



YSC NEWSLETTER

Summer 2003

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YSC REJOINS FEDERATION

After a seven year absence from the provincial woodlot owner table, YSC directors voted in favour of rejoining the New Brunswick Federation of Woodlot Owners. "We are looking forward to working together with the Federation again", said YSC Chairman Rod Mott. "There are far too many issues coming along that affect woodlot owners, and we need to be involved in the discussions. We have to take a common front and speak with a unified voice if we are to have any credibility. Where there are differences of opinion, we will keep an open mind, talk things through and try to come to a position that we can all live with". The YSC representative on the Federation is Rick Doucett and the alternate is Peter Timmins.



This painting of a YSC woodlot was done by Marco Kooiman, brother of the older Alexander, whose winning design was chosen as the YSC logo by delegates to an annual meeting several years ago. Marco now lives in Italy.

NEW MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Keith Ashfield, member for New Maryland, has been appointed the Minister of Natural Resources. A former businessman and still president of Ashfield and Associates, Mr. Ashfield was first elected in 1999, and appointed as Deputy Speaker of the House. He takes over the post from Jeannot Volpe, who has gone to the Finance portfolio. YSC would like to extend our congratulations to Mr. Ashfield, and we look forward to meeting and working with him on private woodlot issues. Another YSC area MLA, Scott Target, has been appointed the Natural Resources critic for the Liberals. Besides Brad Green, re-appointed to Justice, two other YSC-area MLA's now sit at the cabinet table. Tony Huntjens, representing Charlotte West, is the Minister for Family and Community Services, and David Alward, representing Woodstock that includes the Canterbury area, is the Minister of Agriculture. Congratulations to all!

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YSC TO HOST PROVINCIAL FIELD DAY

A cluster of woodlots in the Astle area will be the staging ground for a provincial Woodlot Field Day to be held September 20, 2003. Although hosted by YSC, the event will have participation from the Federation of Woodlot Owners and INFOR. Plans for the field day are now underway, and will feature visits to the woodlots of Otto Fraser, Stan, Harding, Vincent and Wendall Hunter. Participants can view horse and skidder operations, and tour Christmas tree, maple syrup and fish farming ventures, as well as attend sessions on road-building, best management practices, and hardwood log grading. The event will run from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm. Parking will be provided at the Astle Community Centre on Route 8 with transportation to the sites from there.



THERE IS NOTHING QUITE LIKE THE SOUNDS, SIGHTS AND SMELLS OF A FALL FIELD DAY ON A NEW BRUNSWICK WOODLOT, ESPECIALLY IF THERE IS FOOD COOKING AND A NIP OF FROST IN THE AIR. JOIN US IN ASTLE ON SEPTEMBER 20TH FOR THE YSC PROVINCIAL FIELD DAY.

WOODLOT OWNERS HONOURED



The committee couldn't decide between the two nominees for YSC Woodlot Owner of the Year, so they picked both. And both are outstanding. YSC Chairman Rod Mott is shown making the presentations to George and Jason Hallett (above) of Lower Stoneridge, and to Tim Luke of Tracy.

The Halletts have owned the woodlot for 25 years, but work has only begun in earnest over the last five, and has focused on improving the quality of their largely mature stands by cleaning up the dead, dying and windfallen trees.

The credo of the Lukes, whose woodlot has been in the family for 200 years, is "waste not, want not". Their utilization is second to none, and to increase their return even more they built a band-saw mill to manufacture clap-board siding.

Congratulations to both families.



MARKET UPDATE

Instability and uncertainty continue to plague lumber, pulp, and paper markets, and many mills are struggling to remain profitable, even though there has been a modest rally in lumber and OSB prices the past few weeks. The answer to the question **“when will things get back to normal”** may be **“this is normal”**. Although prices for softwood logs, studwood and tree-length have softened somewhat, demand for hardwood pulp and poplar OSB has soared, fuelled primarily by region-wide supply shortages.

St. Anne Pulp and Paper added \$3/tonne to their 2002 prices, while Domtar, Louisiana-Pacific, Huber and Mead have all padded their prices over the last three months or so to remain competitive. The price for poplar and hardwood is now in the \$100 to \$110/cord range, although higher prices can be negotiated with volume commitments. Softwood pulpwood has been less affected by the price surge impacting its deciduous cousin, and in some cases pulp prices have drifted lower (Fraser at Edmundston). The exception is newly named Katahdin Paper, the former Great Northern Paper company now owned by Brascan, a Fraser Nexfor relative. Fibre shortages there have boosted roundwood prices to US\$44/ton, which is competitive with the \$60 - \$65/tonne being paid by UPM (God bless you if you can do the cord conversion).

