

History and Development
of the
Emergency Cooperative Fire Fighting Control Program
in Oregon, 1941
by
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Demanded

INTRODUCTION

For the past several seasons before the instigation of the Co-operative Fire Fighting Control Program far sighted foresters had been concerned with the need for well trained and capable units of forest fire fighters that were easily available for instantaneous attack on incipient conflagrations. The need for such crews that were well organized and trained and still were not bound by hampering strands of unnecessary "red tape" became increasingly more apparent.

The CCC organization, which in the past had been the primary source of fire fighting crews, was declining steadily in favor as a source of fire crews. The reasons for this were several. Perhaps the foremost was that due to the improved unemployment situation over the entire nation, the enrollment in the CCC's had dropped to a point where they did not constitute a sufficiently large supply of available fire fighters to cope with an abnormally bad fire season.

Also, the enrollment period had been shortened from one year to six months, and as the enlistment periods ended in June and December, it meant that at the beginning of each fire season it was necessary to train an entirely new group of enrollees for fire fighters with little hope of any of the trainees being available for the next fire season. It is little wonder that forest protection officials began to question the economy of spending much time and money each year on training men for fire fighting who had no intentions of continuing in the forest protection profession and who, having had no previous woods experience, would necessarily make the training program longer and more difficult.

Another reason was that each year new federal regulations and restrictions were continually being placed upon the use of CCC enrollees for fire fighting until, in some cases, it was found cheaper and more efficient to procure fire fighters from other sources.

With the decrease in unemployment, the supply of acceptable "pick up" laborers fell to a point where it could no longer be depended upon as a quick source of large fire crews, and those men of this class that were available were not imminently suited for fire fighting from either an experience or adaptation viewpoint.

Added to these factors, the outbreak of the European war, with our nation in a state of grave emergency, made the necessity apparent of adopting a program that would provide all-out protection for the immense bodies of virgin old growth timber whose product are so vital to national defense and for the manufacturing plants and lifelines of transportation, communication, and power that are contained within the forested regions of the Northwest.

Therefore, acting upon the precepts of the preceding paragraphs, the forestry leaders of the Pacific Coast consolidated their individual efforts into a cooperative group in order to exert the greatest possible influence on the legislative bodies of the nation. The results of this concerted action was the granting of Federal monies for the development of the present Cooperative Emergency Fire Fighting Control Program, the description of which is set forth in the following pages.

DESCRIPTION OF BILL

The request to Congress for the allotment of monies for the Emergency Cooperative Fire Fighting Control Program was not presented as a separate bill but was tacked on as a "rider" to a deficiency appropriations bill for agriculture which provided for expenditures for various projects relating to forestry and agricultural undertakings.

The granting of the appropriation was recorded in Public Law 150 -- 77th Congress: Chapter 273 -- 1st Session: H. R. 5166 (2) as follows:

"Forest-fire control (emergency): For all necessary expenses to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, independently or in cooperation with the various States or other appropriate agencies or individuals, to intensify and augment forest-fire prevention and suppression measures in critical areas on Federal, State, county, municipal, or private lands, including the purchase, exchange, operation, and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$12,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1942, \$1,100,000. Provided, That there shall not be expended from this appropriation on non-Federal lands in any State any amount in excess of the amount made available by the State, or individuals for the purposes of this appropriation: Provided further, That nothing in section 3 of the "Act making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for any other purposes" shall be construed to require an affidavit from any person employed for less than sixty days by the Department for sudden emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruction of property, and payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons from applicable appropriations for services rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by said section 3."

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The credit for the inception of the original idea for this program must go to the Governor of California, Mr. Culbert L. Olsen, and Mr. S. B. Show, Regional Forester, Region 5, U. S. F. S.

Early in the year of 1941 these men began to seek for some means of insurance against abnormal fire hazards created by the national situation. Their basic ideas were met with favor by forestry leaders of both the Forest Service and the State Board of Forestry in Oregon who in turn transmitted the idea to forest officials of the state of Washington, who also wholeheartedly approved of the plan.

