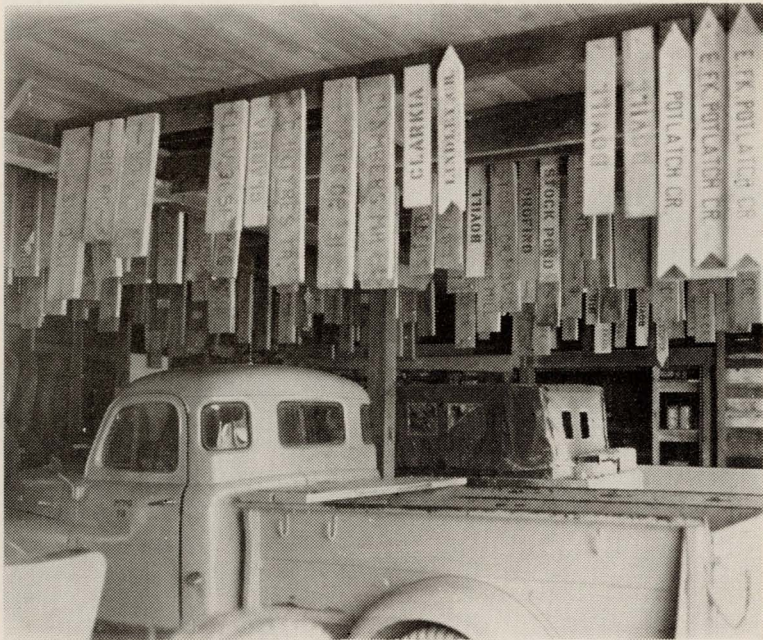


THE BIG TREE

This giant White Pine was discovered when logging crews started operations on Robinson Creek (PTPA). This pine, believed to be the largest living Idaho White Pine, is sound and in good health. It has a diameter of 86 inches. Logging crews have passed it up so that others could see the King of the Forest.

Other plans in the forestry program are briefly:

1. Brush management, by the development of suitable spraying equipment and suitable chemicals.
2. Greater co-operation with tree farmers and small woodland owners.
3. Aerial photographic map improvement with co-operation of forest operators and other forest agencies.
4. Growth study plots, to develop more factual information on annual acre growth of various species prevalent in this region. This work is to be carried out with the co-operation of the University of Idaho, College of Forestry.
5. Insect and forest disease reporting and study to develop greater co-operation with forest management agencies responsible for such controls.

**SIGN BOARDS IN GARAGE**

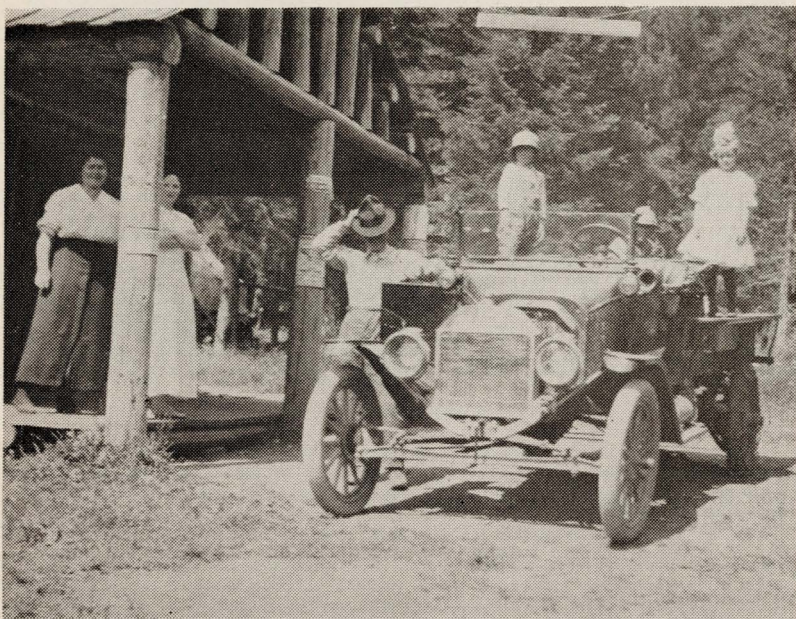
Signboards for road and trail markers seem to have a short life in some locations. They make good targets, with the more attractive sign having the shorter life. To keep sign boards up, the idea has been conceived of having replacement signs hanging from the rafters of garages where work crews are always reminded to select the sign needed when they go to work.

CLARKE-McNARY AND BATTELLE REPORT

Since the enactment of the Clarke-McNary Act in 1924 this Association has certified its expenditures for Clarke-McNary reimbursement as provided in the act. Federal monies have not been increased in recent years with the growing need for greater federal participation. The burden of cost of protection has been paid by owners of the land and the federal government's pro-rata cost has diminished as the purchase power of the dollar has declined. This situation with its variance has been common throughout the nation.

The federal government entered into an agreement with the Battelle Institute of Columbus, Ohio, to:

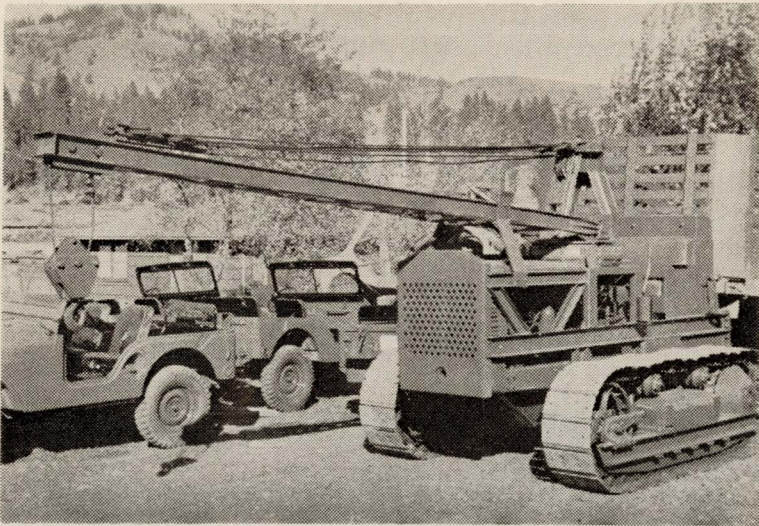
1. Determine the justifiable cost of protection from fire, state and private owned forest, and water shed lands.
2. To develop a criteria at which the respective shares of federal, state and private financing of forest fire control on state and privately owned lands could be determined.



1913 FORD

C. O. Portfors, (CTPA) Association Warden in 1913, looks over the first motorized piece of equipment acquired by the Association. This runabout Ford has a truck attachment powered with a chain drive. With him to the left is his wife and to right his two children, Francis and Dorothy. The lady further to the left is an Association cook, Mrs. Johnson.

The findings of the Institute were released in 1958 with the following results: The private share should be at least 16 percent and the public share should be divided consistent with the following: 25 to 44 percent state and 40 to 59 percent federal. In the conclusion of the Battelle report it is stated that the Clarke-McNary Act has resulted in substantial progress in forest fire control on state and private lands and that 15 to 20 million dollars of additional funds for the Clarke-McNary program are required annually to meet the minimum justifiable cost of fire control. Approximately 9.4 million dollars are now provided for by Congress for Clarke-McNary reimbursements. This fund has grown from its inception when \$360,000.00 was appropriated. In comparison since 1924 state and private expenditures for the program has have increased from about 1.9 million dollars to nearly 36 million.



TRACTOR CRANE AND JEEPS

The tractor crane secured through excess property channels has been very valuable for road maintenance, bridge building and repair on fire control roads. The jeeps similarly acquired are ideal for fire fighting crews.

REPORT ON BLISTER RUST CONTROL OPERATIONS ON THE POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION 1957 - 1958

BLISTER RUST

The members of this Association again contributed 3 cents per acre on all listed acreage for the control of White Pine Blister Rust disease. The field work of control is under the direction of the Regional Forester, U. S. Forest Service at Missoula, Montana. Federal funds are available at the pleasure of Congress which with the Association and State of Idaho funds finance the work of blister rust control. Following is the report of the Forest Supervisor, St. Joe National Forest on the blister rust control activities on the Potlatch Association.

The 1957 and 1958 Cooperative blister rust control program was concentrated in the East Fork Potlatch Drainage east of Bovill and the young white pine stands near Elk River, Idaho. The control work in the East Fork Potlatch units consisted of removing ribes from the partially-logged areas by both hand and chemical eradication methods. It will be necessary to continue eradication work in portions of this drainage as ribes are still occurring following recent logging disturbances. Extensive work in the present control boundaries of the state and private, and intermingled units near Elk River was completed in 1958. Periodic eradication work will be necessary in some stream zones as erosion from high water continually causes ribes germination.

The control accomplishments for 1957 and 1958 are as follows:

Year	Men Employed	Acres Worked (Hand)	Acres Worked (Chemical)	Man-days	Ribes Destroyed	Per Acre Man-days	Ribes
1957	100	7,010	290	4,070	732,300	.56	100
1958	80	5,850	—	3,030	158,300	.52	27

In 1957 a change in financing blister rust control was made for the Bull Run, Elk Creek, and Lone Meadow units. According to land ownership, the work in these units are financed with 60 percent state, private, and federal matching funds and 40 percent federal funds allotted for work on national forest lands. Under this financial plan, the 4,996 acres of national forest lands involved were transferred from the state and private to the national forest program.

