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January 12, 2017

State of Idaho
Department of Water Resources
7600 N. Mineral Drive Suite 100
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815-7763

ATTENTION: Evan W. Roda, Senior Water Resource Agent

RE: *Evidence of priority date for Claim 95-4394*

Dear Mr. Roda:

This letter is in response to your request for additional information to support the priority date under Claim 95-4394.

As background, a Notice of Claim to a Water Right was originally filed on behalf of Hagadone Hospitality Co. ("HHCo.") on or about June 4, 2010. As described with that filing, the Claimant owns and operates the Coeur d'Alene Resort Golf Course on the benefitted property. The property, including all water rights relating to it, was purchased from the Potlatch Corporation in 1988. The Potlatch Corporation had made a statutory claim to the right to divert 8.91 cfs from Lake Coeur d'Alene for industrial purposes under Water Right No. 95-4394, with a priority date of June 1, 1925.

The nature of the use was of course changed from industrial to irrigation uses for the golf course, landscaping and related improvements on the property. In conjunction with those improvements, the Claimant also secured licenses for water rights under Water Right No. 98-8593 and Water Right No. 95-8737, with priority dates of June 27, 1988 and June 3, 1992, respectively. It is the Claimant's position that these licenses were redundant to the existing rights under the Potlatch water right, and that the Claimant is entitled to a priority date of June 1, 1925 for its current uses based upon the priority date of the Potlatch water right because of the "accomplished transfer" of that right under Idaho Code §45-1425. Please refer to the previous correspondence and submittals for further information in that regard.

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It was the intent that the one claim filing would suffice to secure the rights under 98-8593 and 95-8737 at the very least, should the claim under the Potlatch water right be disallowed in any respect. However, I understand that you would advise that separate claims also be filed under those rights as well. Those will be submitted as soon as possible.

In the meantime, we have researched the historic use under the Potlatch water right to further support the claim for a priority date of June 1, 1925 under the accomplished transfer rule. The question is essentially whether there is any evidence to support the continuous and uninterrupted use of water since 1925, and, if so, in what quantities?

From our research, the sawmill that had previously been on the site was originally constructed and operated by the Edward Rutledge Timber Co., probably as early as 1916. Historical photos show mill operations going back to 1922, and continuing through at least 1973. Copies of some of those photos are enclosed for your information.

Potlatch Lumber Company was formed in 1903. Its name was changed to Potlatch Forests, Inc. @ 1931 when it merged with Rutledge Timber Co. and Clearwater Timber Co. In 1955, Potlatch Forests, Inc. merged out to become Potlatch Corporation. From what we have been able to find, the Rutledge Mill on Lake Coeur d'Alene operated continuously since at least 1925, with perhaps sporadic closures from time to time (most notably in 1932 during the Great Depression) due to market conditions. It last operated on October 31, 1987. Copies of various documents, including newspaper articles, Secretary of State filing information, and a company historical narrative verifying this chain of events, are enclosed for your information as well.

In summary, there is significant evidence that the Rutledge Mill was in continuous operation, or very nearly so, from at least 1925 to 1987. We know that the mill must have used water in its operations, and that the company claimed a statutory right to divert 8.91 cfs in connection with its industrial uses on the property, more than three times the amount licensed to Hagadone Hospitality Co. for which it is seeking the 1925 priority date based upon the accomplished transfer rule. The use changed in 1988 with the construction and opening of the Resort Golf Course, but the water use continued.

That should cover the use of water – the question remains how much. As we discussed, we are in the process of trying to gather more information regarding the quantities of water that were used, by running down information from those who may have been involved in the management and operation of the mill, or perhaps with the salvage and sale of the equipment at the time the mill was closed. You kindly agreed to allow for an additional reasonable extension of time within which to gather that information. If you have any further suggestions or ideas in that regard, please do let me know.

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State of Idaho
Department of Water Resources
Page 3
January 12, 2017

Thank you again for your consideration.

LAKE CITY LAW GROUP PLLC

Sincerely,



Janet D. Robnett

Enclosures

pc: Lesly Ward (w/ enclosures)
Bob Haynes (w/ enclosures)

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Potlatch will close Coeur d'Alene mill

By David Bond
Staff writer

COEUR d'ALENE — Seventy-one years of North Idaho history will end this fall with Potlatch Corp.'s decision to close its Rutledge board mill on the north shore of Lake Coeur d'Alene. The closure, announced Tuesday in San Francisco, will eliminate 215 salaried and hourly workers from Coeur d'Alene's wage base. The company said about 100 jobs may be transferred to Potlatch's Lewis-son operations.

Union workers at Potlatch accepted a \$1.75-per-hour wage cut 14 months ago in an effort to keep the mill working. After the cut, wages ranged to about \$9.90 per hour. The jobs won't easily be replaced, said the Coeur d'Alene Chamber of Commerce's executive director, Sandy Emerson. "This is not good news at this time. It's the closing of an era," Todd Maddock, Potlatch director of public affairs, said Wednesday the sawmill was not competitive despite the wage cuts.

"The mill was built in 1916, and its configuration and design were pretty labor-intensive. It was designed for sawing larger material. In today's environment, the raw material appropriate for that kind of mill was declining in volume. "It's just strictly a matter of market conditions at the moment," Maddock said, adding that the closure decision is final. The Rutledge mill cut about 40 million board feet of cedar and pine per year into one-inch thick boards, he said.

Rutledge was one of the three Idaho mills merged into the larger Potlatch Forest Inc. In 1973, the Potlatch and Clearwater timber companies. John Molyneux, business agent for International Woodworkers of America Local 3-10, said he was notified of the closure at 1 p.m. Tuesday. "This is something relatively new. We've still got to sit down with the company and talk about it," Molyneux said. "If the plant goes down, people will have a certain amount of rights. This will all have to be worked out yet," he said.

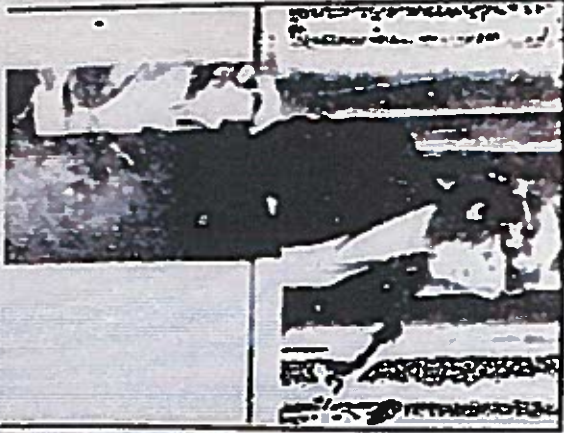
Death threat made against Gardner

Associated Press

OLYMPIA Gov. Booth Gardner skipped a parade appearance in Yakima after an anonymous caller made a death threat against the governor, members of his security staff said today.

"We won't be doing anything different because of the threat," said Trooper Ron Collins, one of a staff of troopers who accompany Gardner at all times. "This kind of a threat isn't too common but we do get a lot of kook stuff."

The threat was received Monday by the Yakima office of the State Patrol.



Schlatly, Goldsmith find little agreement in abortion issue

By Jim Camden
Staff writer

Abortion is a tragic occurrence and a divisive issue, Phyllis Schlafly and Judy Goldsmith agreed in a debate Tuesday night.

Beyond that, there wasn't much on which they did agree — regarding abortion or any other topic that arose in a debate at Gonzaga University.

Abortion, said former National Organization for Women President Goldsmith, is an ethical, moral and religious issue that people of different backgrounds can't agree on.

a "matter of faith, opinion or religion," said Schlafly, president of conservative Eagle Forum and a syndicated columnist. "It is clear scientific fact."

That point, she said, is common, and abortion is taking a life and government has a duty to become involved when a life is threatened.

"It really doesn't have anything to do with religion," Schlafly said. "It's a matter of American political theory."

The two women disagreed on the meaning of Roe vs. Wade, the 1973 Supreme Court decision that legalized abortion.

Rutledge Sawmill (3)

Historic Rutledge Mill saws its final log

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Associated Press

COEUR D'ALENE — The last sawlog slipped through the Rutledge Mill Saturday morning, signaling an end to the 71-year-old mill.

The Potlatch Corp. will have been sold to developers and will be transformed next spring into an annex of the Coeur d'Alene resort.

The Rutledge sawmill department is silent today. Other departments, including the dry kiln and the planer, will close later this year.

The extensively refitted

Potlatch sawmill at Lewiston will have room for 80 of the 225 hourly and salaried workers who will be left jobless by the Rutledge closure.

Another 30 jobs will be found in other Potlatch operations elsewhere in the state, said Kurt Williams, manager of the Post Falls particle board plant and acting manager of Rutledge.

That leaves 115 workers to whom the company can offer no alternatives. "It's a tender situation," Williams said of those whose lives have been disrupted by the closure.

Washington jackpot grows to \$2 million

Associated Press

OLYMPIA — No one picked the six winning numbers in Saturday's \$1 million Washington state Lotto drawing, so next week's jackpot will be \$2 million, a lottery spokesman said.

Spokesman Dick Paulson said 97 people correctly picked five of

the six numbers to win \$770 each, and 5,117 people picked four of the numbers for \$28 each. Paulson said 81,103 people picked three of the winning numbers, worth a free Triple Choice or Lotto play.

The winning numbers in Saturday's drawing were 15, 22, 26, 27, 32 and 34.

No one wins Oregon Lottery jackpot

Associated Press

PORTLAND, Ore. — Nobody won the \$2.8 million grand prize

man said this week's jackpot was expected to exceed \$3 million. The winning numbers in the

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Sawmill cleanup studied

Pollatch Corp. conducting environmental review

By David Bond

Staff writer

COEUR D'ALENE — Pollatch Corp. is conducting an in-depth environmental review of its Rutledge sawmill with an eye toward cleanup needs after the mill is closed and dismantled, a spokesman said Wednesday.

And Ed Tulloch, a state environmental official who toured the Rutledge sawmill last week looking for ground-water and hazardous waste problems, said he is confident Pollatch Corp. "would leave no stone unturned" in its evaluation of cleanup needs.

Still needed, said Tulloch, is an inventory of hazardous materials at the site, and some clue about whether Pollatch or developer Duane Hagadone would perform the actual cleanup work.

"I'm waiting to see what we're dealing with," said Tulloch, a field officer for the Idaho Division of Environment.

Pollatch spokesman Todd Maddock said Wednesday that two preliminary assessments of the site

"didn't turn up anything in our minds that would lead to a big surprise."

However, he said, one of the two firms performing the preliminary work has been hired to conduct a more detailed study, to be completed later this year.

"I think we feel we want to turn the site over to him (Hagadone) in an environmentally sound condition, and we intend to do so and follow whatever rules and regulations apply," Ed Tulloch said, "and the state will be key players in that," Maddock said.

Hagadone announced in July his plans to purchase the 148-acre waterfront property in order to expand his Coeur d'Alene resort and build a subdivision and golf course. City planners were unable to obtain from Hagadone any information about potential health or environmental hazards at the site, or who would be responsible for the cleanup. However, according to Maddock, Hagadone possessed the two preliminary Pollatch reports.

Among known items at Pollatch

that will have to be removed or neutralized are underground fuel storage tanks and an oily discharge pond for the mill's boiler near the shore, Tulloch said.

Material contained in the "boiler blowdown discharge pond" includes used oil from the plant's machinery, he said. Some of the spent oil is skimmed off the top of the pond and spread on hog fuel used to fire the boiler.

"It's a concern," he said, "if the pond has to be removed before the closure."

The state will leave the discovery and disposal of such materials as polychlorinated biphenyls and asbestos, both potentially cancer-causing, to the federal Environmental Protection Agency. The EPA has regulations dealing with those materials.

Tulloch also said he doesn't know if pentachlorophenol, a wood preservative identified by the EPA as a hazardous substance and used at some sawmills, has been or will be found on the site.

(See Pollatch on page 7)



Steam rises from the boiler discharge

THURSDAY, SEPT. 17, 1987

THE SPOKESMAN-REVIEW

REGIONAL NEWS

THE NORTH CHANDLER

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Potlatch—(Continued from page 6)

"I'm looking for any information or clues" about use of the preservative there, he said.

Maddock said Potlatch has no information that the preservative was used or disposed of at Rutledge.

A two-year-old internal Potlatch memorandum that turned up last week identified 18 areas at the Rutledge Mill where asbestos was used as an insulator of steam and hot-water pipes.