Governors Sprague of Oregon and Langley of Washington backed the program unreservedly, and under their auspices a committee consisting of representatives of the National Forest Service and the State Forestry Boards of Oregon and Washington were formed to secure the passage of the request for the appropriation through the maze of legislative procedure at the nations capitol.

This committee journeyed to Washington, D. C. where, under the leadership of Committee Head Mr. H. J. Andrews, Assistant Regional Forester, Region six, U. S. F. S., they succeeded in securing the appropriation previously quoted.

The original request to Congress by this committee called for an appropriation of \$1,500,000, but in the course of legislative action the sum was whittled down to \$1,100,000. Of this sum, \$900,000 was allotted to all Forest Protective units west of the Cascade Mountains, and the remainder to the New England and Eastern Seaboard states.

ADMINISTRATION OF PROGRAM

One of the most refreshing items about this program is the noticeable lack of detailed and specific regulations imposed upon the use and administration of the funds.

The money for this program was allotted directly to the Regional Foresters office of Region six, Portland, Oregon, with no restrictions other than it be used only for the purpose of additional protection of forest resources of the Pacific Northwest, over and above the normal protection of that area.

In order to apportion the money fairly, the State Foresters of Washington and Oregon, and a representative from Region six of the Forest Service, each prepared a budget showing the need for and amount of estimated expenditures necessary for efficient protection of their respective units.

These budgets were presented to a committee consisting of representatives of each of the above named organizations. This committee, after some revision of the original requests, apportioned the funds to the satisfaction of all concerned.

In allotting these funds, special emphasis was placed on the need for concentration of funds in the highly industrialized portions of the state, and in areas where a general conflagration might seriously disrupt life lines of communication, transportation, or power. This principle of protection of vital areas became the keynote of all phases of the program.

The planning committee also set up machinery for the disbursement of the funds, and an inspection service was initiated in both the Forest Service and State Foresters office. (6) No salaries were paid to the administrators of this program from the appropriation as the services done by them under

this appropriation were included as a part of their regular duties. Allotments for wages from this appropriation were restricted to men specially engaged for some phase of additional forest protection.

A copy of the preliminary instructions for the use of the funds has been made available and is reproduced below. It will be noted that these instructions are merely preliminary and that the need for future revision is necessary. However, at the present time no revised copy has been issued. Questions of administration of this program which arose after these instructions were published will be discussed later.

Quote:

(7)

COOPERATIVE FOREST FIRE CONTROL PROGRAM

Preliminary instructions for organization and management.

1. The program will follow essentially the pattern and general outline of the "Program for Emergency Fire Protection for the Pacific Northwest" prepared May 29, 1941, copies of which were furnished the State Forester and the Supervisor of Forestry. It will be limited in each State to the area west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains. Because the funds received were not equal to those planned for when the program was first formulated it will be necessary to "cut the clothes to fit the cloth." The distribution of funds between various units and for the various types of efforts should, however, approximate the percentages originally planned. There is no objection to use of funds budgeted for non-labor items for labor, but funds for the latter purpose should not be diverted to equipment items.

2. The State Forester and Supervisor of Forestry will supervise and be responsible for the proper functioning of these supplemental fire protection activities whether carried out by his organization or by cooperating associations and individuals.

3. The State Forester and Supervisor of Forestry will make such inspections of the work undertaken under this program as may be necessary to insure its effectiveness. The Regional Forester or his authorized agents will make similar inspections of the work and accounting activities in connection therewith.

4. The funds provided by this program are for fire protection over and above the normal protection given by individuals and organized agencies. Protection efforts provided by the program will supplement and not replace those budgeted and planned for the period July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942. It is the obligation of the State Forester and Supervisor of Forestry to be certain the spirit as well as the letter of this provision is not violated since to do so would jeopardize this as well as any similar future program.

5. Immediate action will be taken by standby crews and by firemen, patrolmen, and wardens on all fires regardless of cause, responsibility, or protective area. When action is taken on an operator's fire or one for which some individual or company is responsible, the special crews or men provided by this program will stay until the operator has placed in operation adequate provisions for taking care of the fire. The State will collect later from the responsible party, but there will be no delay in taking action in order to fix responsibility or to get the responsible party to act. Collections will be made for all services rendered on such fire after the responsible party has had sufficient time to assemble facilities for handling it. Such collections made during the current fiscal year may be used by the State Forester and Supervisor of Forestry to extend the program.