The present cooperative program consists of 16 units with a total of 62,200 acres. There are also about 140,000 acres of mature white pine stands and recently logged areas within



CARDOX TANKER

This Cardox fire truck was once used at an Air Force Base for fire protection. It is now equipped with a 4,000 gallon water tank and serves as a mother tanker to keep fire trucks supplied with water. It has a Chrysler industrial motor and a 500 G.P.M. Hale pump for filling tank and unloading into fire trucks. It has proved very useful.

the Association boundary which are not included in the present program but are placed on a deferred status. Work in these units will not be attempted until work on the present program is completed or until additional funds are made available.

Following is a summary of control status on state and private lands within the present program:

Total Acres	62,200
Unworked Acres	8,800
Acres Needing Rework	17,300
Acres Needing Re-examination	15,800
Acres on Maintenance	20,300

Plans have been made to employ a 5-man canker-treating crew near Elk River during the summer of 1959. This crew will apply Acti-dione (BR) to white pine pole and reproduction infected before blister rust control was established. Special emphasis will be placed on the treatment of lightly-stocked areas. The treatment of damaged white pine in these areas will increase chances for future stocking by providing a greater number of trees for a seed source.



AIRPLANE HANGAR

This Airplane Hangar at the Orofino Municipal Airport is jointly owned by the Clearwater and Potlatch Timber Protective Associations.

Funds for operating the state and private blister rust control program are received from the P. T. P. A. assessments, State of Idaho Allotments, and federal matching funds:

The following funds were allotted for operating the blister rust control cooperative program for the past two years:

Year	Federal Funds	State Funds	Private Funds	Total Funds
1957	\$39,800	\$29,000	\$8,410	\$77,210
1958	\$41,000	\$29,000	\$8,580	\$78,578

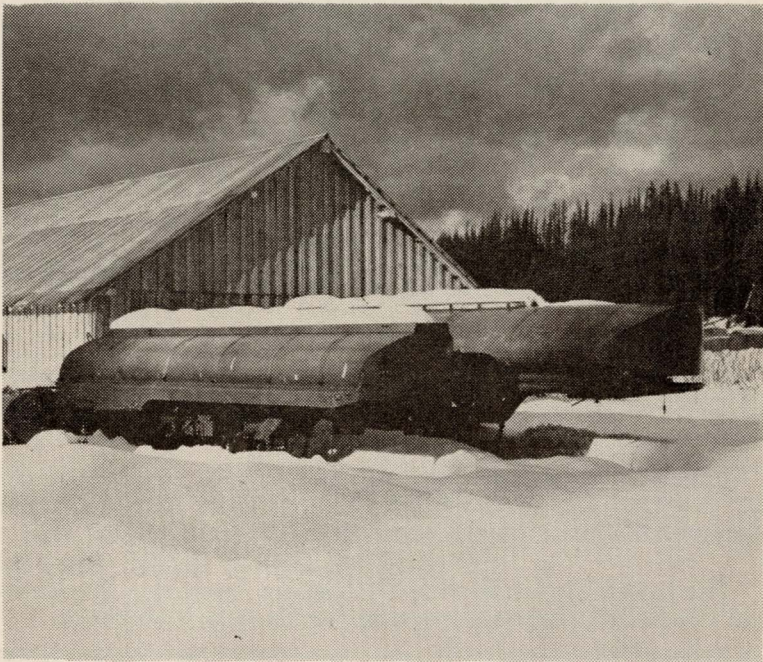
Blister rust control and logging plans are reviewed by forest service, state, and P. T. P. A. cooperators prior to the start of each field season. This advance cooperative planning results in more effective control work.

The crews in the two cooperative camps were given fire suppression training and were available for fire call during the fire season.

CHANGE OF THE FIRE SEASON

Closed fire season in Idaho starts June 1 and ends September 30 each year. (Section 38-116, Idaho Code)

The pre-season and post-season fire weather has, in many years, justified earlier dates to include May, and a later date to include the month of October. Many years our most severe fire losses have occurred during these pre-season and post-season months. Proclamations by the governor to extend fire season have been made in the past, but many people who are in the forest are unaware of its meaning, or never hear of the fire season extension. For these reasons the present closed fire season should be advanced and extended.



TANKERS IN SNOW

Valuable equipment has been secured through excess property channels. These two tankers were once used for gasoline hauls in National Defense. They are now used for water hauls to supply fire trucks along the fire line.

This subject has had full discussion before Association of officers and directors on several different occasions during the past several years. Recently a committee was appointed by the president to study the matter further and propose satisfactory legislation. With this recommendation it is anticipated that the statute will make it possible for the governor upon recommendation of the state forester to terminate closed fire sea-

son during years of favorable weather. This recommendation is being forwarded to Boise for consideration.

CONCLUSION

The 1958 season marked the 54th year of organized cooperative forest protection by the Potlatch Timber Protective Association. For the past 14 years I have held the position of Chief Fire Warden.

Seriousness of fire seasons cannot be rated in the amount of rain received. There are too many other factors that determine burning conditions. The 1958 season had an abundance of weather elements that make those in fire control work uneasy. Burning conditions this year were dangerous and the protection organization worked diligently and hard against those elements.

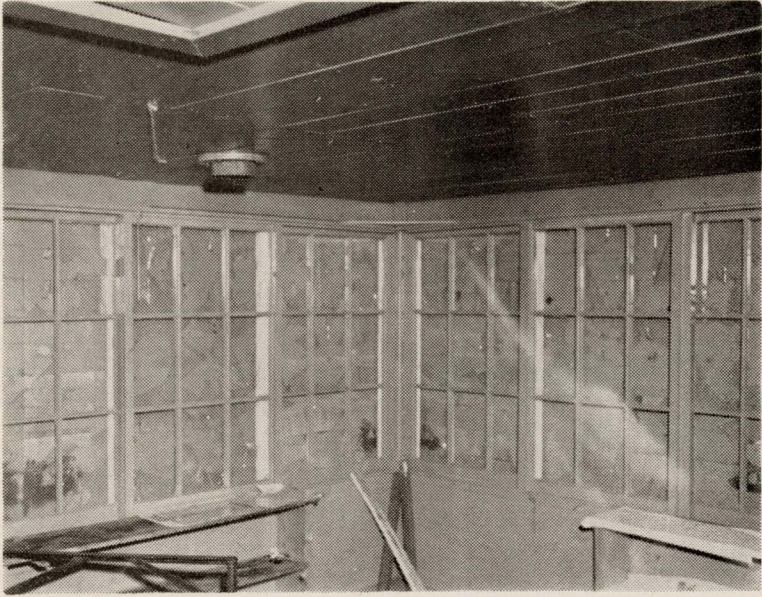
Much progress has been made in our program of forest protection, and much progress must yet be achieved if our Association is to continue the fine record that it has accomplished the past over-half-century. Our fire control road program, equipment development, radio, training programs and co-operation with operators and the public are all fields of good advancement. These fields still need exploitation.

Research, study and work will bring new factors into focus as protection work continues. Much work is now being done on the use of borates and chemicals in fire control work. The possibility of major fire control techniques and methods seems now to be in the stages of important development. Borate and solution drops from aircrafts have been made in many forest regions. The operation is very costly at this time. The item of cost and other problems in its use are being studied, which soon should make its application more commonplace.

Many other research projects are in the minds of foresters throughout the country. Important developments can come in weather control by cloud seeding. Greater utilization of debris for pulp and other manufactured products holds a very bright future. In line of protection equipment, electronic scanners and one-man helicopters are important. Generally speaking, tomorrow may seem odd before we realize it. These are the things that make the challenge.

I again wish to make my most sincere expression of gratitude for all those who contributed so much to make a most dangerous and trying season another successful one.

Respectfully submitted,
A. B. CURTIS
Chief Fire Warden



VANDALISM

Vandalism and the destruction of property seem to be on the increase throughout Association areas. This lookout house had 171 windows broken and the lookout tower lost its telephone, map board and other equipment when some person with destruction in mind threw the equipment out of the top of an 84 foot tower.