Cedar producers are being clobbered by the strong Canadian dollar, and raw material price adjustments, notably at SWP, have reflected that. The hemlock market, moribund since winter, is now showing some life, with orders coming from Little’s Lumber for hemlock studwood, and limited deliveries to the Mead Westvaco pulp market at Farmington, Me. (some conditions apply). Still buying some good quality hemlock studwood is JP Levesque at Ashland. Pine is still lacklustre, although Irving is buying at Doaktown, albeit at a reduced price from last winter.



CANFOR MOVES EAST

In one of the most significant forest industry events of recent times, Canfor, Canada’s largest lumber producer and soon-to-be-owner of the world’s largest sawmill, has muscled into the east-coast sawmill lumber business. The company has bought Daaquam, one of those just-over-the-Maine-border Quebec mills. With thirteen mills and an annual production of three billion board feet, Canfor is truly one of the larger players. **“The acquisition of Daaquam, a consistently profitable Quebec mill, provides CANFOR with an essential platform for future growth in Eastern Canada”** trumpeted the press release that accompanied the May announcement. Platform for future growth in Eastern Canada? What does that mean? Along with the 150 million board foot Daaquam mill, CANFOR also acquired a harvesting company with cutting rights to Anticosti Island, a big forested island in the middle of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In addition they also gained the right to build a \$40million US state-of-the-art studmill at Costigan, a project that Daaquam has guided through the permit process. The company’s acquisition plans don’t stop there, however, as the corporate strategy includes further expansion in the east.

CARBON – A SIMPLE SUBSTANCE BUT A COMPLEX ISSUE

There is much ado about the Kyoto Accord. Our government has signed it but unless the Americans and Russians sign, most say it won't be worth the paper it's written on. Nevertheless, it's full steam ahead for Canada as the Feds announce a big program to plant abandoned agricultural land in their drive to meet their commitment and reduce carbon dioxide emissions to 6% below 1990 levels.

What's the connection between Kyoto and trees? It's carbon – woody plants such as trees extract carbon dioxide (CO²) from the air, produce oxygen (O²) and store carbon (C) in their trunks, branches and roots as fibre. This is called a carbon sink. The good news is that forests are recognized as carbon sinks. This means that as long as you have a net growth on your woodlot you're going to get a net sequestering of carbon. The more growth, the more carbon gets locked up. It wouldn't be unreasonable for a well managed woodlot to absorb and store a ton or more of carbon per acre per year. These are called carbon credits, and some major carbon dioxide generator may want those credits to offset their own carbon sources, and may be willing to pay somebody good money for them. In fact, carbon credits are even listed and traded on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

The catch is that since 1990 is the base line year,

if you were already growing trees then and still are now, there is no new net gain. That's why the Feds are searching for land to put trees on that was not forested prior to 1990. On the flip side, if you make a

clearcut you create what Dr. John Major, one of the featured speakers at the YSC Annual meeting, refers to as a carbon chimney. The forest floor temperature shoots up and converts all that slash and woody material back into carbon dioxide, an effect that persists for years. On the other hand, says Major, selection harvesting and retaining some forest cover, will keep the forest as a carbon sink.

The bad news is that you the woodlot owner may not get the credit for those credits. For one thing since the Federal government signed the agreement, they may take the position that they own the credits. Your clean green N.B. carbon credits may be used without your permission, or knowledge, to offset Ontario's carbon sources. However, since there are no rules or licences in the marketplace of carbon credits, they cannot stop us from trading.

Hmmm, let's see – if we get a fair price for our wood, compensation for protecting the quality of the local drinking water supply, remuneration for not cutting that deer yard, and we can sell carbon credits to NB Power, it may actually become profitable to own and operate a woodlot.



This selection harvest on a Hanwell woodlot should maintain it in a carbon storing condition for many years.