Revised

6. Standby suppression crews will be hired for the full season. When not needed for fire action or training they may be used to work on protection projects which will benefit authorized protection agencies, but not individuals or companies directly. These work projects shall be protection jobs approved by the Regional Forester and carried out to an acceptable standard. Any expenditures for materials or supplies shall be provided by the sponsoring State or Association agency.

7. A list of work projects planned to be carried out by men employed under this program will be presented to the Regional Forester for approval following the symbols and method of preparation used for CCC work plans.

8. Adequate training will be given the men hired under this program to insure that they will properly perform the duties for which they are engaged, and such necessary training will have priority over all other work except fire suppression.

9. It is expected close cooperation will be carried out with U. S. Forest Service personnel on adjacent national forest protective areas and with personnel on adjacent State units under this program to secure the maximum amount of protection with forces available whether they be supervised by the State, Associations, or the U. S. Forest Service. Local arrangement should provide that the closest smoke chaser and the closest suppression crew will go to fires near the protective boundary whether it be within the area protected by the agency supervising them or some other. This can be carried out under existing arrangements or others to be worked out for this program. When men paid under this program are sent to units other than those on which they are regularly stationed, there will be no reimbursement between units for their services or for other expenses incurred from funds supplied by this program.

10. Protection plans will be presented by the State Forester and Supervisor of Forestry for approval by the Regional Forester for their areas west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains which will show the location, character, and extent of the protective measures which will be placed in effect under this program and also those which were regularly planned and budgeted for 1941, differentiating between the two with appropriate symbols. This plan may be modified by mutual consent during the fire season to fit changing conditions and to effect improvements that are desirable.

11. The State Forester and Supervisor of Forestry will each prepare an itemized budget for approval by the Regional Forester showing the estimated expenditures for this supplemental program for the period July 1, 1941 to December 31, 1941.

12. The Regional Forester will reimburse the State for the federal share of this program on a matching basis. Thus the state may claim reimbursement on a voucher monthly or under unusual circumstances more frequently if approved by the Regional Forester for 50% of the total expenditures in money, services, or kind under this program for the period for which reimbursement is claimed up to the amount of federal funds available to the State. The amount of funds asked to be reimbursed must have been spent for new supplemental protection as provided for by this program. Such expenditures will be submitted for reimbursement separate from all other expenditures. A voucher form similar to that used under Section 2, Clarke-McNary Law, will be supplied for this purpose. Records in sufficient detail to be readily checked will be maintained by each association or operating unit for all expenditures under this program. Sufficient of this detailed information should be available in the State

Forester's or Supervisor of Forestry's office to make possible the checking of the reimbursement claim against actual expenditures.

13. Funds or services used to offset federal expenditures under the provisions of this agreement shall not be used to offset federal funds under other agreements and the expenditures of these funds will not be reimbursed from federal funds under other agreements. State and private funds used as offsets in this program that are reimbursable under Section 2, Clarke-McNary Law, may be included in the statement of total reimbursable items used to calculate future Clarke-McNary allotments.

14. Funds to be expended under this program for the period January 1, to June 30, 1942, will be allotted in the spring of 1942. If the fire season should end early in the fall, savings in the amounts allotted for the first six months will be available for use next spring.

15. A formal agreement covering the operation of this program will be completed soon for signature. This agreement must be signed and in effect before federal reimbursement can be made under this program.

PERSONNEL

There were three general types of personnel hired under this appropriation, overhead, supplementary guards and lookouts, and suppression crew men. (6) Following is a resume of the duties of each.

Overhead:

As previously stated, most of the administrative work was carried on by forest officials in line of their regular duties. However, special training officers were employed by the State Foresters offices of Oregon and Washington and also by the Forest Service office of Region six. These men set up a training program for suppression men hired under this program, instigated an inspection service, and distributed mimeographed training material to District Wardens and Rangers. In many occasions they personally assisted district heads in the initial phases of their training program.