The firm said the asbestos is still in use, but will be removed and disposed of according to federal regu-

lations before the mill is razed.

"We're waiting for a determination of what's there," Tulloch said. "I didn't see anything that could be determined as a hazardous waste by definition."

Generally, he said, sawmills don't use or generate much in the way of exotic hazardous materials.

Tulloch said the state will inspect the mill property again between Oct. 15 and Nov. 1, after the company's in-depth survey is completed.

"Hopefully, we'll have some information on their (Potlatch's) site evaluation by then," he said.

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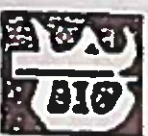
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and Terri Judd, above, lead a trial of 300 prancing students
through the halls of Indian Trails Elementary Friday to the
tune of Marvin Gaye's "Heard It through the Grapevine."

At right, Debbie Heyen of the American Automobile Association wears a pumpkin to work as part of a program to remind AAA members to watch out for trick-or-treaters tonight.

Below, Holmes Elementary School's contest drew more than 160 entrants, ranging from country pumpkins to punked-out gourds.



BN employees strike over Rail Link deal

Associated Press
Burlington Railroad workers in Spokane, Idaho and Montana went on strike Friday night in protest of the takeover of the railroad's southern Montana line by a new company.

Members of the United Transportation Union struck 900 miles of BN track in Montana which was transferred to Montana Rail Link Inc. after midnight (BNSF).

Howard Kallio, a BN spokesman in Seattle, said, "We've been anticipating it (a strike) and getting unconfirmed signals for the last couple of days."

The union members in Spokane said the strike would affect conductors, clerks, brakemen, firemen, switchmen, yardmasters and some engineers. The UTU represents about 300 of the approximate 1,000

employees on the IIN route through Montana. Kelso estimated. The Spokane union members, who did not want to be harmed, said a wild-cat strike was called to protect the transfer of the line to Fall Link.

Union leaders have said the sale and lease to Rail Lark is a union-busting tactic by BN, which would

unemployed will be found in other parts of the state, said Kurt Williams, manager of the Fort Polis Patricia board of plant and acting manager of Ralco.

That leaves 115 workers to whom the company has nothing to offer. "It's a lousy situation," Williams said of those whose lives

The extensively refilled Clearwater mill at Lewiston, using 8135 million worth of new equipment,

lacers and precision machinery, will do one important sawmill task better than Rutledge, he explained. It will extract more sellable lumber from the logs it cuts.

The Hurlidge Bill was named for Edward Hurlidge, who died Oct. 23, 1911, five years before the mill opened.

escape with ^{an} contracts along the line but still control its freight traffic by maintaining ownership of connecting lines. BN has denied the charge.

The track that Hall Clark was scheduled to take over after road-might stretches from Subpoint Idaho, to Hunsley, Mont. Kallo said union members convicted yard-masters in Spokane to talk out too.

Montana Rail Link, said U.S. District Judge Dennis J. Stewart in a ruling in Great Falls, Mont., issued in an order at 11:05 p.m. Mountain Standard Time forbidding the union to strike the lines or encourage anyone else to do so.

He said shortly after midnight that the order had yet to be served. "We have to find out who will accept it and then we have to find it."

Although the transaction was to take place at 1201 a.m. today, Gillison said UN crews were still

termining at 12.15 a.m., and he was insured when the actual transfer could take place.

Last log sawn at Rutledge Mill in wee hours of morning

By David Bond
Staff writer

COEN UNDALENE—In the weeks before this morning, while we loomed over the Washington legislators slopping off a day-long series of meetings on economic growth, the Huldrege Mill's last sawyer was pulled from the blackness of Lake Coeur d'Alene.

The log's violent transformation—boarded that the Mill's made it—drifted along a chain. The waste was ground up as fuel. The ends and barks were sent to the cedar saws and thinner saws, then down the prescriber to be sorted and stacked by length, width and grade. The leftover journey was the last through its 15-year-old mill.

The logtrestle up the bulkhead and into the berth through the cut-off saw, and onto a carriage where it was gripped by dogs that

The cedar, larch, cypress and hemlock ridges of oak, chestnut, locust, poplar, maple, ash, birch and larch, beside the heading, to form the log to yield, in a group of steam and streams of initial decomposition, to the peeling and the mud of the damnable.

The sawmill department is about 100 employees. The first 44 of the plant's 225 hourly and salaried workers are unemployed.

Other departments, including the dry bin and the plant, will close. In fact, this year as the green litterbins taken from the streets of New York City, from New and a 'pollack' mill in St. Martin works its way through the finishing process.

No grass will grow under the feet of tall-sawyer Jerry Roberts, 46 years old and 38 years with the Forest Service. The already has sold his

home and has picked. Later today he will head south for Lewiston, where he stands a chance at work in Pollock's Clearwater mill.

This is Roberts' second move this decade because of a sawmill closure. The first brought him to Coeur d'Alene four years ago after

He has high hopes for the Lewisists. Not just, has bought a house there. It's like the other 80 Rutledge workers' families say it has room for a Lewisist. Hebert must work the mill's replacement board before he gets permanent employment.

"I feel comfortable about it, but there are no guarantees," he said. "Fellach has been good to him, he

"I don't advise anyone young to get into the sawmill business," he says.

and "After you've worked someplace years and years, you get kind of limited,"

Associated Press

Burlington Railroad workers in Spokane, Idaho and Montana went on strike Friday night in protest of the takeover of the railroad's southern Montana line by a new company.

Members of the United Transportation Union struck 900 miles of BN track in Montana which was transferred to Montana Rail Link Inc. after midnight last night.

Before the walkout Friday night, Howard Kallio, a BN spokesman in Seattle, said, "We've been anticipating it (a strike) and getting unconfirmed signals for the last couple of days."

The union members in Spokane said the strike would affect conductors, clerks, brakemen, firemen, switchmen, yardmasters and some engineers. The UTW represents about 300 of the approximately 1,600 employees on the BN route through Montana, Kallio estimated. The Spokane union members, who did not want to be named, said a wildcat strike was called to protect the transfer of the line to Rail Link.

Union leaders have said the strike and leave to Rail Link is a union-busting tactic by BN, which would

escape unscathed along the line but still control its freight traffic by maintaining ownership of connecting lines. BN has denied the charge.

The track that Rail Link was scheduled to take over after midnight stretches from Spokane, Idaho, to Huntley, Mont. Kallio said union members convinced yardmasters in Spokane to speak out too.

Peter Gilbertson, an attorney for Montana Rail Link, said U.S. District Judge Dennis J. Sawyer of Kansas City, Mo., issued a restraining order at 11:05 p.m. Mountain Standard Time forbidding the union to strike the lines or encourage anyone else to do so.

He said shortly after midnight that the order had yet to be served. "We have to find out who will accept it and then we have to find them," Kallio said.

He said he did not know which court had issued the order.

Although the transaction was to take place at 12:01 a.m. today, Gilbertson said BN crews were still running at 12:15 a.m., and he was unsure when the actual transfer would take place.

unemployed will be found in other political operations elsewhere in the state, said Kurt Williams, manager of the Post Falls political board plant and acting manager of Ruledeco.

The company has nothing to offer. "It's a tender situation," Williams said of those whose lives have been disrupted by the disaster. The extensively reduced Chrysler mill at Lewiston, using 8135 million worth of new equipment,

lators and precision machinery, will do one important sawmill task better than flutedge, he explained. It will extract more sellable lumber from the logs it cuts.

The Rutledge Mill was named for Edward Rutledge, who died Oct. 23, 1911—five years before the mill opened.

interests, with Pioneer Timber
barns. Frederick and C.A. Wey-
ershauser, formed the Edward
Hultquist Timber Co. 35 years ago
today, incorporating 118,000 acres
of timber they held in the St. Joe
and St. Maries river drainages.
Frederick Weyershauser suc-
ceeded Hultquist as president of the
firm. Other officers included H. N.
Weyershauser, C.A. Weyershauser
and J.P. Weyershauser, according to
information supplied by Twilatch
Corp.

Construction and operation of the dam will on Lake Oahe of the Missouri River be supervised by Huntington Taylor, son of a president of Vassar College. The mill employed a peak of 100 men during its first 18 years of operation, and cost about 150,000 dollar feet of lumber daily, some 65 (See *Monticler* on page 7)

have been struggling the past few years with high debt, falling land values and depressed prices. A bad crop could push marginal operators into bankruptcy.

More wheat farmers know what the weather will do, said Bob Walli, who operates a 6,500-acre wheat and cattle farm outside Riverville.

The wheat needs a good soaking. The normal snowpack to protect it from

Rutledge—(Continued from page 6)—

Pollatch Forests Inc. was formed in 1931 with a merger of Rutledge, Clearwater Timber Co. of Lewiston, and Pollatch Lumber Co. of Pollatch, Idaho. Officers included J.P. Weyerhaeuser, Jr., president; Laird Bell, vice president; and G.F. Jewett, treasurer.

Pollutants—(Continued from page 6)—

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ranks Spokane 38th worst among 81 cities violating carbon-monoxide standards. The city regularly violates federal standards for particulates too, although a ranking for cities with that kind of pollution is not available.

Officials predict that by 1992, however, Spokane's air will be much cleaner, thanks to stricter controls on vehicles and wood-burning products — carbon monoxide and particulates — bits of dust, dirt and ash that can cause lung damage.

The wheat needs a good soaking, said Bob Wall, who operates a 6,500-acre wheat and cattle farm outside Piltzville.

Pollatch suspended most of its logging and milling operations in Idaho in 1985, idling about 1,400. Later that year the San Francisco-based company secured a \$1.75 cut in wages from unionized Woodworkers and reopened its Coeur d'Alene, Lewiston, Kamiah, Placer, St. Maries and Headquarters facilities. In January, when the Rutledge closure was announced, workers there said they thought the wages cut had bought them five more years of job security.

Beginning Jan. 1, the Air Pollution Control Authority can write citations, similar to traffic tickets, to people with stoves exceeding state air quality standards.

The latest high pollution levels were expected to begin decreasing Friday night, when rain and stronger winds were forecast.

Mill Maas, a weather service specialist at the National Weather Service office in Spokane, said unstable air was moving toward the city.

The forecast for today is cloudy skies, a 30 percent chance of rain, and winds 10 to 20 mph.

"I would think the air pollution will be quite slow" in the next 36 hours," Maas said.

Hay's question about the council being part of his ministry, Crosby said later he has no plans to bring

need to cut the deficit.

"The method of agreeing would be stabilizing and supportive of the markets," he said.

The financial upheavals, Foley said, also created an environment more conducive to the talks by awakening the public to the threats posed by the almost unchecked growth in federal overspending.

Before, with the economy apparently doing well, the attitude was "What's the worry?" he said. The public may be more willing now to accept the lesser expenditures and

by 48 cents per \$1,000 assessed value — for example, \$24 on a \$50,000 home — each year for 10 years.

said

He said he expects the final bill to include a \$42 million tax refund for Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. that was part of the House-passed measure.

"We are moving," Foley said, adding, "There's a lot of ground to cover."

"It will be worth it if we can achieve a success."

The Second Forty

in Style

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4

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Rutledge mill site sold, Pollatch official says

COEUR D'ALENE — A Pollatch Corp. spokesman Wednesday denied rumors that the official transfer of the timber company's Rutledge mill site here has yet to take place.

"The property did change hands," Todd Maddock of Pollatch's Lewiston office said in a telephone interview. "The transaction has taken place. As far as I know, the property is his."

Transfer of the 148-acre mill site just west of Interstate 90 on the east side of Coeur d'Alene to Hagadone Hospitality took place Tuesday as expected, Maddock said.

Businessman Duane Hagadone plans to expand his Coeur d'Alene resort complex onto the site with construction of at least 200 more hotel units and an 18-hole golf course.

The project has been beset by controversy. It antagonized a split between the City Council and the city's planning Commission last fall and now is entangled in legal actions filed by environmentalists.

Democrats to explain caucuses

COEUR D'ALENE — Kootenai County Democrats will explain the state's caucus process at their weekly luncheon meeting Friday at the Iron Horse restaurant.

The noon meeting of the Kootenai Democratic Club will feature a panel that will explain what happens at a caucus, said club President Bob Brown.

The panel will consist Chairman David Potts and Vice Chairman Brad Stoddard of the Democratic Central Committee and Brown.