GRAZING FEES COLLECTED — 1958

	Cattle	Sheep	Dollars
S. E. and V. E. Anderson	5		8.75
E. R. Blankenship	50		87.50
Ray Blankenship		597	238.80
Bohman and Powell	57		100.00
E. I. Brosten	71		124.25
Butterfield, Kinman & Cochran	190		332.25
Dicks Creek Cattlemen's Association	528		924.00
N. E. Heath and Son	25		43.75
Helmer Cattlemen's Association	83		145.25
Don and Lawrence Kress	52		91.00
McGregor Land & Livestock		2,225	890.00
Mead & Howard Lumber Company	64		112.00
North Fork Cattlemen's Association	127		222.25
	1,252	2,822	\$3,319.80
U. S. Forest Service Collections	712	778	\$1,557.20
	1,964	3,600	\$4,877.00

ASSOCIATION OWNED AIRPLANE USEAGE, SEASON OF 1958

	Hours	Our Cost* \$6.95 per hour	Contract Price \$15.00 per hour
Training	10.39	\$ 72.21	\$ 155.85
Regular Fire Patrol	78.89	548.29	1,183.35
Passenger Service	22.70	157.77	340.50
Radio Technician Service	13.50	93.83	202.50
Equipment Service	31.94	221.98	479.10
Inspection Trips—Slash In- spection and Timber Survey	14.83	103.07	222.45
Search and Rescue			
Public Service	4.70	32.67	70.50
Fire School	1.10	7.64	16.50
Ambulance Service	5.20	36.14	78.00
Totals:	183.25	\$1,273.60	\$2,748.75
Saving in Dollars			1,475.15
Cost of Airplane			\$1,187.87

* Our Cost: Pilots wages, Insurance, Gas and Oil, Maintenance and Repairs.

COMPARATIVE LOOKOUT — AIR PATROL COSTS

1953 TO 1958 INCLUSIVE

Years	Lookout Men	Lookout M'tenance	T'portation & Supplies	Total Cost Lookouts	Total Cost Air Patrol	Number	Number
						Fires b. L'outs	Fires b. A.Patr.
1953	\$2,681.35	\$ 881.18	\$948.02	\$ 4,510.55	\$ 1,180.62	12	26
1954	923.90	689.21	199.76	1,812.87	1,207.58	0	7
1955	1,543.16	1,160.56	546.06	3,249.78	1,931.07	5	14
1956	1,147.82	1,310.46	655.30	3,112.58	1,631.30	10	36
1957	1,029.89	2,480.35	811.84	4,322.08	2,344.65	10	19
1958	1,552.08	1,212.86	365.52	3,130.46	2,006.04	16	17
Totals over Six Year Period				\$20,139.32	\$10,301.26	53	119
Average Cost per Year Lookouts				\$3,356.55	— Ave. 9 Fires per Year		
Average Cost per Year Air Patrol				1,716.88	— Ave. 20 Fires per Year		
Average Cost per Fire Lookouts				\$372.95			
Average Cost per Fire Air Patrol				85.84			

AIR COST — BREAKDOWN — 1958

Regular Fire Patrol	\$2,006.04
Passenger Service, Association Employees	74.25
Radio Maintenance	25.00
Fire Training Program	26.88
Location and Buzzing	607.20
Road and Timber Survey	9.00
Total — Tom's Flying Service	\$2,748.37
*Association Plane (Repairs, Gas, Oil, Inspections, etc. Pilots' wages not included)	478.99
Total Air Cost for Year	3,227.36
Less — Credit from Hazard Reduction Account	-1,545.00
Total PTPA Costs	\$1,682.36

* Pilot a regular Association employee on regular work program and used for pilot only when needed.

P. T. P. A. LOOKOUTS 1958

Look Out	Tower Constr.	Condition	Used 1958
Elk Butte	Steel	Good	Yes
Mason Butte	Wood	Good	Yes
McGary Butte	Wood	Fair	No
Beals Butte	Wood	Poor	No
Hemlock	Wood	Poor	No
Jericho	Wood	Poor	No
Little Green Mtn.	Wood	Poor	No
Freezeout	Wood	Good	Yes
Stocking Meadows	Wood	Good	No
Goat Mtn.	Wood	Fair	No
Boehls Butte	Wood	Good	Yes
Gold Butte	Wood	Poor	No

AIR PATROL VALUE 1958

Fires First Discovered by Lookouts	16
Fires First Discovered by Air Patrol	17
Fires First Discovered by Others	14
	—
Total Fires	47
Airplane Used in Location of Fires	19
Airplane Used in Buzzing (Directing) Men to Fires	18
	—
Total Number of Fire Airplanes Used	37
Total Number of Fire Tankers Used	13

DETAILED STATEMENT OF FIRES — 1958

No.	Name	Date	Acres	Sub.Div.	S	T	R	Land Owner	Cause	Type of Land	Damage
1	S. Fork Moose Creek	5-19-58	Spot	SENE	35	41	1W	State	Unknown	Brush	None
2	Neva Hill	5-22-58	15	NENE	27	40	1E	USFS	Deb.Burn	Mer.Timber	33MBF
3	Camp X Fire	5-24-58	Spot	SESE	31	41	4E	State	Lightn'ng	Slash Brush	None
4	Alderman Ridge	5-26-58	Spot	SESE	30	39	2E	USFS	Lightn'ng	Mer.Timber	None
5	Breakfast Creek	5-27-58	Spot	SESE	27	41	3E	PFI	Lightn'ng	Mer.Timber	None
6	Homestead Creek	5-23-58	Spot	SENE	36	41	4E	State	Lightn'ng	Mer.Timber	None
7	Spike Camp	5-27-58	Spot	NENE	4	41	5E	State	Lightn'ng	Mer.Timber	None
8	Morris Creek	6-6-58	Spot	NWNW	34	41	2E	USFS	Lightn'ng	Cutover	None
9	Kuykendahl Creek	6-6-58	Spot	SWSW	30	42	4E	PFI	Lightn'ng	Mer.Timber	None
10	Stocking Mdws. L'kout	6-6-58	Spot	SWSW	36	42	5E	State	Lightn'ng	Mer.Timber	None
11	O'Donnell Peak	6-28-58	Spot	SWNW	30	42	5E	State	Lightn'ng	Reproduct.	None
12	Boulder Creek	7-3-58	Spot	NENE	30	39	1W	USFS	Lightn'ng	Cutover	None
13	Bovill Dump	7-4-58	Spot	NWSE	36	41	1W	City of Bovill	Deb.	Cutover	None
14	Park	7-8-58	Spot	NWNE	10	39	1W	PFI	Lightn'ng	Cutover	None
15	Davis Mill	7-12-58	Spot	NENE	22	38	1W	Private	Deb.Burn	Cutover	None
16	Elmberry Ridge	7-15-58	¾	NWNW	24	40	3E	Diamond-Gardner	Unknown	Cutover	15MBF
17	Shattock Butte	7-18-58	Spot	SESE	9	40	2E	Diamond-Gardner	Lightn'ng	Cutover	None
18	Castle Rock	7-18-58	Spot	NWNW	23	42	3E	PFI	Lightn'ng	Mer.Timber	None
19	Elmberry No. 2	7-18-58	Spot	NENE	23	40	3E	Diamond-Gardner	Lightn'ng	Mer.Timber	None
20	East Fork Cranberry	7-18-58	Spot	NENE	6	38	3E	PFI	Lightn'ng	Mer.Timber	None
21	Jackson Mountain	7-19-58	Spot	NWSE	12	40	1E	PFI	Lightn'ng	Reproduct.	None
22	South Camp L	7-19-58	Spot	NWSW	33	39	3E	USFS	Lightn'ng	Cutover	None
23	Colwell Creek	7-23-58	Spot	SWNE	10	41	4E	State	Lightn'ng	Mer.Timber	None
24	Boulder Creek No. 2	7-29-58	1¼	SWNE	30	39	1W	Private	Unknown	Cutover	None

DETAILED STATEMENT OF FIRES — (Continued)

No.	Name	Date	Acres	Sub.Div.	S	T	R	Land Owner	Cause	Type of Land	Damage
25	Drift Creek	7-30-58	¾	NENW	27	38	1E	Private	Lightn'ng	Cutover	None
26	South East Camp L	7-30-58	Spot	SWSE	29	39	3E	USFS	Lightn'ng	Cutover	None
27	Grice Ridge	8-3-58	Spot	NWNW	26	42	3E	PFI	Lightn'ng	Cutover	None
28	Cedar Creek Ridge	8-6-58	Spot	NENE	28	42	5E	State	Lightn'ng	Mer.Timber	None
29	North Fork Burnt C.	8-10-58	Spot	NESW	18	39	3E	Milwaukee	Lightn'ng	Mer.Timber	None
30	Canoe Creek Ridge	8-11-58	Spot	NWNW	6	39	4E	Ohio Match	Lightn'ng	Mer.Timber	None
31	South Camp Y	8-11-58	Spot	NESW	16	38	2E	State	Misc.	Cutover	None
32	Battle Creek	8-14-58	Spot	SENE	26	38	1E	PFI	Camper	Cutover	None
33	Bovill Dump No. 2	8-15-58	Spot	NWSE	36	41	1W	City of Bovill	Deb.Burn	Cutover	None
34	Cedar Cr. Ridge No. 2	8-16-58	Spot	NENE	28	42	5E	State	Lightn'ng	Mer.Timber	None
35	Drift Creek No. 2	8-17-58	9½	SWNE	27	38	1E	Private	Unknown	Cutover	30 Pol.
36	Elmberry Rdg. No. 3	8-22-58	Spot	NWNW	24	40	3E	Diamond-Gardner	Lightn'ng	Cutover	None
37	Camp 32	8-24-58	Spot	SWNE	33	39	1E	PFI	Lightn'ng	Reproduct.	None
38	Camp 43	8-25-58	3	SENW	31	40	3E	PFI	Lightn'ng	Cutover	2.5M
39	Mason Butte	9-9-58	Spot	SESE	17	38	1E	PFI	Unknown	Mer.Timber	None
40	Hells Hole No. 1	9-10-58	Spot	NWNW	32	41	4E	State	Lightn'ng	Cutover	2M
41	Isabella Ridge	9-10-58	Spot	NESW	18	41	4E	State	Lightn'ng	Mer.Timber	None
42	Hells Hole No. 2	9-11-58	Spot	SESE	30	41	4E	State	Lightn'ng	Cutover	None
43	Floodwood	9-11-58	Spot	SESE	35	42	4E	State	Lightn'ng	Mer.Timber	1M
44	Camp Y	9-11-58	Spot	NENW	10	38	2E	State	Unknown	Cutover	None
45	Granlund Ranch	10-2-58	½	NWNW	33	40	1W	USFS	Deb.Burn	Mer.Timber	None
46	Camp L	10-4-58	Spot	SWSW	28	39	3E	USFS	Hunter	Cutover	None
47	Stoney Creek	10-5-58	Spot	SENE	12	41	3E	PFI	Hunter	Slash	None