Supplementary Guards and Lookouts:

In some protective districts, it was felt that the existing facilities for detection and patrol of certain areas was not sufficient to cope with an abnormal fire season. In such cases, individual men were hired under the appropriation to man emergency lookouts and guard stations. Most of these men were specially selected and trained in the use of radio and individual action in fire suppression.

Suppression Crew Men:

By far the greater number of men hired under this appropriation were contained in this group. These men were stationed in small crews throughout the districts, in positions strategically chosen for quick access to danger areas. "The average number of men in these crews was five, although larger crews were usually stationed at protection district headquarters

and smaller crews were used where it was thought advisable." (6) In some cases single men were stationed with regular wardens, or lookouts, if it was felt that a better network of control could be obtained by this method. An attempt was made to have all crews located close enough to a warden or guard station so that the warden, or guard, would be with the crew by the time it reached the fire. The crews, for the most part, consisted of boys from seventeen to twenty-two years of age, although, in several cases, older men were hired. In all cases, an attempt was made to have an experienced man in charge of each crew.

WORK PROGRAMS

The primary purpose of the men hired under this appropriation was to insure immediate and adequate control action on all fires, within the specified districts regardless of origin, that might disrupt or damage the national defense effort. However, it was realized that in all probability only a very small percentage of the crew's time would be occupied in actually fighting fire. In order that this standby time might not be wasted the crews when not needed for fire duty or training were given authorization to work on various projects which would increase the protection efficiency of the protective organization under whom they were working. It is obvious that a detailed list of acceptable and non-acceptable projects would be impractical. The only restrictions placed on the kind of work that the crews might do was that the work be such that it would aid in protection of the forests from fire. Typical projects consisted of telephone line construction and maintenance, truck road and trail construction and maintenance, hazard reduction, lookout construction and improvement, and similar activities. It was essential, however, that these projects be confined solely to protection work. To quote from a form letter from the Regional Forester of Region six; (9) "It would be difficult to enumerate all the various protective jobs that are authorized, but it is apparent that certain projects, such as cone and seed gathering, tree planting, nursery work, and related activities are not protection projects and cannot be approved." "It is realized that these are worthwhile and important forestry jobs, but they are not allowable under this program."

In order that the policy of instantaneous attack on fires might be carried out, it was required that all crews, while on a work project, should be kept in constant communication with the dispatching headquarters unless the weather was such that these precautions were unnecessary. In most cases, this objective was accomplished by the use of portable telephones and standby radio sets. Any crew, while working on a project away from the base camp, was required to have with it, at all times, a completely equipped box of fire tools to be used for no other purpose than for fire suppression.

Sometimes when one of the larger crews were involved and the weather was favorable, work on projects where constant communication was impractical was accomplished by splitting the crew in half and letting one half work on the project on alternate days, while the other half stayed in camp for standby and training duty.

EQUIPMENT

The policy of the governing committee in regard to tools, equipment, etc., was that each protective district furnish as much as possible of the equipment from their normal stock. However, in the case of articles of which the organization would not normally carry a surplus, it was decided that such equipment could be charged to the program. In general, this meant that such items as axes, hazel hoes, shovels, etc. would be furnished out of the protective organizations regular budget, while such items as sleeping bags, housing expense, back pumps, kitchen equipment, etc. could be charged to the emergency appropriation. The only apparent discrepancy of this ruling is the fact that the protective organizations were required to furnish transportation facilities. This phase will be discussed in more detail later.

WAGES

The governing committee made no definite restrictions on wages paid suppression crew men other than setting a minimum of \$60 per month with board. Each district was allowed to set up its own wage scale so that it would not conflict with the wages paid to the suppression crews normally hired by the organization. This, of course, varied greatly over the state, the rate depending to a great extent upon the scarcity of men and upon the going wages paid by other industries.

In most cases, the wage rate among the suppression crew itself was not a flat rate, but the members were paid on a basis of experience and capability. The Maximum rate for foremen was set at \$135 per month with board. The following excerpt from a form letter⁽⁸⁾ issued by the Regional office of the Forest Service may aid in clarifying the situation.