IF YOU THIN IT, DON'T SUBDIVIDE IT

Private woodlots that receive government funding for thinning, planting and management plans must be kept in forest production, according to the policy of the YSC Marketing Board. The landowner is required to sign a form agreeing to keep the land in forest production for ten years. This means that the property cannot be subdivided and sold for non-forestry purposes, such as building lots. There have been two recent cases where a landowner, after receiving financial assistance to thin his land, has plastered “LOTS FOR SALE” signs all over it. In both cases the owners have been contacted and asked to pay back the money received.

“This doesn't mean you can't sell your property”, said Darrel Charlton, chairman of the YSC Forest Management committee, “as long as it's still being used for forestry there is no problem to sell it”. If you own a property and want to get some thinning done, but also think you might sell off building lots in the future, the simple thing to do is to define that area, set it aside, and not thin it. The terms and conditions form has recently been revised to make that condition more explicit. It now reads:

“Owners must agree to commit to forest production for a minimum of ten years, any area silviculturally treated under the YSC Forest Management Program. By this we mean: changing or intending to change the use of the property (eg: gravel pit, clearing/agricultural, house, building or camp lots, etc) will result in repayment of the subsidy received for the forest management treatment. Amount of the pay-back will be determined following an assessment of the circumstances. Sale of the property as a whole is permitted.”



WHAT DO YOU MEAN IT WON'T DO ME ANY GOOD?

Speaking of thinning, many stands that were thinned in the eighties are now producing merchantable wood, and may be ready for a commercial thinning. One such 30-year-old softwood stand in the Stanley area was estimated to already have a volume of 30 cords/acre. The owner/operator kept a careful tally of all trees cut in a five metre harvest strip, and found that the average butt diameter was almost 6" (15 cm), and 35% of the stems exceeded 7" in diameter. Assuming an age at thinning of 15 years, that would make the stand 30 years old today. It has been adding wood at a rate of 0.90 cords/acre/year, or 4.75m³/ha/year. That's more than twice the growth rate of an untended natural stand.

CONSUMERS WON'T PAY ECO-PREMIUMS

An experiment at two Home Depot stores in Oregon offered consumers a choice between virtually identical eco-labeled and non eco-labeled plywood products. As long as the price was the same, they chose the eco-labelled product 2 to 1. But when the eco-labeled product was priced at a mere 2% premium, the non eco-labeled outsold eco-labeled by 1.7 to 1. Oh, the fickle consumer!

Although premiums don't exist for our customers trying to sell their end-product, companies like St. Anne and UPM pay us premiums for wood from managed woodlots. With UPM, that premium has been a flat \$12/cord provided you qualify. Now, the company is considering a more complex tiered management bonus system, with requirements for management plans and logger training. These changes are prompted by demands from UPM's customers to have 60% of their wood certified by the end of 2004.

NAFTA NOT THE CULPRIT

A conference in Bangor, Maine entitled "The Current State of Maine's Pulp and Paper Industry" heard from Congressman Michael Michaud, a former GNP 29 year employee who spoke over the phone line from Washington, D. C. Mill closings and job losses have wrecked Maine's economy in recent months; the latest announcement that Georgia Pacific planned to permanently idle its Old Town Tissue plant, throwing 300 people out of work came the morning of the conference. "The biggest **culprit** of losing jobs to Europe is NAFTA", stated the Congressman.

"Not so, I take exception to the Congressman's statements" contradicted James McNutt, President & CEO of Jaako Poyry North America. "The real culprit is older dated equipment and higher production costs," he said. Although Maine has several advantages, such as competitively priced fibre, low worker's compensation and superb market location, it's labour & health care costs are high, and it is perceived to be an unfriendly place to invest due to high property taxes and excessively long permitting processes.

"Capital has no loyalty," said Don Roberts, an analyst with CIBC world Markets, "it will go where ever it can get the highest return." There is quite often no dividend in hobbling along trying to keep old equipment going. "Europeans don't **invest** in old mills, said Roberts, and when the Finns add new capacity, they don't add to existing - they kill the old mill. "It's not easy," said Roberts, who admitted being from a one mill rural town himself, "but you have to be prepared to put a stake in the heart of the old mill".



A condo developer in Tofino, BC got approval from town council to cut this old Western Red Cedar. Then, protesters set up camp in the tree. Two years later, the tree is "saved" with metal collars and guy wires and the condo is complete. It's still whacky in B.C.