TABLE NO. 1
SHOWING FIRES BY CAUSE, EXTENT OF LOSS, CLASS AND
ACREAGE INSIDE ASSOCIATION BOUNDARY
1958

	Cause					Total	
	Light- ning	Camper & Hunters	Miscel- laneous	Un- known	Debris Burning		
No. Fires	32	3	1	6	5	47	
Per Cent	68	6	2	13	11	100	
Acreage	6¼	0	0	11½	15½	33¼	
Class of Fire	A	28	4	0	3	3	38
	B	4	0	0	3	1	8
	C					1	1
Loss MBF	5.5			15	33	53.5	
Loss Poles				30		30	

TABLE NO. 2
SHOWING NUMBER OF FIRES IN VARIOUS TIMBER TYPES

	Cause					Total
	Light- ning	Camper & Hunters	Miscel- laneous	Un- known	Debris Burning	
Cut Over	13	3	1	4	3	24
Mer. Timber	15	0		1	2	18
B. O. Grass Land	0	0		1	0	1
Reproduction	4	0		0	0	4
Other	0	0		0	0	0
Total	32	3	1	6	5	47

TABLE NO. 3
FIRES IN FUEL TYPES

	Extreme High	High	Normal	Total
Acreage in Association	10,150	15,652	440,037	465,839
Percent of Area	2.2	3.4	94.4	100%
Fires Expected	2	4	55	61
Actual No. of Fires	6	7	34	47
Percent	13	15	72	100

SNAG REPORT (P. T. P. A.)
A Recording of Lightning Strikes Setting Fires for 1958 Season
Live and Dead Trees

	Cedar	W.Fir	R.Fir	W.Pine	Larch	Y.Pine	Spruce	Hemlock	Duff	Total	Percent
Live	0	3	0	6	1	1	0	0	0	11	34%
Dead	9	5	0	3	1	1	0	0	2	21	66%
										—	
										Total Reported	32

P. T. P. A.
3 Year (1956-57-58) Combined

	Cedar	W.Fir	R.Fir	W.Pine	Larch	Y.Pine	Spruce	Hemlock	Duff	Total	Percent
Live	12	24	1	19	4	5	1	0	0	66	56%
Dead	10	13	2	16	7	1	0	1	2	52	44%

P. T. P. A. — C. T. P. A.
3 Year Combined Totals (1956-57-58)

	Cedar	W.Fir	R.Fir	W.Pine	Larch	Y.Pine	Spruce	Hemlock	Duff	Total	Percent
Live	41	85	6	29	8	7	1	0	0	177	64%
Dead	21	34	5	19	9	9	0	1	2	100	36%

WEATHER INFORMATION

Observations Taken at P. T. P. A. Elk River — 1958

Date	Prec.	Monthly Totals	Totals Car. Fwd.	Prec. during Fire Season
May				
6	.09			
12	.68		.77	
21	.02		.79	
24	.20		.99	
		.99		
June				
1	.15		1.14	.15
3	.01		1.15	.16
4	.16		1.31	.32
6	.03		1.34	.35
7	.32		1.66	.67
8	.10		1.76	.77
9	.82		2.58	1.59
10	.07		2.65	1.66
12	1.05		3.70	2.71
13	.48		4.18	3.19
24	.89		5.07	4.08
25	.18		5.25	4.26
27	.08		5.33	4.34
30	.04		5.37	4.38
		4.38		
July				
3	.22		5.59	4.60
8	.16		5.75	4.76
18	.17		5.92	4.93
19	.59		6.51	5.52
		1.14		
August				
11	.07		6.58	5.59
19	.06		6.64	5.65
26	.05		6.69	5.70
28	.11		6.80	5.81
29	.28		7.08	6.09
		.57		
September				
13	.31		7.39	6.40
14	.16		7.55	6.56
15	.94		8.49	7.50
17	.12		8.61	7.62
19	.49		9.10	8.11
21	.19		9.29	8.30
22	.21		9.50	8.51
23	.35		9.85	8.86
25	.13		9.98	8.99
		2.90		

October

7	1.04	11.02
8	1.45	12.47
10	.70	13.17
18	.28	13.45
19	.76	14.21
20	.26	14.47

4.49

November

1	.03	14.50
2	.20	14.70
3	.42	15.12
5	.38	15.50
6	1.20	16.70
7	.20	16.90
8	.99	17.89
9	.14	18.03
10	.40	18.43
12	.09	18.52
13	1.37	19.89
14	.11	20.00
15	.09	20.09

Total	5.62	
-------	------	--

P. T. P. A. IMPROVEMENTS 1958**Camp: — General Camp Improvements Include:**

1. New truck storage shed.
2. New residence for Assistant Warden.
3. Painting of major buildings.
4. Remodeling of old barn and headquarters building for better storage facilities.
5. General maintenance of all buildings as required.

Field:

1. Low standard fire road up Feather Creek into saddle north of Abes Knob will connect with U. S. Forest Service road at north boundary of the association. One and one-half miles completed.
2. New low standard fire road from McGary Butte look-out south to Round Meadows connecting with existing county road to Park. Two miles in length.
3. Low standard fire road from Little Green to breaks of river as far as Sec. 26, 39N, 3E. Also, spur connecting with old road at Camp L. Total of 6 miles completed.
4. Extended road from Gold Butte to River down Boat-house Ridge. Two miles.
5. New low standard fire road down ridge between Elm-berry Creek and Gold Creek. Four miles in length.
6. Rebuilt road from PTPA headquarters out Tammarack Ridge and Meadow Creek area connecting with new logging road into area from Elk River Park county road.
7. New low standard fire road down ridge between Home-stead Creek and Hemlock Creek to Glover Creek road. Three and one-half miles in length.
8. General maintenance of major existing roads.

TOTAL of nineteen (19) new road construction for year.

REPORT OF OPERATIONS IN 1958

Compliances Issued, Logs and Lumber	30
Compliances Issued, Cedar Poles	5
Total	35
Master Contracts Active, Logs	19
Master Contracts Active, Cedar Poles	4
Total	23
Master Contracts Inactive	5
Sawmill Active	3
Sawmills Served Outside District	21
Estimated Daily Capacity Mills in District	40,000

POTLATCH FOREST PROTECTIVE DISTRICT
1958 CALENDAR YEAR PRODUCTION

Total Log Production from Operators Holding Contracts with F. M. A. (Feetage)	109,896,825	
Dollars Received from above		86,182.69
Total Log Production from Compliances and Cash Bond Operators --- (Feetage)	5,712,125	
(Cords)	877	
Dollars Received from above		6,586.24
Total Log Production	115,608,950	
(Cords)	877	
Total Money Received from Logs		92,768.93
Total Cedar Production from Operators Holding Contracts with F. M. A.		
35' and longer	26,005	
30' and shorter	2,167	
Total Dollars Received from above		15,169.59
Total Cedar Production from Compliance and Cash Bond Operators		
35' and longer	194	
30' and shorter	31	
Total Dollars Received from above		116.88
Total Cedar Production		
35' and longer	26,199	
30' and shorter	2,198	
Total Cedar Poles	28,397	
Total Dollars Received from Cedar		15,286.47
Total Dollars Received from All Operators		\$108,055.40
F'st Managem't Fund	Holdback Account	
\$ 86,182.69	\$6,586.24	
15,169.59	116.88	
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
\$101,352.28	\$6,703.12	

POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
BALANCE SHEET

Close of Business — November 30, 1958

ASSETS:**Current**

Cash—Idaho First National Bank, Potlatch		\$27,736.94
Accounts Receivable—Sundry	\$ 3,584.33	
Assessments Receivable	9,018.34	
Merchandise Inventory		
Provisions and Supplies	\$3,824.82	
Wanigan	268.27	4,093.09
Liberty National Insurance Com- pany	200.00	16,895.76
Total Current Assets		\$44,632.70