"It will, of course, be necessary to adjust these rates within the districts." "For instance, the suppression crews are all figured on a flat rate with board, no provision being made for wage difference between foremen, strawboss, and crewmembers." "This adjustment is left to the district warden." "You are authorized to make changes in the wage rates as long as you keep with the scale as set up for the various classifications and as long as you keep within the amount set up for labor in the budget." "There is no objection to the use of funds budgeted for non-labor items for labor, but funds for the latter purpose should not be diverted to equipment items."

TRANSPORTATION

As previously stated, transportation facilities were furnished by the protective organizations within whose districts the crews were stationed. However, the actual cost of operation of these vehicles was chargeable to the appropriation.

Two methods of charging these operating costs were used. By the first method, an accurate account of gas and oil and other operating expenses on the transportation facilities of the crews was kept, and each month this amount was charged against the appropriation.

By the second method, a flat mileage rate was paid on all rolling stock used by the crews and the protective organizations were required to pay all operating costs out of that rate or else make up the deficiency out of their regular budget.

A schedule of mileage rates for different types of transportation used by these crews is as follows. (4)

$\frac{1}{2}$ ton pickup	-----	$2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per mile
$\frac{3}{4}$ ton pickup	-----	3 cents per mile
1 ton truck	-----	$3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per mile
$1\frac{1}{2}$ ton truck	-----	4 cents per mile

"These rates may be applied to equipment used, if desired, in lieu of charging for gas and oil and other operating costs." "However, if the mileage basis is used, of course operating costs would not be charged." (4)

Mileage on cars or trucks used by personnel of the protective organizations for inspection and service of emergency fire crews was also chargeable to this appropriation, although the vehicle itself was not directly used by the crews.

In some cases where the resources of the protective agencies were taxed in order to supply adequate transportation for the crews and a member of the crew was able to supply a suitable conveyance, arrangements were made with this party to rent his pickup, or truck, to the association. This was recommended as an emergency measure only, because of the fact that often the owner would not be able to drive the car himself, and most people are unwilling to hire out their private car unless they can be the sole operator. The rate of pay for such an arrangement was left entirely to the discretion of the agency under which the individual was employed.

CAMP LOCATIONS

The locations for the campsites, and the size of the crew to be stationed at them, was determined by the district wardens or rangers of the district involved. In general, the locations were chosen on a basis of accessibility to hazardous or risky areas, an adequate coverage of the district, and available sources of communication and facilities such as water and electric power. An attempt was made to place each camp in a forest setting, although in many cases this was not possible. Most of the crews were either stationed at the protective headquarters, or in tent camps in the woods, but in several cases vacant farmhouses, and even tourist cabins, were used.

TRAINING

Inasmuch as many of the men hired under this program were entirely unskilled in the art of woodcraft and firefighting, a heavy emphasis was placed on the development of a training program that would produce men physically and mentally able to cope with any situation that might arise on a fire line. It was required that each crew, while not actually on a fireline, be given at least two hours of training each day. Mimeographed material from the State Foresters and Regional Foresters offices was distributed to the foremen of the crews. This material contained instructions in forest mapping, pacing, first aid, fire suppression methods, use of radio and telephones in firefighting, and other similar topics. It was the responsibility of the foreman of each crew to see that his crew was instructed in the contents of these sheets, and also to give his crew practical "lab" demonstrations of the theories expounded in the mimeographed sheets. Whenever possible, a training official from the State or Forest Service headquarters would give personal assistance to the foreman in the organization of his training schedule and methods.

When crews were on constant standby duty for long periods of time, it was suggested that the two hours of training per day be utilized in practical demonstrations of fire suppression methods, and when the crews were engaged on work projects the custom was to utilize the two hours immediately after the lunch hour for study and group discussion.

By this method, standby crews were kept in physical trim and mental boredom relieved, and crews on work projects were given a chance to rest during the heat of the day so that they might be fresh to attack any fire that they might be called upon to battle.