Some 500 to 600 Democrats are expected to participate in the local caucus Tuesday night at the Kootenai County Fairgrounds, according to Potts. Doors will open at 7 p.m.

The caucus will choose delegates and alternates to the state Demo-

chief field cut to six

By Cynthia Taggart
Staff writer

COEUR D'ALENE — The field of superintendent candidates for Coeur d'Alene School District has been narrowed to six by the district's screening committee, acting Superintendent Doug Cresswell said Wednesday.

Of those six, three are top finalists and three are secondary. Cresswell said. He won't announce names of the finalists or their locations until the school board has reviewed the committee's selections, which may be done next week, he said.

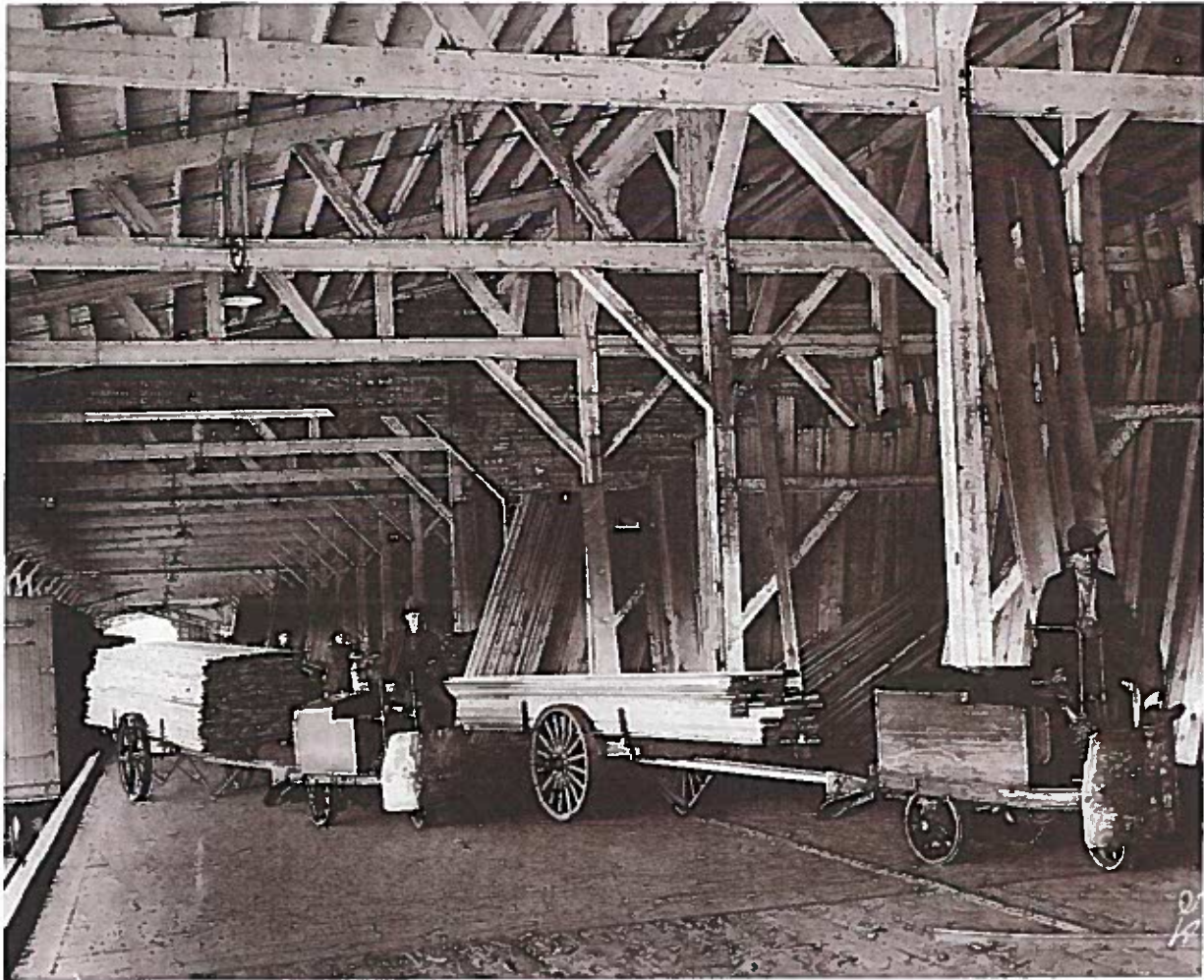
If all goes according to schedule, the board will interview the finalists March 14-18 in Coeur d'Alene and announce its selection March 28.

The new superintendent is scheduled to begin July 1.

The district received 56 applications for the post vacated by Warren Bakes last summer. Bakes now is principal of Ramsey Elementary School.

Cresswell also announced the start of district speak-ups next

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Rutledge Timber Company. Mercury storage battery locomotives in the loading shed, about 1922. The Edward Rutledge Timber Company began operation in 1916 under the management of Huntington Taylor. George (Fritz) Jewett succeeded Taylor. Potlatch Corporation took over the mill in 1930 after years of unprofitable ventures, due mostly to the high transportation cost in the Marble Creek drainage area. Clarence Graue was manager from 1933 until 1958.

Mill-9-9

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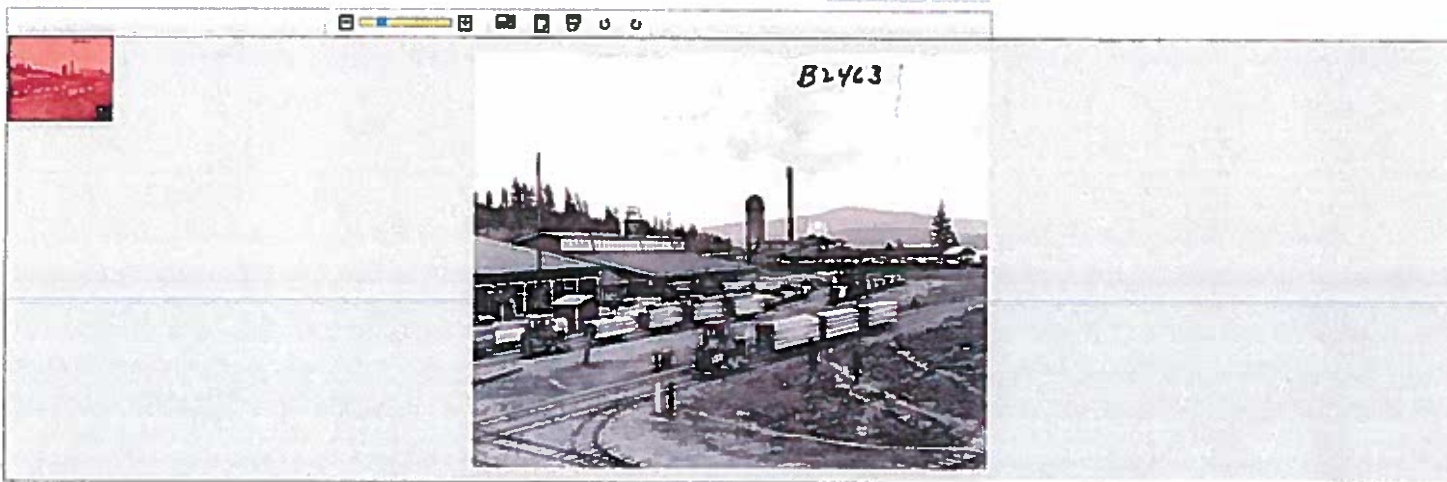
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Description

Title Rutledge Lumber Mill

Description A view of the Rutledge Mill lumber Mill. Two locomotive systems pull flatcars full of lumber. In the distance, Lake Coeur d'Alene can be seen. Stamped on the back is the stamp of the photographer, John Bickel with is Tacoma, Washington address.

Date 1925

Date is Approximate YES

Keywords sawmills
locomotives
lumber
railroads (infrastructure)
planks (wood)
flatcars

Latitude 47.665054

Longitude -116.752645

Location Coeur d'Alene, ID

Source HQ 457, Box 202, Folder 21

Format (Original) black and white photographs

Donor John Bickel

Identifier 457_202_21_013

Format image/jpeg

Type image; stillimage

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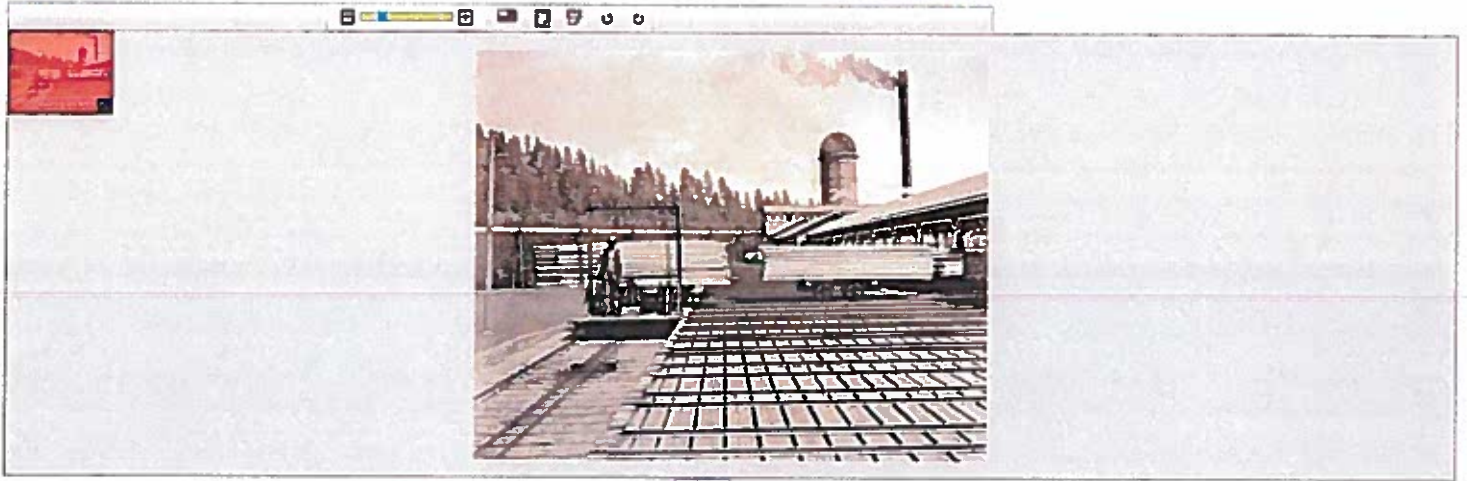
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Moving lumber

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Description

Title Moving lumber

Description A man steers a flatcar full of lumber while another flatcar goes left works. In the background are buildings of the Rutledge Mill in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. On the back of the photograph it says "Rutledge Mill"