Fixed

Camp Equipment and Tools	8,556.72	
Radio System	2,873.27	
Road Equipment and Machinery	2,695.71	
Livestock and Equipment	215.20	
Headquarters Buildings	9,418.80	
Motor Vehicles	3,744.70	
Telephone System	3,713.61	
Total Fixed Assets		31,218.01
Total Assets		\$75,850.71

LIABILITIES:

Grazing Fees Payable	4,877.00	
State Withholding Tax	103.90	
Surplus, Present Worth, November 30, 1958	\$70,869.81	
Total Liabilities and Surplus		\$75,850.71

**POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
OPERATING REPORT**

December 1, 1957 to November 30, 1958

Revenue:

Membership Assessments	\$51,664.98	
Non-Membership Assessments	3,211.05	
Other Income	126.26	
Forest Service — Protection Chgs. '57 - '58	20,635.50	
Dept. of Interior — Protection Chgs. 1958	1,684.12	
Federal Contributions — Clarke- McNary Fund	13,825.91	
Total Operating Revenue	91,147.82	
Grazing Fees Collected	4,877.00	
Gross Revenue		\$96,024.82

Expense:

Wanigan	65.19	
Fire Expense — Regular Men	\$3,016.17	
Fire Expense — Emergency Men	1,683.60	4,699.77
Headquarters Expense	10,111.12	
Salary & Exp., Chief Fire Warden	3,393.26	
Workmen's Compensation Insur- ance	499.11	
Lookout Developm. & M'tenance	1,212.86	
Maint. of Livestock & Equipment	253.15	
Maint. of Radio System	1,315.28	
Main Office Expense	3,761.59	
Maint. Road Equipm. & Mach'y	2,371.47	
Maint. of Headquarters Buildings	832.35	
Maint. & Operation Mot. Vehicles	5,548.24	
Maint. of Est. Roads and Trails	4,197.59	
Maint. of Telephone System	1,324.11	
Patrolling, Smokechasing and L. O. Watchmen	21,458.18	
Airplane Patrol	1,682.36	
New Road and Trail Building	2,478.42	
Miscellaneous Expense	1,327.90	
Hospital Expense	477.60	
Insurance	3,018.68	
State Unemployment Tax	1,235.82	
Federal Unemployment Tax	131.28	
Federal Old Age Benefit Tax	1,125.08	
Total		72,520.41

Depreciation Deductions

Camp Equipment and Tools	1,556.16	
Radio System	776.32	
Road Equipment and Machinery ..	489.91	
Livestock and Equipment	23.91	
Headquarters Buildings	819.02	
Motor Vehicles	1,084.65	
Telephone System	412.62	5,162.59
		<hr/>
Total Expense and Depreciation		77,683.00
Grazing Fees to be Distributed ...	4,877.00	
Blister Rust Contributions	8,606.43	13,483.43
		<hr/>
Total Gross Expense		91,166.43
		<hr/>
Net Gain for Period to Surplus		\$ 4,858.39

DISTRIBUTION OF GRAZING FEES FOR 1958

	Acreage	Factor	Amount
L. Cardiff, Inc.	160	.00056	\$ 2.73
Diamond Match Company	20,779	.07243	353.24
Mead & Howard Lumber Co., Inc.	3,733	.01302	63.49
Milwaukee Land Company	4,865	.01695	82.67
Northern Pacific Railway Co.	1,815	.00633	30.87
Ohio Match Company	11,324	.03947	192.50
Potlatch Forests, Inc.	135,686	.47297	2,306.67
Grace C. Reubedew	160	.00056	2.73
Schaefer-Hitchcock Company	203	.00071	3.47
State of Idaho	108,156	.37700	1,838.63
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	286,881	1.00000	\$4,877.00

POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

Acreage and Assessment of Members

1958

	Acreage	Assessment No. 1 10c	Assessment No. 2 5c	Blister Rust Acreage	Blister Rust Assessment 3c	Total Assessment 18c	Amount Paid Prior to Nov.30,'58	Balance Due
L. Cardiff, Inc.	160	\$ 16.00	\$ 8.00	160	\$ 4.80	\$ 28.80	\$ 28.80	
Diamond Match Company	20,779	2,077.90	1,038.95	18,612	558.36	3,675.21	3,675.21	
Mead & Howard Lumber Co.	3,733	373.30	186.65	3,733	111.99	671.94	671.94	
Milwaukee Land Co.	4,865	486.50	243.25	4,865	145.95	875.70	875.70	
North. Pacific Railway Co.	1,815	181.50	90.75	1,815	54.45	326.70	326.70	
Ohio Match Company	11,324	1,132.40	566.20	5,146	154.38	1,852.98	1,852.98	
Potlatch Forest, Inc.	135,686	13,568.60	6,784.30	131,249	3,937.47	24,290.37	24,290.37	
Grace C. Rubedew	160	16.00	8.00	160	4.80	28.80	28.80	
Schaefer-Hitchcock Company	203	20.30	10.15	203	6.09	36.54	36.54	
State of Idaho	108,156	10,815.60	5,407.80	121,818	3,654.54	19,877.94	10,859.60	9,018.34
Totals	286,881	\$28,688.10	\$14,344.05	287,761	\$8,632.83	\$51,664.98	\$42,646.64	\$9,018.34

Assessment No. 1 was levied August 18, 1958

Assessment No. 2 and Blister Rust Assessment were levied October 23, 1958

POTLATCH PROTECTIVE TIMBER ASSOCIATION

MEMORANDUM COMPARISON

Fiscal Year 1956, 1957, and 1958

	1956	1957	1958
1. Number of Members (Including Northern Pacific Railway)	10	10	10
2. Amount of Members Acreage Assessed (Acres)	280,360	285,959	286,881
3. Rate of Assessment per acre — Members	.13	.11	.18
4. Non-Member Acreage Assessed	51,710	48,271	46,786
5. Non-Member Assessments Collected	\$ 3,744.43	\$ 4,404.83	\$ 3,211.05
6. United States Forest Service Acreage	111,543	111,543	111,543
7. Public Domain — Department of Interior Acreage	11,817	11,817	11,817
8. Net Grazing Fees Distributed or to be Distributed	\$ 4,546.30	\$ 4,461.35	\$ 4,877.00
9. Gross Payroll	\$ 40,809.04	\$ 44,953.68	\$ 42,061.74
10. Clarke-McNary Contributions	\$ 13,743.58	\$ 13,214.95	\$ 13,825.91
11. Total Revenue	\$ 81,207.49	\$ 76,191.38	\$ 96,024.82
12. Total Expense	\$ 80,369.79	\$ 87,648.54	\$ 91,166.43
13. Total Receipts	\$102,131.30	\$110,025.29	\$114,173.69
14. Total Disbursements	\$ 98,854.94	\$114,976.71	\$117,721.74
15. Total Accounts Receivable, November 30, 1958	—————	\$ 1,128.04	\$ 12,602.67
16. Total Accounts Payable, November 30, 1958	\$ 4,611.17	\$ 4,525.49	\$ 4,980.90

Official Directory

Potlatch Timber Protective Association

1957

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

George W. Beardmore Lewiston, Idaho
Roger L. Guernsey Boise, Idaho
R. G. Sackerson Seattle, Washington
Roger Billings Newport, Washington
John Sanford Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

COMMITTEE ON FIRE PROTECTION

Roger L. Guernsey, *Chairman* Boise, Idaho
Roger Billings Newport, Washington
George Rauch Lewiston, Idaho

AUDITING COMMITTEE

Roger L. Guernsey, *Chairman* Boise, Idaho
Roger Billings Newport, Washington
George Rauch Lewiston, Idaho

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

Grant Potter, *Chairman* Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
Roger L. Guernsey Boise, Idaho
E. R. Bullock Lewiston, Idaho

1957 Report of the Fire Warden

Officers and Directors:

POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

I hereby submit my annual report as Chief Fire Warden of the Potlach Timber Protective Association for the period of December 1, 1956 to November 30, 1957, both dates inclusive.

THE FIRE SEASON

The 1957 fire season was one of the longest and driest on record. A normal spring was experienced with sufficient rainfall in May and June and with a few scattered showers in July, to make a good vegetative growth. This was very helpful later in the season. A good rain with a recording of .64 occurred August 6 and 7 which contributed to the easing up of dangerous burning conditions which existed at that time. Another factor which contributed to a most successful season was the absence of severe electrical storms. There was a total of 35 fires for the season. Twenty-six of these were caused by electrical storms—a little more than one-half of the number expected. Most of these fires occurred early in the spring or at a time when the fuels were less dangerous than during late August and September.

Two fires were recorded in June, 25 in July (this was 71% of the season total), three in September and two in October. This indicates another favorable fire season where the lack of concentration was very helpful.

The first fire occurred on June 3 and the last on October 1. The span of time between the first and last fire was 131 days.

Fire losses were held to a minimum of one acre lost with a negligible loss in forest resources. Further detail on fire occurrence—the causes, acreage and losses are given in detail in the statistical section of this report.

The following is a chart showing rainfall by months during the 1957 season. The 3.01 inches of rainfall during the four month fire season is the least recorded for that period of time. The normal rainfall for the four month fire season is 6.21.