INSPECTION

Inspection was carried out by officials from the State Forester's and Regional Forester's offices as directed in article 8 of the preliminary instructions. Inspection trips were made on an average of once a month. "These inspections were of the most friendly and cooperative nature, with the state and federal officials making suggestions for the improvement of facilities, training, and administration." In most cases these suggestions were put into effective use without hesitation." (6)

A printed inspection form was used by the inspection officials, and a copy of this filled in form, with recommendations for the improvement of the crew, was mailed to the district warden or ranger headquarters after each inspection.

At the end of the fire season, the foreman of each crew was issued blank personnel forms for each member of his crew. On these forms was recorded information which might be useful in determining what jobs the individual was best suited for, and other facts which would be of value to protective officials in the hiring of future crews. A copy of this form will be found in the appendix.

An accumulative work progress and expense report form was also issued to the headquarters of all protective districts included in this program. These reports were to be brought up to date at the end of each month and mailed to the State or Forest Service headquarters. A copy of this form is also in the appendix.

OTHER WORK DONE BY EMERGENCY CREWS

In protective districts where a great deal of logging was done, the question arose if the crews hired under this program were available for use in supervision and assistance in burning slash left on logged off areas after the summers operation.

The question was referred to the Regional Forester's office, and his reply is quoted as follows: (1)

"In order that there might be uniformity of thought and action in using Cooperative Forest Fire Control (Emergency) crews on slash disposal, it has been decided that these crews may engage in this type of work under the following conditions."

1. "If an equal proportion of the regular force of the unit is employed and performing similar work, and the CFFC men are supplementing and not replacing these men."

2. "To do the burning on an area or areas established for demonstration purposes to show the benefits and advantages of supervised burning employing proper methods." "Preferably this area should be publicly owned but may be privately owned if public land is not available or if a more valuable demonstration can be carried out on the private lands." "Such areas should be of a truly demonstrative nature with location, plans and method of burning approved by the State Forester." "To accomplish their purpose the demonstrations will need to be well planned and carefully executed, and care should be taken to avoid any appearance of relieving private individuals of their responsibility for disposal of slash." "To get the maximum good from the demonstrations it will be necessary to have

them well advertised in order that the interested operators and owners will observe what is being done."

3. "To supervise and advise private employees engaged on burning operations in order to accomplish a better job of disposal." "Here again, the work should supplement what the private party has been doing and should not replace their usual efforts or relieve them of the responsibilities they have under the State law."

4. "When not required for suppression or standby duty, they may be hired by an individual or company to do his or its burning job." "During this time they would not be employed under the CFFC program, and there would be no reimbursement allowed."

This privilege was taken advantage of by many crews, especially point #4 which permitted them to hire out to private operators for higher wages than they could receive in the crew. As much of the weather in the fall of 1941 was damp and cloudy, it was often possible to release several men from a crew to work at supervision of slash burning. This served the double purpose of creating a cooperative attitude on the part of the operator and that of reducing the cost of the payroll on CFFC crews during extended periods of cloudy weather when it was still too early in the season to take the risk of laying them off permanently from the crew.

CONCLUSION

Inasmuch as 1941 was the first year the CFFC program was in existence, and due to the fact that planning for it was not begun until the busy part of the fire season, many details in the organization and operation of the program were worked out on a "spur of the moment" basis. However, as far as is known, all forestry officials affected by the program were entirely satisfied with the results obtained.

Much work has been done during the winter of 1941-42 in regard to setting up standard methods of administration for the future and in planning solutions for problems and discrepancies that arose in the administration of the program during its first, or trial, year.

It is believed that the coming fire season will find the CFFC program infinitely better organized and equipped and that, for at least the duration of the present crisis, it will be looked upon by foresters as an indispensable agent of national defense.

Permanized

OLD RELIABLE BOND

APPENDIX

PERSONNEL REPORT OF MEN ON SUPPRESSION CREWS OF STATE & ASSOC.
1941

Social Security Number _____

Name _____ Address _____

Age _____ Height _____ Weight _____

Schooling: College _____ yrs. Course _____ High School _____ yrs.