Date 1925

Date is Approximate YES

Keywords planks (wood)
flatcars
smokestacks

Latitude 47.665056

Longitude -116.752645

Location Coeur d'Alene, ID

Source MG 457, Box 202, Folder 21

Format Original black and white photographs

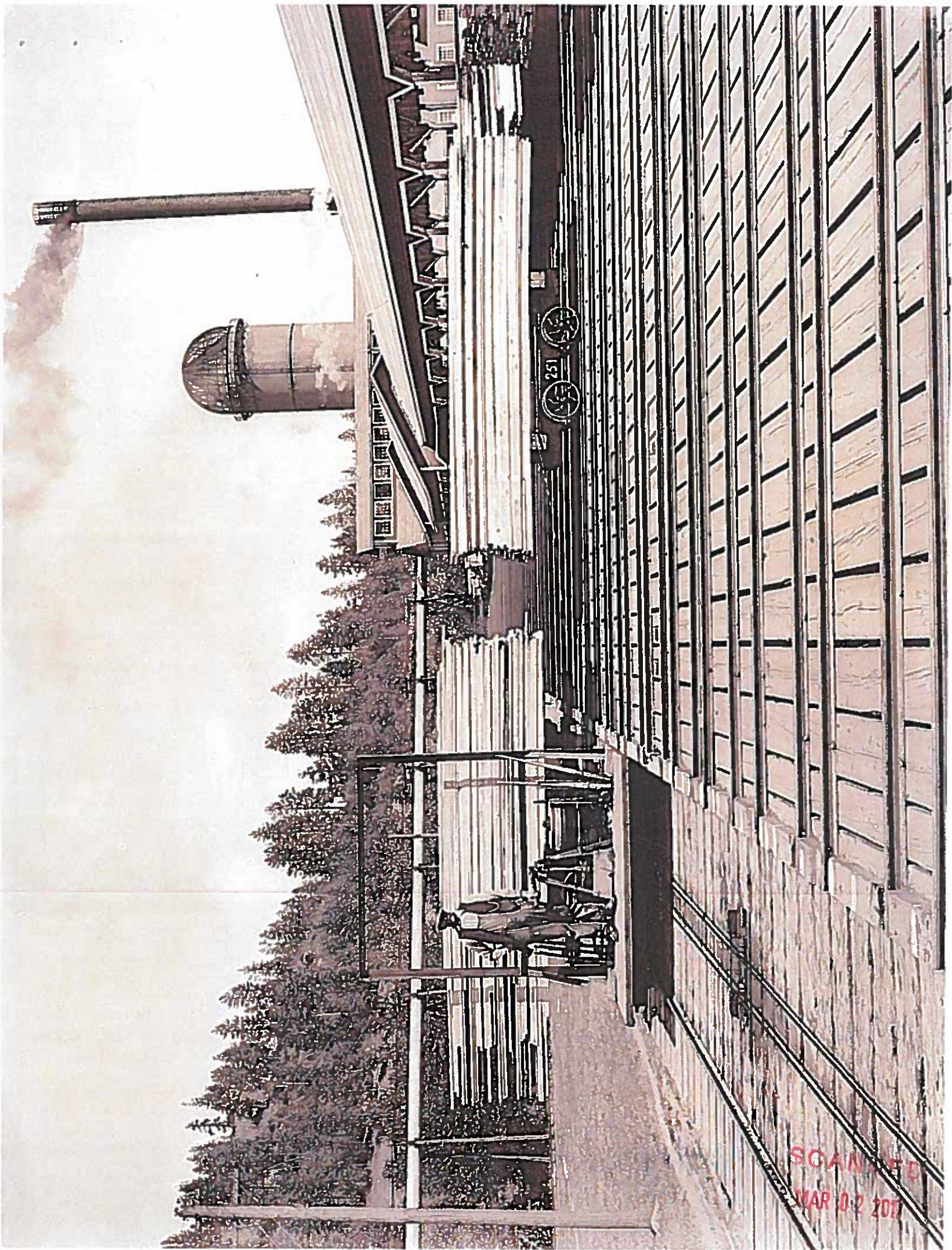
Identifier #57_202_21_004

Format image/jpeg

Type image:stillimage

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Description

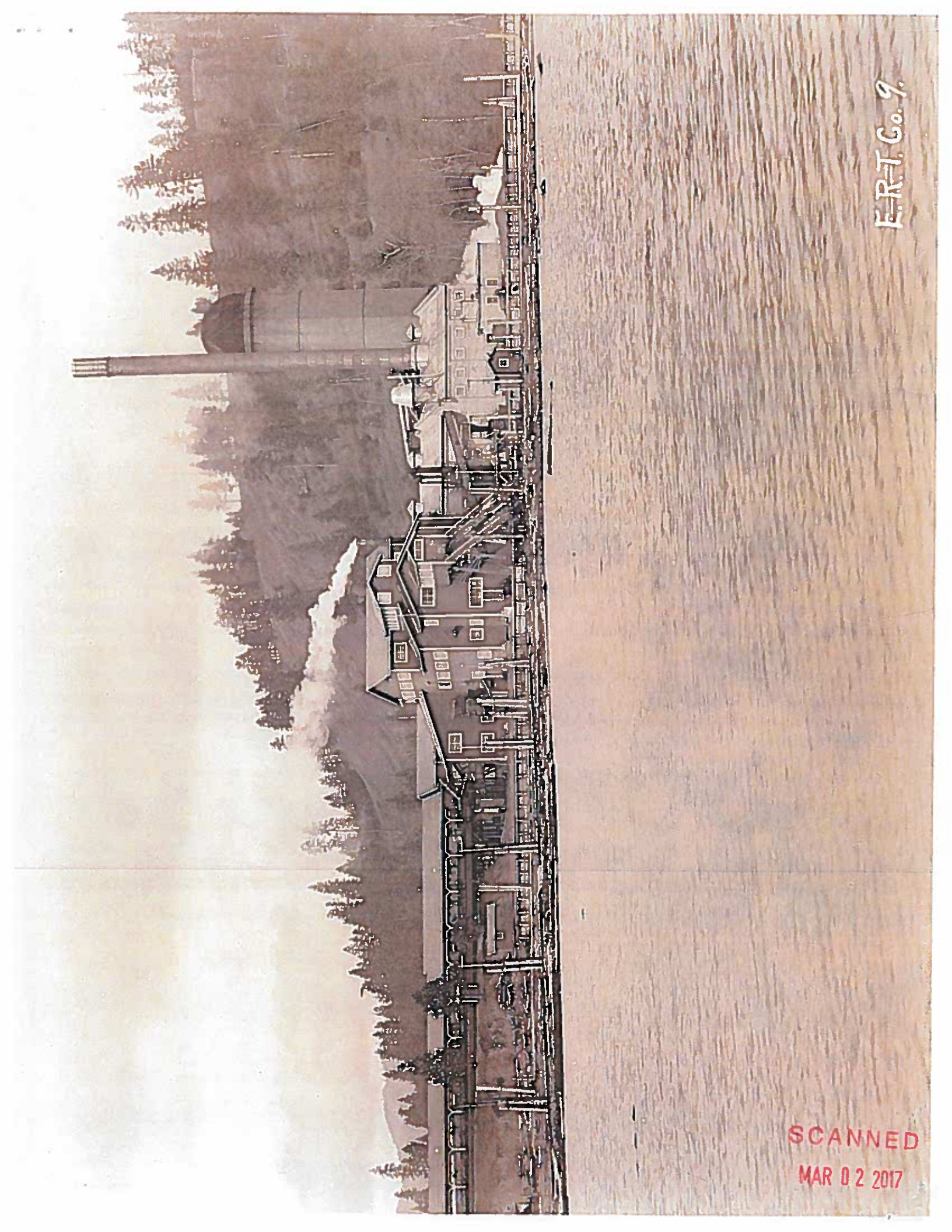
Title Rutledge Mill
Description Looking from Coeur d'Alene Lake at Rutledge Mill. Written on the back of the photograph is "Edward Rutledge Timber Co. - Coeur d'Alene, Idaho."
Date 1925
Date is Approximate YES
Keywords sawmill
sawmills
Latitude 47.645056
Longitude -116.792645
Location Coeur d'Alene, ID
Source HG 497, Box 202, Folder 21
Format Original black and white photographs
Identifier 457_202_21_010
Format image/jpeg
Type image:stillimage
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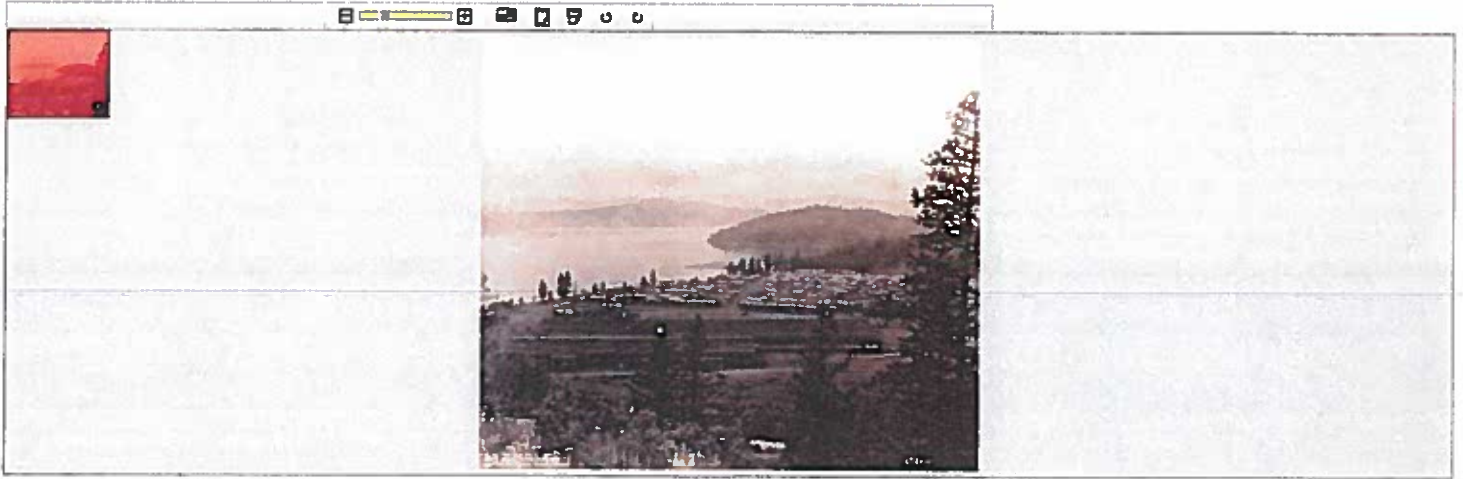
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Rutledge Lumber Mill

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Description

Title Rutledge Lumber Mill

Description View from the hill behind the mill showing the location of the remanufacturing building, planer building, and grading shed. Also in view are Tubbs Hill and Lake Coeur d'Alene. Written on the back is "Same view as #2775 from further up the hill (right past)."