PTPA 1957 RAINFALL — FOUR MONTH FIRE SEASON

Month	Rain Rec.	Normal	Comparison
June	1.55	2.91	Near One-half
July	.49	1.07	Less than One-half
August	.64	.89	August 6 — .64 very helpful
September	.33	1.54	About One-fourth

1957 fire season least rainfall on record.

Further information on rainfall is contained in the statistical section of this report.

There are eleven years in the 53 year record in which fewer fires occurred. These years were 1912, 1913, 1915, 1916, 1918, 1921, 1941, 1946, 1948, 1954 and 1955.

There were no fires of significance on the Association during 1957. Quite a few factors should be mentioned which have contributed to such a successful season. These, in my opinion, are as follows:

1. A year of very little lightning activity.
2. Ample rain in April and May for good vegetative growth.
3. The rainfall of August 6 which covered the Association and broke the back of the fire season.
4. Excellent cooperation by people in the woods and a very conscious public.
5. Intensive fire training program.
6. Rigid inspections and near perfect compliance by people in the woods.
7. Very alert men in the forests.
8. Good action on fires with much improved equipment.
9. Conferences with fire protective organizations and forest industries have been very helpful to achieve important views on fire dangers and control. This has been to our mutual benefit.

PRE-SUPPRESSION

The field work started late in April with the coming of an early spring. A good return of experienced employees and a few local workers without previous Association work experience helped to form a good organization to carry on the work program. Our greatest difficulty in obtaining suitable workers

was in the field of semi-skilled jobs—such as bulldozer operators, mechanics and carpenters. Due to the seasonal nature of Association work, experienced men are often difficult to find. An intensive training program has been resorted to in order to train young men for better jobs. Many high school and college boys who have been raised or have worked on a farm, used tools or have worked with machinery, readily developed into very competent and responsible workers. Their chief handicap was, of course, the lack of experience for which there is no substitute.

High school and college boys were recruited again this year from virtually all over the nation. Most of these young men go into hazard reduction work. After being given fire fighting training they are placed into the organization where they fit the best. Several hundred applications were received during the past winter, all of which were given close examination and study.

Four lookouts were manned during the 1957 season. These were Elk Butte, Mason Butte, Stockton Meadows and Freeze-out. Other lookouts were readied for occupancy, but lightning storm activity and fire occurrence did not justify the use of more detection points.

A little more emphasis was put into our air detection program with our air service expense being a little more costly than heretofore. A local air service operator, having the type airplane we desired, was awarded a contract. The Association for the past several years has considered aircraft ownership and has studied the possibility of helicopter ownership. Our Association has enjoyed the best on air services by an operator who has provided us with excellent pilots and with a good understanding of fire protection. It is my pleasure to report that the splendid success of our air service program has been built around the exceptionally close co-operation between association management and the contracting operator.

The following shows the use of airplanes and the cost for different kinds of service. A low number of fires this year has caused a high cost for patrol and location with lower costs for activities in fire expense items.

AIR PATROL USE

Fires First Discovered by Lookouts	10
Fires First Discovered by Air Patrol	19
Fires First Discovered by Association Employees other than Air Patrol and Lookouts	6
TOTAL NUMBER OF FIRES	35
Planes Used in Obtaining Detailed Location of Fires	20
Planes Used in Buzzing Crews to Fires	9
Number of Fires in Which Tankers Were Used	7

AIR COST BREAKDOWN

Air Patrol and Location	\$2,344.65
Passengers — Association Personnel on Work Projects	103.85
Association Radio Maintenance	61.25
Association Training Programs	60.00
Hospital Expense	15.00
Buzzing Expense—Crews to Fires	376.61
Parts for Equipment Breakdown	77.50
Road and Timber Surveys	78.13
Miscellaneous Air Use (Food Drops, etc.)	177.50
TOTAL COST OF AIR OPERATIONS	\$3,294.49

FIRE INSPECTIONS

The prevention of fire from faulty equipment and careless people has been given far more consideration during the past year than ever before. When fires can be prevented, the high cost of fire fighting, the loss of forest resources, the lost production time, countless sums for equipment and other untold losses do not occur.

Every effort has been made by the Association Inspectors to carefully examine all areas. It is very important to check the tool caches to see that they are in proper condition, properly located and known to the men on the various crews. Explanation of fire rules before the workers in the woods has always been a welcome topic and we have found that men are genuinely interested in fire prevention. The proper use of tools, machines and power saws and the preparation of fire plans before the various crews have all been important functions of the Association Fire Inspectors. Money and time spent on fire prevention and plans for handling fires has been money well spent.

The inspector with his helper was gainfully employed in outlining fire plans and carrying on these and other assignments during the peak of the season.

Our Association's forest areas have had high public use the past year. A forest traveler or recreationist is often one not too familiar with high hazards and the danger of fire. It is important that he be contacted and directed into areas which would be more pleasant for him and of less worry to the protection agency.

While it is pleasant to report good co-operation and that there was no law enforcement action taken, it should be noted that our high public-use has brought on other problems. People apparently go to the forest for different purposes such as fishing, hunting, berry picking, camping, hiking and just

sight-seeing. Others seem to visit the forest for vandalism and pilferage purposes. We have in past years suffered considerably from damage to Association improvements. Property such as power saws, tires, batteries, gasoline from equipment and other items too numerous to mention have been frequently stolen. This is a subject which needs further study and possibly some action to correct the weakness of the very small percentage of this type of people who annually visit our forests.

Due to our low fire occurrence and co-operation from the public and people in the woods the usual forest closure was not put into effect this year.

IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

While the Association improvement program was not great this year due, in part, to economic conditions, there are a few accomplishments which are worthy of note.

Our greatest development work came in the access roads built into logging areas. The practice of opening up areas of high fuels, to bring quicker action on fires and to make possible the use of tanker trucks and equipment in fire protection, has been an outstanding achievement over the past few years. The routing of fire protection crews into areas of high fuel to make it possible for better attack on fires by the building of low standard fire control roads is of the utmost importance. It is far better to build the facility when logging areas are producing the harvest.

Our principal improvement was road development into the Falls Creek, Weitas Creek and Moose Meadows areas. The Elk Butte Lookout tower was completed this year and radio facilities improved by the installation of an emergency stand-by power plant secured from excess property listings.

GRAZING

A good grazing year was achieved with nearly all the ranges being filled. Competition for good cattle ranges seemed to be strong, with some sheep allotment which could be developed if the demand were stronger. Our grazing fees for 1957 were all collected.

This year \$4,461.35 was collected as compared to \$4,546.30 in 1956 and \$4,685.55 in 1955.

The following is a detailed list of grazers and fees paid:

PTPA
GRAZING FEES COLLECTED — 1957

	Sheep	Cattle	Dollars
S. E. and V. E. Anderson		13	\$ 22.75
Edwin Brosten		75	131.25
Dick's Creek Association		528	924.00
Helmer Association		75	131.25
Don Kress		52	91.00
H. D. Powell		57	100.00
McGregor Land & Livestock	1,800		720.00
Mead & Howard Lumber		28	49.00
N. E. Heath		37	64.75
E. R. Blankenship		62	108.50
Ray Blankenship	656		262.40
North Fork Association		153	267.75
	2,456	1,080	2,872.65
U.S.F.S. Collections	778	730	1,588.70
	3,234	1,810	\$4,461.35

The above does not include livestock grazed on permits direct from U.S. F.S.

Rate for cattle \$1.75 per head for the season

Rate for sheep \$0.40 per head for season

SLASH DISPOSAL

Hazard reduction payments on logs and lumber production dropped \$5,532.27 from 1956, but increased \$11,580.75 on brush disposal for cedar pole production. The over-all collection for hazard reduction work increased \$6,048.48 which reflects a 4.96% increase in dollars collected. This was due to the increased cedar pole production. See details in statistical section.

To carry on the work of hazard reduction four work camps were established. In each instance the location of work areas was planned so as to contribute as much as possible to fire protection in the higher fuel types. In addition to the hazard reduction camps established, three machines were in operation piling slash during the summer.

The following chart shows lumber production, cedar pole production and dollars collected:

**POTLATCH FOREST PROTECTIVE DISTRICT
REPORT OF OPERATIONS IN 1957**

Compliance Issued, Logs and Lumber	39
Compliances Issued, Cedar Poles	8
	47
Master Contracts Active, Logs	20
Master Contracts Active, Cedar Poles	4
	24
Total Master Contracts Active	24
Master Contracts Inactive	6
Sawmill Active	5
Sawmills Served Outside District	22
Estimated Daily Capacity Mills in District	52,000

**POTLATCH FOREST PROTECTIVE DISTRICT
1957 CALENDAR YEAR PRODUCTION**

Total Log Production from Operators		
Holding Contracts with F. M. A.		
(Footage)	125,026,530	
Dollars Received from above		\$100,724.54
Total Log Production from Compliances and Cash Bond Operators --- (Footage)		
(Cords)	6,520,400	
(Cords)	2,081.5	
Dollars Received from above		7,571.89
Total Log Production		
(Footage)	131,546,930	
(Cords)	2,081.5	
Total Money Received from Logs		108,297.43
Total Cedar Production from Operators		
Holding Contracts with F. M. A.		
35' and longer	31,803	
30' and shorter	3,818	
Total Dollars Received from above		18,843.64
Total Cedar Production from Compliance and Cash Bond Operators		
35' and longer	982	
30' and shorter	266	
Total Dollars Received from above		618.88
Total Cedar Production		
35' and longer	32,785	
30' and shorter	4,084	
	36,869	
Total Cedar Poles	36,869	
Total Dollars Received from Cedar		19,462.52
Total Dollars Received from All Operators		\$127,758.95
Gain		\$ 6,048.48
		4.96%
F'st Managem't Fund Holdback Account		
\$100,724.54	\$7,571.89	
18,843.64	618.88	
\$119,568.18	\$8,190.77	

ANOTHER YEAR

With the passing of another fire season, thoughts come to mind on the improvement of our organization. Through the years we have seen many changes in forest protection. Undoubtedly, continued advancement will be made and the perfect organization will never be achieved as long as men and management desire to improve. With this in mind the following suggestions are made.