Position _____ Salary _____ Promotion _____

Date reported _____ Date left _____

Reason for leaving _____

Personnel Rating: Excellent, 1; Good, 2; Average, 3; Below Average, 4.

Personality _____	Imagination _____	Craftsmanship _____
Initiative _____	Stamina _____	Adaptability _____
Reliability _____	Accuracy _____	Decision _____
Energy _____	Judgment _____	Enthusiasm _____
Observation _____	Perseverance _____	Reaction to Criticism _____
Loyalty _____	Native ability _____	Leadership _____

Jobs for which the individual is particularly well qualified: indicate by checking

<input type="checkbox"/> Foreman	<input type="checkbox"/> Truck Driver	<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanic
<input type="checkbox"/> Strawboss	<input type="checkbox"/> Radio Operator	<input type="checkbox"/> Tool Sharpener
<input type="checkbox"/> Faller	<input type="checkbox"/> Teaching	<input type="checkbox"/> Saw Filer
<input type="checkbox"/> Bucker	<input type="checkbox"/> Timekeeping	<input type="checkbox"/> Carpenter
<input type="checkbox"/> Cook	<input type="checkbox"/> Pumpman	<input type="checkbox"/> Plumber
<input type="checkbox"/> First aid	<input type="checkbox"/> Nozzelman	<input type="checkbox"/> Electrician
<input type="checkbox"/> Draftsman	<input type="checkbox"/> Sawmill man	<input type="checkbox"/> Patrolman
		<input type="checkbox"/> Smoke Chaser

Positions worked 1941 _____ Work Agency _____

Experience:

Remarks: _____

Recommendation: _____

Signed _____

P
CONTROL
Fire

F. F. Control (Emerg.)

REPORT ON COOPERATIVE FOREST FIRE CONTROL PROGRAM
(Note: See reverse side for explanation of items)

1. Name of unit or crew: _____

2. Report for period of: _____

3. Maximum men employed this period:

- a. Suppression crew members _____
- b. L.O., patrolmen, wardens _____
- c. Overhead personnel _____

4. Number employed at end of period:

- a. Suppression crew members _____
- b. L.O., patrolmen, wardens _____
- c. Overhead personnel _____

5. Estimate of costs: Current Period To Date

- a. Wages _____
- b. Equipment _____
- c. Transportation _____
- d. Other _____

6. Units of work completed: (Itemize on reverse side)

	<u>Current Period</u>		<u>To Date</u>	
	<u>Const.</u> (Miles)	<u>Maint.</u> (Miles)	<u>Const.</u> (Miles)	<u>Maint.</u> (Miles)

- Truck Trail _____
- Horse Trail _____
- Telephone Lines _____
- Hazard Reduction
(Roads & Trails) _____
- (Other, Acres) _____
- Other Projects (specify) _____
- Fire Fighting (man-days) _____

7. Stand-by (man-days)
(For crewmen only) _____

8. Training (Organized & Planned, man-days) _____

9. Remarks: _____

Submitted by: _____ Date _____
(Name) (Title)

Explanation of CFFC Program Report

(This form is for use in reporting for individual crews or for any protection unit.

1. Give name of state unit, state, association, or crew.
2. State period report covers, as for example, July 1941.
3. This item covers maximum number of men on at any one time. (a) includes those in organized crews; (b) includes all lookouts, wardens, firemen, and patrol men; (c) includes all overhead positions.
4. Same separation as for number 3 and covers employee on payroll at end of period
5. Best possible estimate of expenditures of CFFC funds without detailed check of payrolls, vouchers, etc. Wages should include cost of food if furnished to men as part of reimbursement for services. Equipment costs includes expenditures for purchase of tools, special equipment, tentage, beds, etc. Transportation includes rentals on equipment, gas, oil, and tires. Other includes office supplies, telephone charges, rentals of quarters, and all items not placed under the three main classes.

6. Work Projects

Name of Project	Man-days this period	Units of work completed this period

8. Give total man-days that CFFC personnel have received - planned and organized training.
9. Under "Remarks" include any unusual procedure, costs incurred, changes in budget plans.

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