Date 1926-05-19

Keywords lakes (bodies of water); sawmills

Latitude 47.666614

Longitude -116.75021

Location Coeur d'Alene, ID

Source MG #57, Box 202, Folder 21

Format Original black and white photographs

Donor John D. Cress

Identifier #57_202_21_024

Format image/jpeg

Type image, sitemaps

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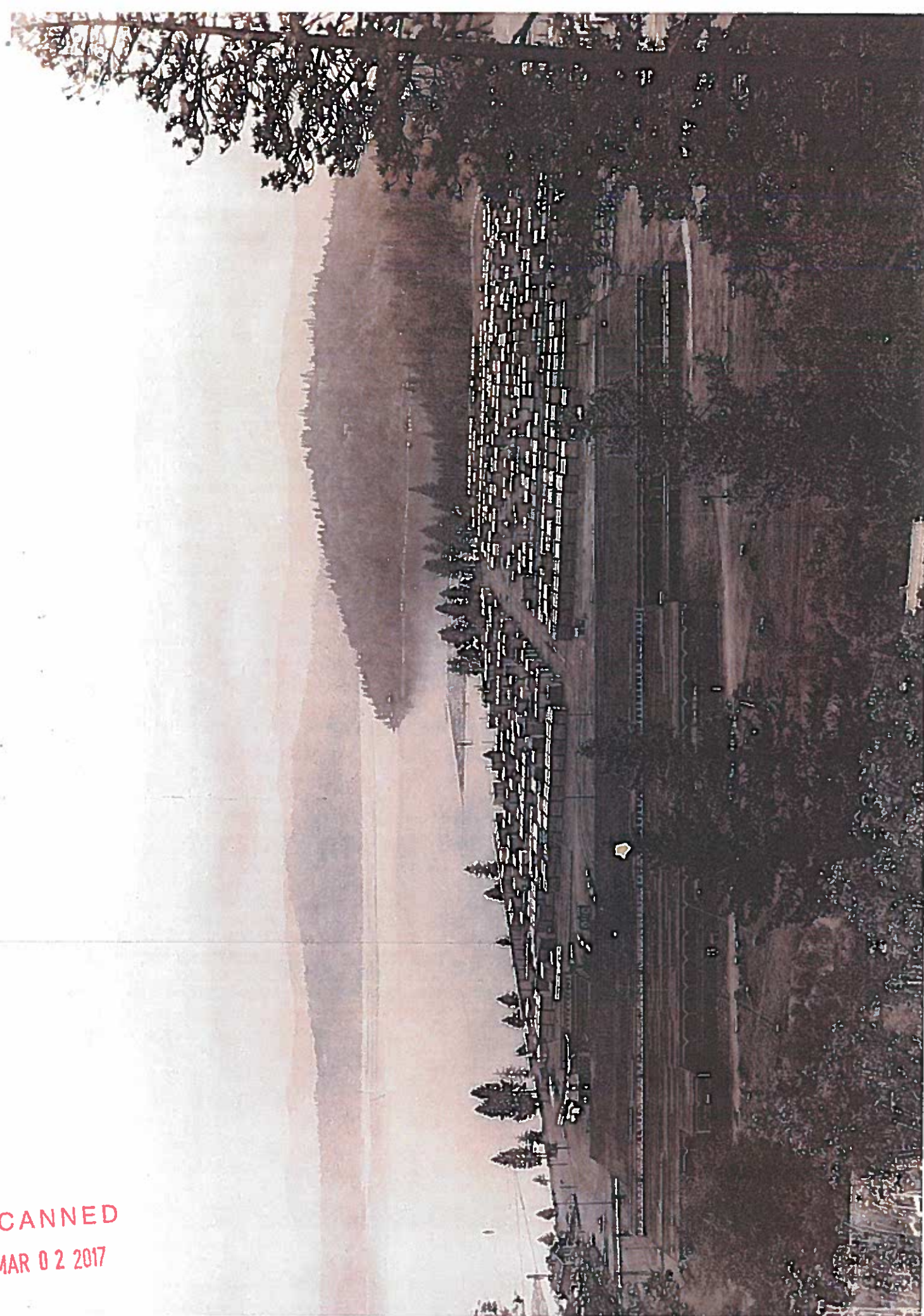
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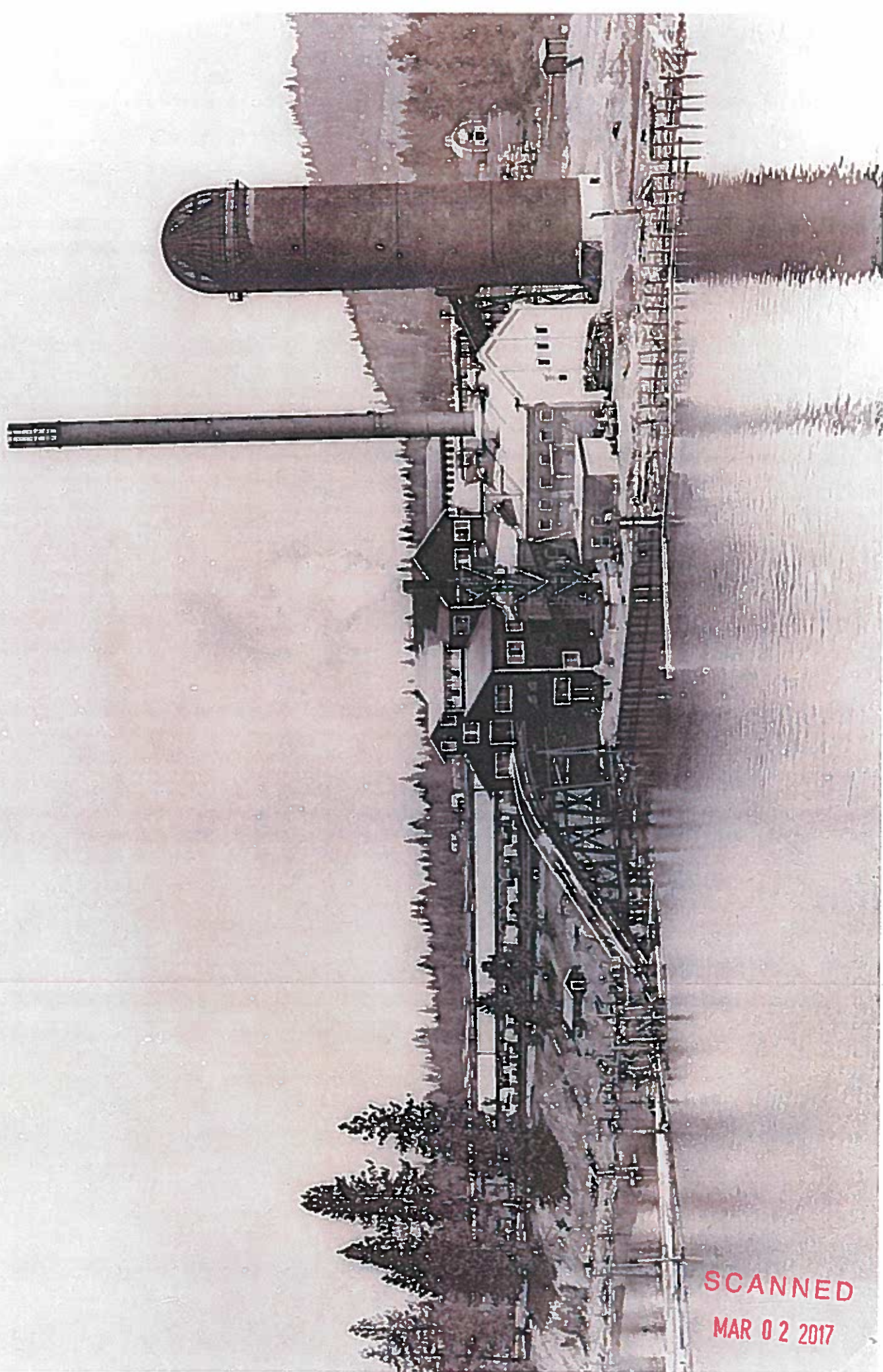
Title Rutledge Mill
Description The Rutledge mill in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
Date 1950
Date is Approximate YES
Keywords buildings (structures)
sawmills
Latitude 47.644864
Longitude -116.751915
Location Coeur d'Alene, ID
Source MG 457, Box 205 Folder 96
Format Original black and white photographs
Identifier 157_205_96_009
Format image/jpeg
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Rutledge Lumber Mill

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Description

Title Rutledge Lumber Mill**Description** An aerial photograph of the Rutledge Mill in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. Shown are the mill itself as well the log pond. On the back of the photograph is "Western Ways, Inc. Aerial Photographic Specialists 275 Vera Drive Corvallis Oregon, Phone 35266**Date** 1954-09-01**Keywords** sawmills
log (wood)
ponds**Latitude** 47.665578**Longitude** -116.758412**Location** Coeur d'Alene, ID**Source** MG 457, Box 202, Folder 21**Format Original** black and white photographs**Donor** Western Ways, Inc.**Identifier** 457_202_21_014**Format** image/jpg**Type** image, stillimage**Rights** Digital image copyright 2015[Back to top](#)[Home](#) | [About](#) | [Contact us](#)

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Rutledge Mills Short

Rutledge Sawmill

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Description

Title Rutledge Sawmill

Description Aerial photograph of the Rutledge Sawmill. Behind the mill is the city of Coeur d'Alene as well as Fernan Lake. Below the mill are the log ponds and Lake Coeur d'Alene. "Western Ways, Inc. Aerial Photographic Specialists 275 Vera Drive Corvallis Oregon, Phone 35266"

Date 1957-08-14

Keywords aerial photographs
aerial photography
sawmills
log (wood)
ponds
highways
lakes (bodies of water)

Latitude 47.865056

Longitude -116.752645

Location Coeur d'Alene, ID

Source HG 457, Box 202, Folder 32

Format Original black and white photographs

Donor Western Ways, Inc.

Identifer 457_202_32_015

Format image/jpeg

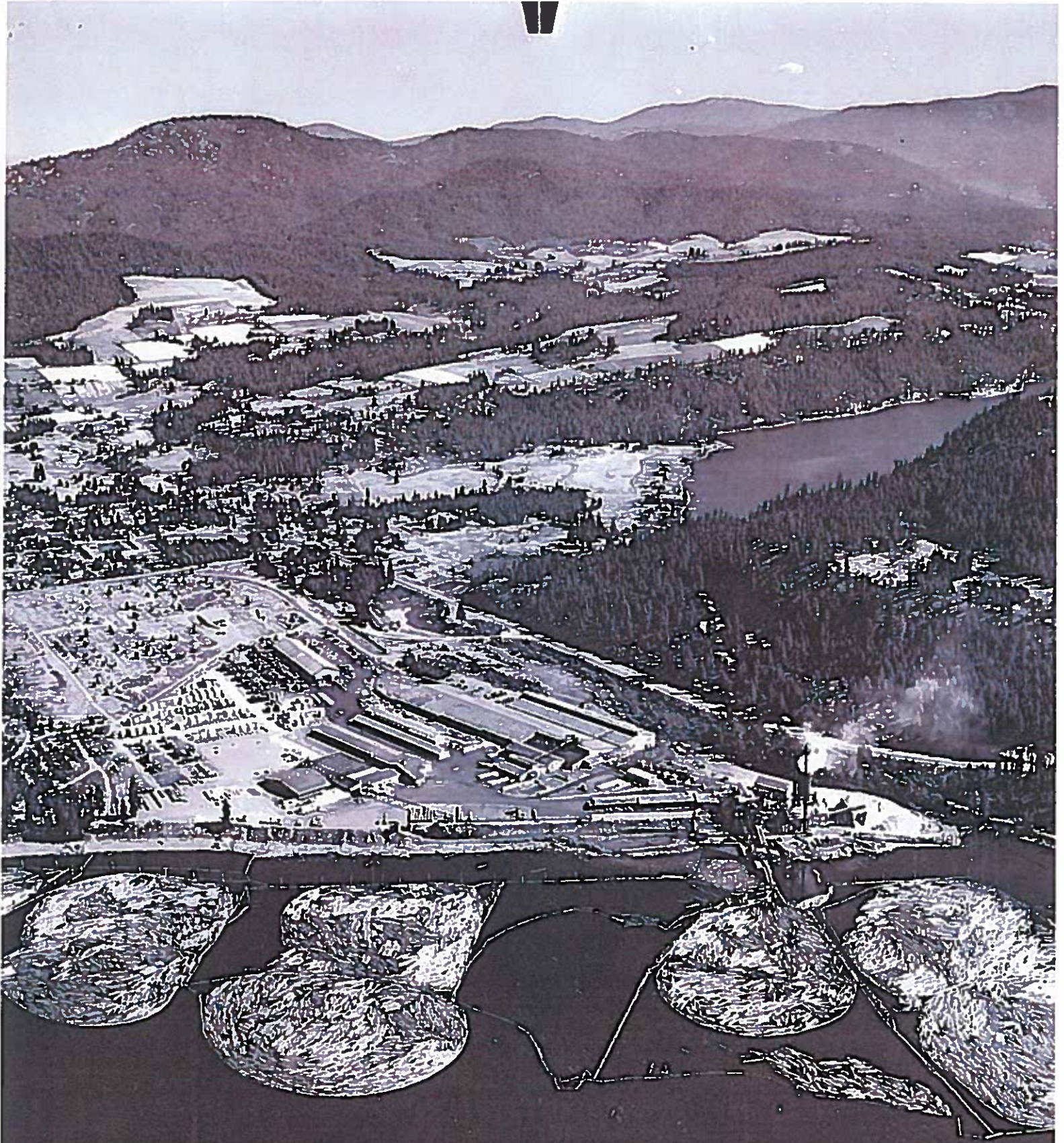
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Description

Title Rutledge Sawmill

Description Aerial photograph of the Rutledge Sawmill. In this view, the entire mill can be seen. To the upper right of the mill, are the log ponds and Lake Coeur d'Alene. To the left of the mill is Interstate 90. Stamped on the back of the photograph is: "Western Ways, Inc. Aerial Photographic Specialists 275 Vera Drive Corvallis Oregon, Phone 35266"

Date 1964-07-07

Keywords aerial photographs
aerial photography
sawmills
log (wood)
ponds
highways
lakes (bodies of water)

Latitude 47.645056

Longitude -116.752645

Location Coeur d'Alene, ID

Source MG 457, Box 202, Folder 22

Format Original black and white photographs

Donor Western Ways, Inc.