A few years ago, one day was set aside each spring for a conference with some of our forest operators. This one-day conference has been most fruitful and, in my opinion, has contributed much to keep the operators on the Potlatch Association ever mindful of the danger of fire. Logging operators, like forest protection agencies, have ever changing personnel in their operations. This will always be. It is my opinion that the activities of the one-day conference should be expanded to include all forest users and operators, and encouragement be given for them to participate in an annual forest protection conference. Many good ideas have stemmed from our associates and I am sure that with encouragement to all, a new source of ideas on fire protection will bloom.

One of the greatest difficulties in managing a forest protection agency is the lack of work during the late fall, winter and early spring months. Some fruitful and productive type work could be planned to retain key-workers so direly needed during the fire season. Men can no longer work three or four months out of the year, especially the summer season, and have a satisfactory economy for twelve months of the year.

A lengthened work program, if only it provided good productive work for eight or ten key-employees, would be a great help in having a stronger fire season organization. The lay-off seasons definitely weaken a fire protection organization at its most crucial point—the loss of conscientious and dedicated workers for the cause of good forestry.

A plan has been discussed to expand the activities of our Association to do forest salvage and other related work. Some areas have downed timber—the result of wind storms, and some have dead timber—the result of insect and fire. These areas could possibly contribute to a plan of keeping good men gainfully occupied. Some forest areas need thinning and other forest practices. Here again could be a solution to keep good men employed. This matter has been discussed before Association Directors' meetings and study is being given to how such an operation could be put into effect.

The use of sodium borate as a fire retardent is currently being studied.

It has been reported that the use of borates in south Idaho, California and other locations has become a big step in the progress of fire protection. The application of borate on forest fuels in advance of the fire has been made from the air. Its use on the ground from tanker trucks is now being studied. Due to the abrasiveness, tanker trucks application has been difficult because of the pump bearings which wear out quickly. This subject is now under study and extensive research is being done. It is hoped that development will come before another fire season. The management of this Association plans close study of the matter for possible use next year.

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. CURTIS

Chief Fire Warden

November 30, 1957

WEATHER INFORMATION

Observations Taken at P. T. P. A. Elk River — 1957

Date	Prec.	Monthly Totals	Totals Car.Fwd.	Prec.during Fire Season
May				
Total		5.17		
June				
2	.37		5.54	.37
6	.58		6.12	.95
9	.08		6.20	1.03
13	.04		6.24	1.07
14	.25		6.49	1.32
15	.04		6.53	1.36
17	.03		6.56	1.39
24	.06		6.62	1.45
26	.04		6.66	1.49
27	.06		6.72	1.55
Total		1.55		
July				
1	.09		6.81	1.64
3	.05		6.86	1.69
14	.18		7.04	1.87
15	.02		7.06	1.89
24	.07		7.13	1.96
29	.06		7.19	2.02
30	.02		7.21	2.04
Total49		
August				
5	.64		7.85	2.68
Total64		
September				
18	.24		8.09	2.92
28	.09		8.18	3.01
Total33		

WEATHER INFORMATION

Observations Taken at P. T. P. A. Elk River — 1957

Date	Monthly Totals	Totals Car.Fwd.	Prec.during Fire Season
October			
1	.02	8.20	
2	.94	9.14	
3	.45	9.59	
4	.24	9.83	
5	.29	10.12	
6	.10	10.22	
7	.60	10.82	
8	.02	10.84	
13	.12	10.96	
16	.14	11.10	
19	.02	11.12	
21	.42	11.54	
22	.01	11.55	
23	.21	11.76	
24	.06	11.82	
26	.35	12.17	
27	.06	12.23	
28	.07	12.30	
29	.05	12.35	
30	.01	12.36	
31	.01	12.37	
Total	4.19	

PTPA FIRE WEATHER
23 YEAR RECORD

Year	Rainfall	No.Fires	Comments
1935	3.41	40	Easy Fire Year
1936	4.76	67	Average Year
1937	5.69	48	Easy Fire Year
1938	4.94	51	Average Fire Year
1939	3.86	50	Average Fire Year
1940	7.57	42	Average Fire Year
1941	10.25	30	Very Easy Year
1942	6.12	47	Average Fire Year
1943	5.56	60	Average Fire Year
1944	6.20	42	Easy Fire Season
1945	5.46	90	Bad Fire Year
1946	5.82	34	Normal Year
1947	7.25	70	Very Easy Year
1948	11.93	22	Very Easy Year
1949	4.54	53	Bad Fire Year
1950	6.78	69	Easy Fire Year
1951	5.06	46	Bad Fire Year
1952	5.01	40	Bad Fire Year
1953	3.09	54	Tough Fire Season
1954	8.46	13	Easy Fire Year
1955	6.61	26	Easy Fire Year
1956	6.97	63	Easy Fire Year
1957	3.01	35	Very Dry—Dangerous Year
<hr/>			
TOTAL	138.35	1,092	
Average			
23 Years	6.01	47.4	

Average number of fires for 53 Years is 64.

PTPA

TABLE NO. 1

SHOWING FIRES BY CAUSE, EXTENT OF LOSS, CLASS AND
ACREAGE INSIDE ASSOCIATION BOUNDARY — 1957

	Light'n.	Debris Burn	Cause Campers	Smokers	Misc.	Unknown	Total
No. Fires	26	4	1	2	1	1	35
Per Cent	74	11	3	6	3	3	100%
Acreage	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Class of Fires							
A.	26	3	1	2	1	1	34
B.	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
							35
Loss MBF	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,000
Loss Poles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE NO. 2

SHOWING NUMBER OF FIRES IN VARIOUS TIMBER TYPES

	Light'n.	Debris Burn	Cause Campers	Smokers	Misc.	Unknown	Total
Cut over	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Mer. Timber	16	0	1	0	0	0	17
Brush — Grass	2	1	0	2	0	1	6
Reproduction	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Other	1	2	0	0	1	0	4
Total	26	4	1	2	1	1	35

TABLE NO. 3

FIRES IN FUEL TYPES

	Extr.High	Above Norm.	Normal	Total
Acreage in Association	10,652	20,760	434,427	465,839
Percent of Area	2.3	4.5	93.2	100%
Fires Expected	1	3	59	63
Actual No. of Fires	1	4	30	35
Per Cent	3	11	86	100%

POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
DETAILED STATEMENT OF FIRES — 1957

No.	Name	Date	Acres	Sub.Div.	S	T	R	Land Owner	Cause	Type of Land	Damage
1	Camp Y	6-3	Spot	SESW	10	38	2E	State	Lightn'ng	Cutover	None
2	Camp 40	6-7	Spot	NESW	33	42	3E	National Forest	Lightn'ng	Brush	None
3	Boulder Creek	7-3	Spot	SENE	29	39	1W	Long Lake Lmb.	Smoker	Brush	None
4	Windy Peak	7-13	Spot	SESE	10	42	3E	U.S.F.S.	Lightn'ng	Reproduct.	None
5	Elk River Dump	7-9	Spot	SWNE	27	40	2E	Private	Smoker	City Dump	None
6	Hemlock Road	7-13	Spot	SESW	7	41	3E	P.F.I.	Lightn'ng	Mer.Timber	None
7	Hemlock Ridge	7-13	Spot	SENE	18	41	3E	U.S.F.S.	Lightn'ng	Mer.Timber	None
8	Camp 40	7-13	Spot	NENE	27	42	3E	P.F.I.	Lightn'ng	Mer.Timber	None
9	Grice Ridge	7-13	Spot	NENE	35	42	3E	U.S.F.S.	Lightn'ng	Mer.Timber	None
10	Camp R	7-13	Spot	SWSW	5	38	3E	P.F.I.	Lightn'ng	Mer.Timber	None
11	Breakfast Creek	7-13	Spot	SWSW	34	41	3E	P.F.I.	Lightn'ng	Mer.Timber	None
12	Jerico Road	7-14	Spot	NWNE	17	39	3E	P.F.I.	Lightn'ng	Mer.Timber	None
13	Bovill Dump	7-14	Spot	NWSE	31	41	1E	State	Deb.Burn	Cutover	None
14	Stony Butte Saddle	7-17	Spot	NESW	21	42	3E	P.F.I.	Lightn'ng	Mer.Timber	None
15	Pete Creek	7-13	Spot	SENE	23	40	2E	State	Lightn'ng	Reproduct.	None
16	Potlatch Creek	7-22	Spot	SWNE	19	39	1W	Private	Lightn'ng	Cutover	None
17	Elk Creek	7-25	Spot	SWNW	19	38	2E	Private	Deb.Burn	Farm Land	None
18	Windy Peak No. 2	7-22	Spot	SESE	10	42	3E	U.S.F.S.	Lightn'ng	Reproduct.	None

POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
DETAILED STATEMENT OF FIRES — 1957

No.	Name	Date	Acres	Sub.Div.	S	T	R	Land Owner	Cause	Type of Land	Damage
10	Homestead Creek	7-26	Spot	SESE	13	42	3E	P.F.I.	Lightn'ng	Mer.Timber	2,000ft.
20	Shea Meadows	7-29	Spot	NESW	33	41	1W	U.S.F.S.	Lightn'ng	Reproduct.	None
21	Corral Creek	7-29	Spot	NWSE	7	40	1W	State	Lightn'ng	Mer.Timber	None
22	South Fork Dick's Cr.	7-29	Spot	SESE	20	38	1E	State	Lightn'ng	Reproduct.	None
23	Teakan Butte	7-29	Spot	NWSE	25	38	1W	Private	Lightn'ng	Farm Land	None
24	Moose Meadows	7-30	Spot	SESW	15	41	1W	U.S.F.S.	Lightn'ng	Brush	None
25	Falls Creek	7-30	Spot	NWNW	14	39	3E	State	Lightn'ng	Mer.Timber	None
26	Camp Y	7-9	Spot	NWSE	16	38	2E	Private	Deb.Burn	Farm Land	None
27	Cedar Creek Ridge	7-31	Spot	SENE	4	41	5E	State	Lightn'ng	Mer.Timber	1,000ft.
28	Upper Basin No. 1	8-3	Spot	SWNE	23	41	2E	U.S.F.S.	Unknown	Grass	None
29	Sam Schneiders	8-20	Spot	SENE	16	38	3E	P.F.I.	Pow.Saw	Slash	None
30	Garden Creek	8-28	Spot	NWSW	14	40	3E	Diamond Match	Lightn'ng	Mer.Timber	None
31	Old Camp 4 Crossing	9-26	1 A.	SENE	33	40	1W	U.S.F.S.	Deb.Burn	Grass Land	None
32	Gold Butte	9-30	Spot	NWSW	26	40	3E	Milwaukee Land	Lightn'ng	Mer.Timber	None
33	Weitas Creek	9-30	Spot	SWSE	27	40	3E	Milwaukee Land	Lightn'ng	Mer.Timber	None
34	Upper Breakfast	10-1	Spot	SENE	3	40	3E	P.F.I.	Lightn'ng	Mer.Timber	None
35	Neva Hill	10-1	Spot	NWSW	23	40	1E	U.S.F.S.	Camper	Mer.Timber	None

SNAG REPORT — CTPA

A Recording of Lightning Strikes Setting Fires for 1957 Season
(Live and Dead Trees)

Species of Trees

	Cedar	W.Fir	R.Fir	W.Pine	Larch	Y.Pine	Total	Percent
Live	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	30
Dead	2	2	0	0	0	3	7	70
Total Recorded							10	100%

SNAG REPORT — PTPA

A Recording of Lightning Strikes Setting Fires for 1957 Season
(Live and Dead Trees)

Species of Trees

	Cedar	W.Fir	R.Fir	W.Pine	Larch	Y.Pine	Total	Percent
Live	0	4	0	6	2	2	14	54
Dead	0	5	0	4	3	0	12	46
Total Recorded							26	100%

COMBINED TOTALS

	Cedar	W.Fir	R.Fir	W.Pine	Larch	Y.Pine	Total	Percent
Live	0	5	1	7	2	2	17	
Dead	2	7	0	4	3	3	19	

POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

BALANCE SHEET

Close of Business — November 30, 1957

ASSETS:

Current

Cash—Idaho First National Bank, Potlatch		\$31,284.99
Accounts Receivable—Sundry	\$ 1,128.04	
Assessments Receivable	82.92	
Merchandise Inventory		
Provisions and Supplies	\$3,606.45	
Wanigan	336.33	3,942.78
Liberty National Insurance Co.	200.00	5,353.74
Total Current Assets		\$36,638.73

Fixed

Camp Equipment and Tools	9,846.83	
Radio System	3,575.91	
Road Equipment and Machinery	3,185.62	
Livestock and Equipment	239.11	
Headquarters Buildings	9,798.82	
Motor Vehicles	3,125.66	
Telephone System	4,126.23	
Total Fixed Assets		33,898.18
Total Assets		\$70,536.91

LIABILITIES:

Grazing Fees Payable	4,461.35	
State Withholding Tax	64.14	
Surplus, Present Worth, November 30, 1957	\$66,011.42	
Total Liabilities and Surplus		\$70,536.91

POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
OPERATING REPORT

December 1, 1956 to November 30, 1957

Revenue:

Membership Assessments	\$31,454.89	
Non-Member Assessments	4,404.83	
Forest Service—Protection Charges 1956-57	20,635.50	
Dept. of Interior—Protection Chgs. 1957	2,019.86	
Federal Contributions — Clarke- McNary Funds	13,214.95	
Total Operating Revenue	71,730.03	
Grazing Fees Collected	4,461.35	
Gross Revenue		\$76,191.38

Expense:

Wanigan	259.84	
Fire Expense—Regular Men	\$1,634.70	
Fire Expense—Emergency Men	1,125.41	2,760.11
Headquarters Expense	10,581.57	
Salary & Exp., Chief Fire Warden	4,294.29	
Workmen's Compensation Insur.	749.95	
Lookout Develop. & Maintenance	2,480.35	
Maint. of Livestock and Equipment	59.04	
Maintenance of Radio System	1,260.13	
Main Office Expense	4,604.17	
Maint. Road Equipment & Mach'y	1,929.87	
Maint. of Headquarters Buildings	561.63	
Maint. & Oper. of Motor Vehicles	4,678.31	
Maint. of Establ. Roads & Trails	5,983.51	
Maint. of Telephone System	2,119.57	
Patrolling, Smokechasing and Look- out Watchmen	19,139.33	
Airplane Patrol	1,689.49	
New Road & Trail Building	1,627.66	
Miscellaneous Expense	660.72	
Hospital Expense	358.75	
Insurance	1,188.98	
State Unemployment Tax	1,209.60	
Federal Unemployment Tax	120.48	
Federal Old Age Benefit Tax	1,008.97	
Total	69,326.32	

Depreciation Deductions:

Camp Equipment and Tools	1,529.56	
Radio System	768.95	
Radio Equipment and Machinery	489.91	
Livestock and Equipment	26.57	
Headquarters Buildings	825.07	
Motor Vehicles	1,157.17	
Telephone System	458.47	5,282.70
Total Expense and Depreciation	74,609.02	
Grazing Fees to be Distributed	4,461.35	
Blister Rust Contributions	\$8,578.17	\$13,039.52
Total Gross Expense		87,648.54
Net Loss for Period to Surplus		\$11,457.16

DISTRIBUTION OF GRAZING FEES FOR 1957

	Acreage	Factor	Amount
L. Cardiff, Inc.	160	.00056	\$ 2.49
Diamond Match Co.	20,779	.07267	324.21
Mead & Howard Lumber Co.	2,763	.00966	43.10
Milwaukee Land Company	4,865	.01701	75.89
Northern Pacific Railway Co.	1,815	.00635	28.33
Ohio Match Company	11,324	.03961	176.71
Potlatch Forest Inc.	138,265	.48355	2,157.29
Grace C. Reubedew	160	.00056	2.49
Schaefer-Hitchcock Company	203	.00071	3.18
State of Idaho	105,604	.36932	1,647.66
	285,938	1.00000	\$4,461.35

POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

Acreage and Assessment of Members

1957

	Acreage	Assessment No. 1 8c	Amount Paid Prior to Nov.30,1957
L. Cardiff, Inc.	160	\$ 12.80	\$ 12.80
Diamond Match Company	20,799	1,663.92	1,663.92
Mead & Howard Lumber Co.	2,764	221.12	221.12
Milwaukee Land Co.	4,865	389.20	389.20
North. Pacific Railway Co.	1,815	145.20	145.20
Ohio Match Company	11,324	905.92	905.92
Potlatch Forests, Inc.	138,265	11,061.20	11,061.20
Grace C. Rubedew	160	12.80	12.80
Schaefer-Hitchcock Co.	203	16.24	16.24
State of Idaho	105,604	8,448.32	8,448.32
	285,959	\$22,876.72	\$22,876.72

Assessment No. 1 was levied September 20, 1957

In addition to the above a 3c per acre assessment for blister rust eradication was levied on 285,939 acres of strictly state and private land October 29, 1957, totalling \$8,578.17.

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