Identifier 457_202_22_005

Format image/jpg

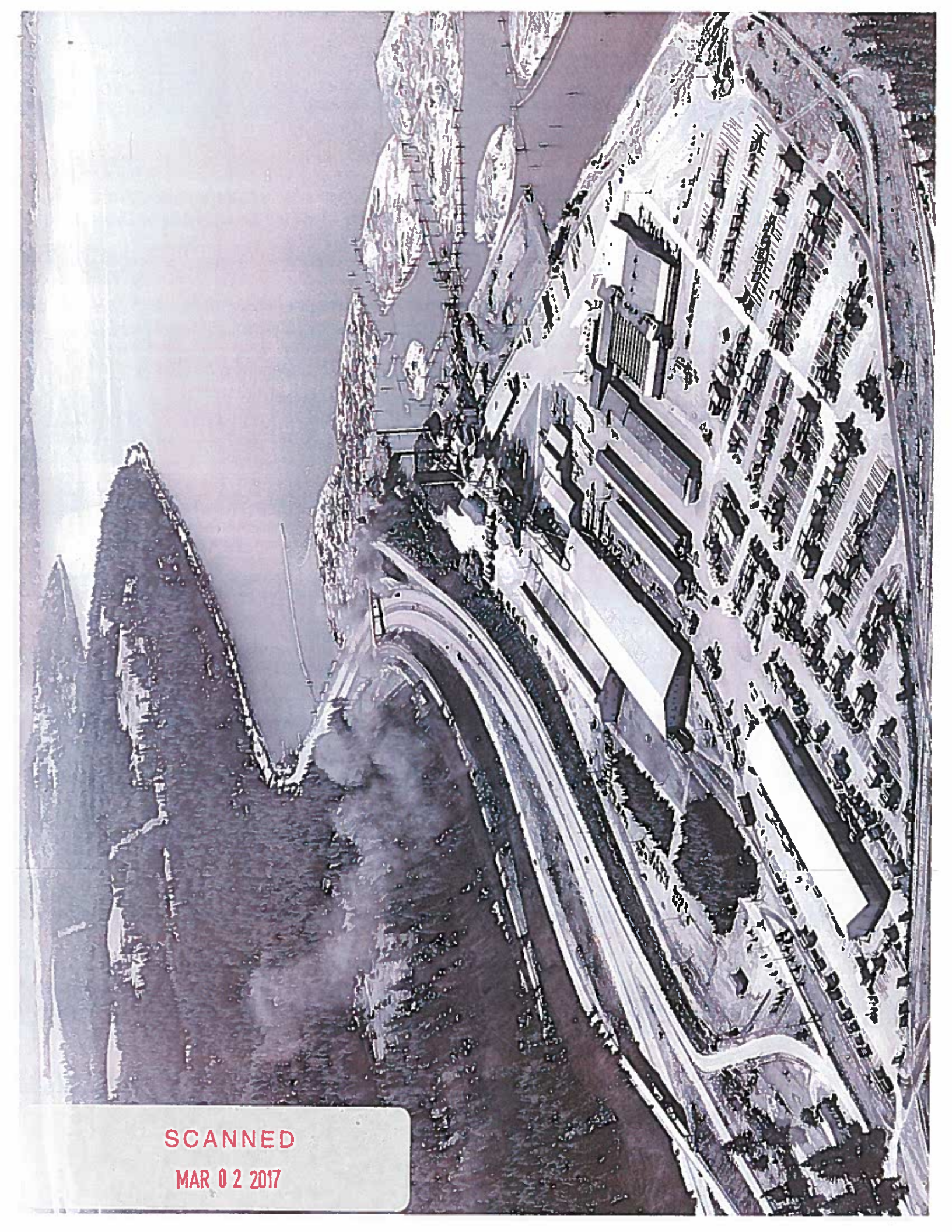
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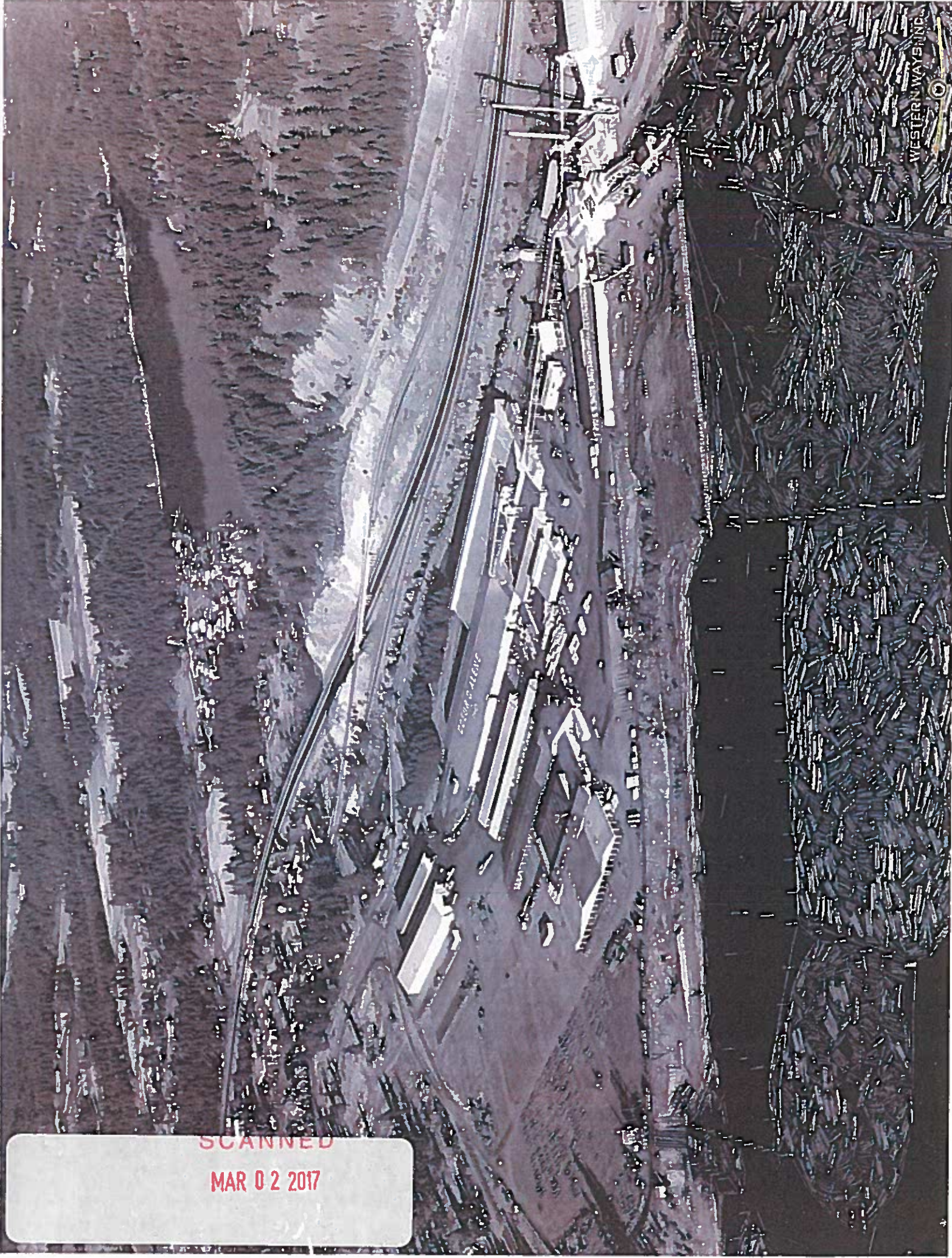
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Description

Title Rutledge Sawmill**Description** Aerial photograph of the Rutledge Sawmill. In this view, the entire mill can be seen. Above the mill is Interstate 90 and Fernan Lake. Below the mill are the log ponds. Stamped on the back of the photograph is: "Western Ways, Inc. Aerial Photographic Specialists 275 Vera Drive Corvallis Oregon, Phone 35266"**Date** 1973-10-17**Keywords** aerial photographs
aerial photography
sawmills
log (wood)
ponds
highways
lakes (bodies of water)**Latitude** 47.665056**Longitude** -116.752645**Location** Coeur d'Alene, ID**Source** MG 457, Box 202, Folder 22**Format Original** black and white photographs**Donor** Western Ways, Inc.**Identifier** 457_202_22_013**Format** image/jpg**Type** image; stillimage**Rights** Digital image copyright 2015[Back to top](#)[Home](#) | [About](#) | [Contact us](#)

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Potlatch Corporation History

Address:

601 West Riverside Avenue, Suite 1100
Spokane, Washington 99201
U.S.A.

Telephone: (509) 835-1500

Fax: (509) 835-1555

Website: www.potlatchcorp.com

Public Company

Incorporated: 1903 as Potlatch Lumber Company

Employees: 6,800

Sales: \$1.68 billion (1999)

Stock Exchanges: New York Pacific Chicago

Ticker Symbol: PCH

NAIC: 113310 Logging; 321113 Sawmills; 321212 Softwood Veneer & Plywood Manufacturing; 321219 Reconstituted Wood Product Manufacturing; 322110 Pulp Mills; 322121 Paper (Except Newsprint) Mills; 322130 Paperboard Mills; 322291 Sanitary Paper Product Manufacturing

Company Perspectives:

Potlatch is a company committed to increased earnings and a superior rate of return, achieved by talented, well-trained and highly motivated people; properly supported by a sound financial structure; and with a keen sense of responsibility for the environment and to all of the publics with whom the company has contact. Key Dates:

Key Dates:

- 1903:** William Deary and Henry Turrish merge their Idaho timberland in a new company called Potlatch Lumber Company.
- 1906:** Potlatch opens a new sawmill with an annual capacity of 135 million board feet.
- 1931:** Potlatch merges with Clearwater Timber Co. and Rutledge Timber Co. to form Potlatch Forests, Inc.
- 1950:** Company pioneers in the production of bleached paperboard from wood waste.
- 1956:** Company merges with Arkansas-based Southern Lumber Company.
- 1964:** Company expands into Minnesota with the acquisition of Northwest Paper Company.
- 1965:** Headquarters are moved to San Francisco.
- 1971:** Richard B. Madden becomes CEO and begins trimming the company to concentrate on four core areas and initiates a capital expenditure program.
- 1973:** Company changes its name to Potlatch Corporation.
- 1981:** Company builds the first U.S. plant to make oriented strand board.

1994:

John M. Richards is named chairman and CEO.

1997:

Corporate headquarters are relocated to Spokane, Washington.

1999:

A deal with Anderson-Tully Company to form Timberland Growth Corporation, a timber-based REIT, falls apart; L. Pendleton Siegel is named chairman and CEO.

Company History:

Potlatch Corporation—a mid-sized manufacturer of wood products, printing paper, and other pulp- and paper-based products—has its roots in the mountainous, evergreen forests of northern Idaho. Established there in 1903, it has since grown to be a national, billion-dollar-plus enterprise, with about 1.5 million acres of timberland in Idaho, Arkansas, and Minnesota. The company is among the country's market leaders in high-quality coated paper, oriented strand board, bleached paperboard, and, in the western United States, private label household tissue products. Potlatch sells its products mainly in the United States, but is a major international supplier of bleached paperboard.

Early History

The early history of Potlatch is closely tied to the more general history of the U.S. logging industry. In the United States logging began in New England, where forests were cleared, often carelessly, to make room for the country's first towns and farms and to provide lumber for buildings, fuel, and furniture. Once thought to be a virtually inexhaustible resource, these forests were nearly depleted by the mid-1800s, and logging companies thus began to spring up in the Midwest, especially in the 'North Woods' of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota. By the 1890s much of these vast Midwestern pine forests also were cleared, forcing lumbermen to look to the South and to the far Northwest for new regions of forested land.

Also in the 19th century the railroads were spreading their tracks to the outer edges of the nation. The Utah Northern extended its line in 1874 just across the southern Idaho border and several years later began to lay additional tracks to reach the mining communities farther north. By 1883 Northern Pacific had built a line from St. Paul, Minnesota, to Tacoma, Washington, which wound its way through such towns in northern Idaho as Bonner's Ferry and Sandpoint. Without the railroads to carry logs and lumber products, dreams of harvesting Idaho's evergreen forests would never have been realized.

As the railroads brought settlers to the Western frontier, stories of the land's riches were carried back east. Northern Idaho, cut off from the southern part of the state by the deep gorge of the Salmon River, was uncharted for the most part, but many Midwestern timbermen began to hear of the area's towering stands of white pine and other valuable trees. Frederick Weyerhaeuser of St. Paul, Minnesota—a powerful lumber capitalist and one of the founders of Potlatch—saw an exhibit of Idaho timberland at Chicago's 1893 World's Fair, and it was he who led the charge of Midwest lumber companies to the Northwest. He did this with the help of the 'Weyerhaeuser syndicate,' a group of Midwestern businessmen who had long worked together to secure timber for their individual mills. In 1900 his syndicate bought an astonishing 900,000 acres of timberland in the Pacific Northwest, thus forming Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, and that year Weyerhaeuser himself toured on horseback northern Idaho's stands of white pine. Soon the syndicate was buying additional Northwest timberland from railroads, state auctions, and homesteaders; other Midwestern companies, trusting Weyerhaeuser's judgment, quickly followed.

In northern Idaho's Palouse, Potlatch, and Elk River basins, thousands of acres of timberland were being purchased by Midwestern companies, but most went to just two men—William Deary of Northland Pine Company, a firm established by the Weyerhaeuser syndicate, and Henry Turrish of Wisconsin Log & Lumber Company. Although competitors, Deary and Turrish were by 1902 buying land together, in part for convenience but also to keep land prices lower. The owners of Northland and Wisconsin Log & Lumber soon recognized the value of this collaboration, and the following year they decided to merge their Idaho timberland under a new firm, which they called Potlatch Lumber Company. When the company was formed it owned more than 100,000 acres, but it quickly gained additional land, as well

as two mills, when it bought nearby Palouse River Lumber Company and Codd Lumber Company in 1903 and 1904, respectively.

Backed with an initial \$3 million in capital, Potlatch Lumber Company was established with great hopes but with little recognition of the difficulties posed by the area's rugged environment. Its name--derived from the northwest Indian word *patshatl*, which referred to an elaborate ceremony of gift-giving--was selected because the Potlatch River cut through the company's land. The first president of Potlatch was Weyerhaeuser's son, Charles, and the vice-president was Turrish, but the dominant personality of the company was Deary, who was appointed general manager. One of the first goals of Potlatch was to plan and build a magnificent new sawmill, which Deary decided to place along the Palouse River about 15 miles north of Moscow, Idaho. Opened on September 11, 1906, the structure was some 300 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 70 feet tall, and its giant Corliss engine gave the mill an annual capacity of 135 million board feet. Production began with 125 employees.

To house these employees, the company decided to build a town on two hills overlooking the sawmill. By the mill's opening day there were already 128 completed homes, and soon there was also a hotel, two churches, a large general store, and an elementary and high school. Called Potlatch, this attractive, well-designed town was a great source of pride for the company but also a considerable drain on funds.

The company continued to own and maintain the town until the 1950s.

Another major investment by the early company was its 45-mile railroad line, which, when completed in 1907, ran from Palouse, Washington, east through Potlatch and other towns, ending in Bovill, Idaho. It was used to carry logs from the company's timberland to the new mill, as well as to transport finished lumber to connecting railroads at Palouse and Bovill.

Despite Potlatch Lumber Company's high-quality timber, modern sawmill, and new railway, its early years were disappointing and often marked by losses. The first dividend was not paid until 1911, and even that was just three percent, a low figure in the high-risk lumber business. A few years later the company was paying ten percent, but the average dividend from 1903 to 1923--when the company's holdings had reached some 170,000 acres--was just 3.6 percent. Before his death in 1914, Frederick Weyerhaeuser reportedly said the company was appropriately called Potlatch because he had given it so much money with little return. Other Idaho timber companies had similarly poor records.

The company's tree-cutting policy contributed to this shaky financial picture. Instead of selectively cutting the area's white pine, ponderosa pine, and Douglas fir--the species most in demand--the company cut all trees in its path, even those, such as tamarack, that often cost more to harvest than sell. Other problems included the company's high capital costs (for the railway, mill, and town), rugged terrain and inaccessible timber areas, deep winter snow, the relatively few trees per acre, and heavy state taxes. The 1914 opening of the Panama Canal had an especially harsh impact on Potlatch and other Idaho timber companies. Before the canal's opening, Potlatch benefited from rail costs cheaper than those paid by its Pacific Coast rivals, who were hundreds of miles farther from the major Eastern markets. After 1914 companies located on the Pacific Coast were able to send their timber to these markets by boat, at a cost one-third cheaper than rail, thus undercutting the price of lumber sold by Potlatch and other Idaho timber firms.

Great Depression: Crisis and Merger

As early as 1926 the entire Northwest lumber industry was suffering from overproduction and declining prices. When the Great Depression hit the country in 1929, causing a precipitous drop in new building construction, Potlatch found itself facing potential bankruptcy, as did northern Idaho's other major timber companies, Clearwater Timber Co. and Rutledge Timber Co., which had been established in 1900 and 1902, respectively, by the Weyerhaeuser syndicate. The Clearwater mill was located just south of Potlatch in the town of Lewiston, and the mill of Edward Rutledge was found farther north in Coeur d'Alene.

After considerable debate among stockholders, the financial crisis was resolved by merging the three companies into an organization called Potlatch Forests, Inc. The new corporation, headquartered in Lewiston, was headed initially by John Philip Weyerhaeuser, Jr., a grandson of Frederick Weyerhaeuser, and later, in 1935, by the older Rudolph M. Weyerhaeuser, one of the founder's sons. Effective April 29,

1931, the merger did not remove the companies' common problem of a weak market but did provide for better efficiency. Some timber in the Clearwater land, for example, could be taken more cheaply to the Potlatch mill. Expensive machinery could be shared between the three concerns. The merger also allowed for a more ambitious attempt at selective cutting, which Clearwater had begun in 1929. The goal of selective cutting was to fell only mature or diseased trees, allowing the younger, healthy ones to stand for future generations of logging. Reforestation, however, did not begin until 1954.

Despite these gains, the Depression remained a difficult period for Potlatch, which was forced to cut its prices and the wages of its workers. The Coeur d'Alene mill was closed for some time beginning in 1932, and that year its operations in the town of Potlatch were open only to ship lumber held in storage. Losses were reported in all but two years of the 1930s, resulting in a total deficit of \$8.7 million for the decade. During this period, however, the company did develop an important new product, Pres-to-logs, a slow-burning, virtually smokeless fuel made of compressed sawdust, wood chips, and splinters. The logs were ideal for fireplaces located in homes or on railcars, where smoke had to be kept to a minimum. A first in the industry, Pres-to-logs were made by a process involving extreme heat, high pressure, and moisture.

Postwar Era: New Products and Geographic Expansion

World War II brought increased demand for lumber to build houses, military camps, and other facilities for soldiers, and Potlatch, benefiting from booming lumber orders, gained badly needed profits. From 1940 to 1945 the company's after-tax profits surpassed \$5 million, of which \$1.2 million was placed in a reserve fund for future upgrading of its mills and machinery and for introducing new products. By the war's end, the company was poised for strong, sustained growth, which would be overseen by George F. Jewett, a grandson of the founder, who became president of Potlatch in 1946. Three years later Jewett was elected the company's first chairman of the board, a position that was filled later by Edwin Weyerhaeuser Davis, another grandson, in 1957 and then by Benton R. Cancell in 1962.

The company's profitable postwar era was distinguished by its large number of new products. The first to be introduced was veneer, or thin sheets, of white pine, which Potlatch hoped would be popular for home paneling. To make this product, giant logs of white pine had to be peeled and then made into rolls. In 1949, after three years of developing the process, the company began making white pine veneer, but the project quickly came to be too expensive and problematic. By 1952 the operations were successfully converted to make a different product, plywood, which was made from layers of Douglas fir, white pine, ponderosa pine, or larch.

An especially important new product for Potlatch was paperboard--a thick paper with a variety of uses, such as making milk cartons and other containers. To manufacture the product, the company in 1950 built a new bleach kraft pulp and paper mill, located in Lewiston, which was the first in the United States to produce bleached paperboard from sawmill wood waste, namely chips. Within the next few years Potlatch introduced 'Lock-Deck' laminated decking, 'Pure-Pak' cartons for milk, and additional paperboard items, such as paper plates and meat trays. By the early 1960s the company had also purchased a mill for folding paperboard and entered a new line of products by acquiring Clearwater Tissue Mills, Inc.

To obtain the raw materials for these new products, Potlatch began to expand its timber reserves. In 1956 it merged with Southern Lumber Company, an Arkansas firm founded by the Weyerhaeuser syndicate in 1882. With the subsequent purchase of Bradley Lumber Company, also located in Arkansas, Potlatch controlled more than 100,000 acres of Arkansas timberland, mostly of southern yellow pine, oak, and other hardwoods. Directing its sights to Minnesota, Potlatch merged in 1964 with another Weyerhaeuser creation, Northwest Paper Company, a producer of printing and writing paper. Established in 1898, Northwest owned about 220,000 acres of forested land in Minnesota, where jack pine, aspen, red pine, and balsam fir were the most common species. With these mergers, Potlatch had become a national company, and the small town of Lewiston subsequently proved to be a difficult place from which to manage its new holdings. As a result, the company's headquarters were moved to San Francisco in 1965, and a few years later, in 1973, the company changed its name from Potlatch Forests, Inc. to Potlatch Corporation.

The Madden Era, 1971-94: Refocusing and Capital Expenditures

By 1971, when Richard B. Madden became CEO, the company had diversified into some 20 separate product lines—including modular housing and corrugated boxes—and its sales had reached \$356 million. Potlatch also was investing millions of dollars to reduce its air and water pollution. Not simply taking over the reins, Madden spent much of his first year developing what became the company's guiding business philosophy: 'Potlatch will be a company characterized by a growing profit and reasonable rate of return that is achieved by talented, well-trained, and highly motivated people. It will be a company that is properly supported by a sound financial structure and will feature a keen sense of social responsibility.'

Using this simple statement, Madden then initiated an intensive review of the company's many components. The result was a decision to sell off its less profitable activities and to concentrate on just four product lines: wood products (lumber, plywood, and particle board), printed papers, pulp and paperboard, and tissue products. Moreover, the company decided to focus on 'higher-value-added' products, or those that had a relatively high value compared with the cost of the raw materials. Such products tended to be less affected by recurring business cycles. In printed papers, for example, Potlatch concentrated on high grades of coated paper, the type commonly used for annual reports and advertising brochures.

Beginning in the mid-1970s and extending into the 1980s and 1990s, the company combined these shifting priorities with a new program of capital expenditures. In 1981, for example, Potlatch built in Minnesota the first U.S. plant to make oriented strand board (OSB). An alternative to plywood, OSB was a multilayered board made from strands of aspen 'oriented' in various directions; the strands were held together by a mixture of wax and resin and compressed under intense heat. By 1991 the company was making more than a billion square feet of OSB in two varieties: Oxboard, with five layers, and Potlatch Select, with three. Although capital projects were curtailed during the recession of the early 1980s, by the late 1980s Potlatch was again spending large sums of money to retool its plants and machinery. Projects completed by the early 1990s included a \$40 million upgrade of the Lewiston sawmill and log processing center; a \$400 million modernization of the Lewiston pulp and paperboard mill; a new, \$27 million lumber mill in Warren, Arkansas; and, as part of a \$107 million upgrade of its tissue operations, a new 'twin wire' tissue machine in Lewiston. In 1993 Potlatch completed construction of a new \$25 million tissue complex in North Las Vegas, Nevada, to service the Southwestern market; that year, the company also began a three-year, \$500 million expansion of its pulp mill in Cloquet, Minnesota.

This program of capital expenditures was reflected in the company's skyrocketing sales and healthy profit margins. Total sales jumped from \$356 million in 1971, the year Madden became chairman of the board, to \$504 million in 1975, \$820 million in 1980, \$950 million in 1985, and \$1.37 billion in 1993, Madden's last full year as chairman. Even during the down years of the cyclical forest products industry, Potlatch managed to stay in the black. In the early 1990s earnings were highest in its wood products, such as lumber and oriented strand board, and, owing to difficult market conditions, considerably lower in printing paper and pulp and paperboard.

Mid-1990s and Beyond

In May 1994 John M. Richards, president and COO, was named to replace Madden as chairman and CEO. L. Pendleton Siegel was promoted to Richards's former position. Capital expenditures continued in 1994, as Potlatch opened a new \$27 million sawmill in Warren, Arkansas. Also in 1994, Potlatch expanded into northeastern Oregon when it began developing a 22,000-acre plantation for the growing of hybrid poplar trees, which could be harvested in six years, rather than the usual 50 to 70 years. The trees were slated to supply the bleached pulp mill in Lewiston—beginning in the early 21st century—and were viewed as a method to reduce the company's dependence on outside fiber sources. In December 1995 the company filed suit against Beloit Corporation alleging that Beloit had installed a defective pulp washer system at the Lewiston pulp mill. In June 1997 a jury awarded Potlatch damages of \$95 million but the judgment was thrown out by the Idaho Supreme Court in 1999. An out-of-court settlement was expected to be reached between the two parties.

In a cost-saving move, Potlatch in 1997 relocated its corporate headquarters to Spokane, Washington, the closest city to Lewiston with a major airport. The following year Potlatch began planning a complex merger of its Arkansas timberland with that of Anderson-Tully Company located in Mississippi and Arkansas into a newly formed real estate investment trust (REIT) called Timberland Growth Corporation. This deal fell apart during 1999, however, following the weakening of markets in Asia and the United States.

In mid-1999 Richards retired as chairman and CEO, with Siegel taking over those positions. Richard L. Paulson was named president and COO. Potlatch thus entered the 21st century under new leadership and with a 15-year, \$2 billion capital improvement program behind it. The forest products industry had been plagued in the late 1990s by overcapacity stemming from the Asian financial crisis, but at the turn of the millennium markets in Asia seemed to be on the upswing. With prospects for the industry brightening and the capital improvement program laying the groundwork for greater efficiency and profitability, Potlatch was poised to improve upon the results it posted in 1999: net earnings of \$40.9 million on net sales of \$1.68 billion.

Principal Subsidiaries: Duluth & Northeastern Railroad Co.; Prescott & Northwestern Railroad Co.; St. Maries River Railroad Co.; Warren & Saline River Railroad Co.

Principal Operating Units: Wood Products Group; Pulp and Paper Group; Resource Management Group.

Principal Competitors: Abitibi-Consolidated Inc.; Boise Cascade Corporation; Champion International Corporation; Georgia-Pacific Corporation; International Paper Company; The Mead Corporation; Pope & Talbot, Inc.; Smurfit-Stone Container Corporation; Weyerhaeuser Company; Willamette Industries, Inc.

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Source: *International Directory of Company Histories*, Vol. 34. St. James Press, 2000.



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POTLATCH CORPORATION

601 W FIRST AVE STE 1600
SPOKANE, WA 99201

Type of Business: CORPORATION, GENERAL BUSINESS

Status: GOODSTANDING 06 Sep 1955

State of Origin: DELAWARE

Date of 06 Sep 1955

Origination/Authorization:

Current Registered Agent: UNITED AGENT GROUP INC.
950 W BANNOCK ST #1100
BOISE, ID 83702

Organizational ID / Filing Number: C28093

Number of Authorized Stock Shares:

Date of Last Annual Report: 25 Jul 2016

Annual Report Due: Sep 2017

Original Filing:

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Filed 06 Sep 1955 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY

Amendments:

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Amendment Filed 06 Sep 1955 OTHER - AR

Amendment Filed 28 Sep 1955 MERGED WITH POTLATCH FORESTS, INC

Amendment Filed 28 Sep 1955 NAME CHANGED TO POTLATCH FORESTS, INC.

Amendment Filed 28 Sep 1955 STOCK CHANGE

Amendment Filed 02 Aug 1956 STOCK CHANGE

Amendment Filed 29 Nov 1956 MERGED WITH SOUTHERN LUMBER COMPANY

Amendment Filed 14 Jun 1962 OTHER - CHG D/A

Amendment Filed 29 Jun 1964 MERGED WITH NORTHWEST PAPER COMPANY (THE)

Amendment Filed 29 Jun 1964 MERGED WITH CLEARWATER TIMBER COMPANY

Amendment Filed 29 Jun 1964 MERGED WITH BONNERS FERRY LUMBER COMPANY (THE)

Amendment Filed 29 Jun 1964 STOCK CHANGE

Amendment Filed 24 Aug 1964 OTHER - CHG. D/A

Amendment Filed 18 Aug 1965 OTHER - CHG D/A

Amendment Filed 07 Feb 1968 STOCK CHANGE

Amendment Filed 11 Mar 1968 ARTICLES RESTATEMENT

Amendment Filed 14 Feb 1969 MERGED WITH SWANEE PAPER CORPORATION

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Amendment Filed 04 Jun 1970 OTHER - AMDT. OF ART FOURTH

Amendment Filed 16 Jun 1971 MERGED WITH FISH PIER BOX COMPANY, INC.

Amendment Filed 07 May 1973 NAME CHANGED TO POTLATCH CORPORATION

Amendment Filed 08 Feb 1974 MERGED WITH THE NORTHWEST PAPER COMPANY

Amendment Filed 06 Nov 1975 MERGED WITH WILKATA CODES, INC. & THE
WILKATA FOLDING BOX COMPANY

Amendment Filed 20 Dec 1976 STOCK CHANGE

Amendment Filed 09 May 1977 OTHER - CHANGE DA TO C T CORPORATION SYSTEM

Amendment Filed 15 May 1978 ARTICLES RESTATEMENT

Amendment Filed 17 May 1984 ARTICLES RESTATEMENT

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POTLATCH FORESTS, INC.

Type of Business: CORPORATION, GENERAL BUSINESS

Status: MERGED OUT 28 Sep 1955

State of Origin: MAINE

Date of 25 May 1903

Origination/Authorization:

Registered Agent:

Organizational ID / Filing C3659
Number:

Number of Authorized Stock
Shares:

Date of Last Annual Report:

Original Filing:

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Filed 25 May 1903 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY

Amendments:

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Amendment Filed 25 May 1903 OTHER - RA

Amendment Filed 26 Jan 1909 OTHER - RA

Amendment Filed 11 Jan 1923 STOCK CHANGE

Amendment Filed 17 Jun 1931 OTHER - INC DIR.

Amendment Filed 17 Jun 1931 NAME CHANGED TO POTLATCH FORESTS, INC.

Amendment Filed 22 Jul 1931 STOCK CHANGE

Amendment Filed 03 Aug 1931 OTHER - RA

Amendment Filed 11 Aug 1933 OTHER - RA

Amendment Filed 23 Oct 1935 OTHER - DEC # OF DIR

Amendment Filed 06 Aug 1948 OTHER - RA

Amendment Filed 01 Jun 1950 OTHER - AMEND DIR.

Amendment Filed 06 Aug 1953 STOCK CHANGE

Amendment Filed 04 Feb 1954 OTHER - CHG RA

Amendment Filed 28 Sep 1955 MERGED OUT

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EDWARD RUTLEDGE TIMBER CO.

Type of Business: CORPORATION, GENERAL BUSINESS

Status: FORFEITED 30 Nov 1932

State of Origin: WASHINGTON

Date of 14 Feb 1903

Origination/Authorization:

Registered Agent:

Organizational ID / Filing Number: C1273

Number of Authorized Stock Shares:

Date of Last Annual Report:

Original Filing:

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Filed 14 Feb 1903 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY

Amendments:

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Amendment Filed 14 Feb 1903 OTHER - APPT OF STATUTORY AGENT - A.E. RICKERD, SANDPOINT

Amendment Filed 04 Feb 1905 OTHER - REFILE OF ARTICLES

Amendment Filed 04 Feb 1905 OTHER - CHG OF STATUTORY AGENT - JAMES H. HARTE, CDA

Amendment Filed 04 Feb 1905 OTHER - RESOLUTION REGARDING STATUTORY AGENT

Amendment Filed 07 Apr 1917 OTHER - AMENDING TO INCREASE NO. OF DIRECTORS

Amendment Filed 01 Aug 1917 STOCK CHANGE

Amendment Filed 10 May 1922 OTHER - CHG OF STATUTORY AGENT - CHARLES J. MCGOUGH

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Coeur d'Alene Resort

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Coeur d'Alene Resort** is a luxury resort hotel in the northwest United States, located in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. Seated on the north shore of Lake Coeur d'Alene, the Coeur d'Alene Resort features a marina, convention facilities, spa, as well as a notable 18-hole golf course. The hotel has 338 rooms and suites, and its main tower has 18 floors.

Contents

- 1 History
- 2 Golf course
 - 2.1 Scorecard
- 3 References
- 4 External links

History

The North Shore Resort opened 51 years ago in 1965 and completed its seven-story tower in 1973;^[3] it was acquired by Hagadone Hospitality in June 1983 in a takeover of Western Frontiers, Inc.^{[4][5][6]} Duane Hagadone soon announced plans for resort expansion,^[7] and the North Shore closed on New Year's Day in 1986 for several months; it reopened in the spring with a new name: "The Coeur d'Alene: A Resort on the Lake."^{[8][9]} The new 18-story addition, known as the Lake Tower, was built by Hagadone and Jerry Jaeger and opened 30 years ago in May 1986.^{[10][11]} Designed by architect R.G. Nelson, the hotel features a 0.75-mile (1.2 km) floating boardwalk.

The golf course is about a mile east of the resort and was originally the site of the Rutledge sawmill,^{[12][13]} which operated from 1916 until October 31, 1987.^{[14][15][16]} The Hagadone Corporation bought the property from Potlatch Corporation in March 1988 via a three-way land swap,^{[17][18]} and its buildings were allowed to be burned in June; local fire departments used it as a training exercise.^{[19][20]}

The golf course and the floating green were developed, and the course opened for play 25 years ago in 1991.^{[21][22][23]} The construction of the golf course required environmental clean-up of the debris left from the lumber industry,^[12] and had stalled in August 1988.^{[24][25]} With environmental concerns allayed, the project was well received in January and course construction began in 1989.^[26]

The original portion of the resort, the seven-story Park Tower, completed a renovation in 2000,^[6] as did the signature Lake Tower in 2006.^[27]

Golf course

The Coeur d'Alene Resort Golf Course



The Floating Green - (14th Hole) on Lake Coeur d'Alene in 2005

Club information



Location of the resort in north Idaho

Coordinates 47.672°N 116.784°W

Location Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, U.S.

Established 1991, 25 years ago

Type Resort / Public

Owned by Duane B. Hagadone & Jerry J. Jaeger

Operated by Hagadone Hospitality

Total holes 18

Website cdaresort.com (<http://www.cdaresort.com/>)

Designed by Scott Miller

Par 71

Length 6,803 yd (6,221 m) (gold)^[1]
6,355 yd (5,811 m) (blue)

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The Coeur d'Alene Resort Golf Course is best known for its floating green on the 14th hole,^{[21][22][23][28]} and location on the north shore of Lake Coeur d'Alene.^{[29][30]} The 2,300-ton floating green was installed in September 1990 and unveiled by Hagadone

and Governor Cecil Andrus shortly after,^{[28][31]} the course opened the following spring.^{[21][22][23]}

Phoenix-based designer Scott Miller planned the course to feel like a park, and it has since been ranked among the best resort golf courses in the United States by *Golf Digest*, *Golf Magazine* and others.^{[30][32]} The course was featured in the video game Tiger Woods PGA Tour 2005; its average elevation is approximately 2,200 feet (670 m) above sea level.

	5,914 yd (5,408 m) (tan)
	5,436 yd (4,971 m) (copper)
	4,448 yd (4,067 m) (mauve)
Course rating	71.8, 70.1 (blue), 68.2 (tan) ^[2]
Slope rating	127, 122 (blue), 116 (tan) ^[2]
Course record	64

Scorecard

Coeur d'Alene Resort Golf Course

Tee	Rating/Slope	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Out	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	In	Total
Par		5	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	5	35	4	5	3	4	3	5	4	4	4	36	71
Handicap	Men's	7	3	17	5	13	15	11	9	1		6	2	14	12	10	16	8	18	4		
Gold	71.8 / 127	540	479	155	322	148	169	435	437	601	3286	469	538	249	368	218	495	429	269	482	3517	6803
Combo	70.6 / 125	540	436	155	307	148	169	395	437	566	3153	469	522	208	368	175	495	417	269	451	3374	6527
Blue	70.1 / 122	526	436	128	307	132	163	395	420	566	3073	438	522	208	336	175	478	417	257	451	3282	6355
Tan	M:68.2/116 W:73.1/129	499	377	114	256	120	155	389	399	540	2849	406	506	180	293	147	462	401	236	434	3065	5914
Par		5	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	5	35	4	5	3	4	3	5	4	4	4	36	71
Handicap	Women's	3	7	15	9	17	13	11	5	1		10	2	18	16	12	8	6	14	4		
Copper	70.2 / 126	424	327	108	249	105	136	350	370	510	2579	351	484	148	278	137	443	391	229	396	2857	5436
Mauve	64.8 / 113	387	285	88	220	91	124	240	308	425	2168	256	395	133	171	95	373	313	208	336	2280	4448

Source:^{[1][2]}

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External links

- Official website (<http://www.cdaresort.com>)
- The Coeur d'Alene Resort Golf Course (<http://www.cdaresort.com/golf>)
- YouTube (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y7amdWpYSIk>) - The Coeur d'Alene & The Floating Green - *Golf Channel* (2010)
- Golf Course Gurus (<http://www.golfcoursegurus.com/reviews/cdaresort.php>) – Coeur d'Alene Resort

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