News in Brief

WILKINS GOES TO MASS SCALING

Small producers in the Fredericton area are mourning the passing of the legendary Wilkins log rule, a scaling system that often yielded significant dividends for them. The conversion to weight scaling was prompted by two factors, according to owner/manager Brent Wilkins. One was the imminent retirement of head scaler Norm Wiggins, and the other was the implementation of a new computerized log inventory system.

CAVERHILL CONVICTED OF WOOD THEFT

Hanford Caverhill was sentenced to six months of house arrest for stealing \$8,681 US worth of wood from a private woodlot in January 2001. The sentence, which confined Caverhill to his Burt's Corner residence except in cases of emergency, or when working or looking for employment, was given in November. In early March, Caverhill surfaced in Kent County, and he is well known to a number of other woodlot owners in YSC.

POPLAR PLYWOOD PLANT STILL ON

Despite a setback ruling that blocked a Miramichi City loan from going to his company, the Atcon Group, mill proponent Robbie Tozer still plans to proceed with construction of the new plant. The mill will produce laminated veneer lumber, and will be twice the size of the old Nelson poplar plywood plant, which burned in 2001.

LAND DONATED TO NATURE TRUST.

A local YSC land owner, Leonard Yerxa, has donated a small piece of land at the mouth of the Keswick River to the Nature Trust of New Brunswick. The site, to be called the James C. Yerxa preserve, in honour of the donor's father, is representative of the richly fertile alluvial silver maple flood plain forest. It becomes the 19th preserve of the Nature Trust, and will be preserved in perpetuity.

LEO HAYES ENVIROTHON RUNNER-UP

A local YSC high school team from Leo Hayes placed first in forestry and second overall in a provincial environmental competition known as Envirothon. The winning school, Harrison Trimble of Moncton, will compete in the North American finals in Maryland at the end of July. The event is sponsored and hosted by the Tree House, which is the N.B. Chapter of the Canadian Forestry Association, and is funded largely by the Environmental Trust Fund. The Tree House is making a bid to host the North American event in 2006.

PARKER NEW YSC SILVICULTURE MANAGER

Dawn Parker has been appointed to replace retiring silviculture manager Carl Hovey. With the exception of a short stint with Irving, Dawn has worked for YSC for the last 15 years and has been involved in all aspects of the forest management program. A new forest technician, Matthew Daigle, was hired to cover the area formerly serviced by Carl.

NORTH SHORE MANAGER ELECTED TO LEGISLATURE

After an absence from the House of six years, Frank Branch is back. Branch served as speaker of the House under Frank McKenna, and will be the critic for Mines under Shawn Graham. He will continue to serve as the general manager of the Bathurst-based marketing board known as the North Shore Forestry Syndicate. The Syndicate also operates a tree nursery and sold over 5 million seedlings this spring.

GODDARD TAKES OVER AT SENB

June Goddard, long-time office manager at the South-East New Brunswick Marketing Board, has been appointed to the job of general manager following the departure of Hector Johnston. SENB, based in Shediac, is about the same size as YSC, with sales of \$20 million. Its two main customers are UPM and Weyerhaeuser.

CHIPS FOR SALE

The economic feasibility of operating a stand-alone chipping plant is questionable, according to a report commissioned by YSC and carried out by consultant Mike Pinnock. Pulp and paper mills are used to getting low-cost residual chips from sawmills, and under normal market conditions, are not willing to pay for the cost of producing a customized chip. “There may still be opportunities to capitalize on certain markets, either local or off-shore, but it’s a tough business that you have to fight your way into, and you have to be prepared to take some risk” said Pinnock. “As a whole, potato chips are more profitable than wood chips. Tastier too, “he quipped”. YSC directors will take some time to study the recommendations before deciding on a further course of action.



This Fuji-King Debarker supports a portable chipping operation near Liverpool, Nova Scotia

CROWN ROYALTIES HIKED, \$\$\$ RE-INVESTED

The \$5.5 million more being paid by forest companies for the right to harvest timber on publicly owned land in 2003 is being re-invested in planting and thinning on that same land. The extra money, committed for one year only, will help make up the difference required to implement basic silviculture levels called for in the 2002-2006 Crown land forest management plans. Royalty rates were increased following a review of private woodlot stumpage rates, which are used to help determine fair market value. The overall increase was about 11%, with the largest increases coming in the value of hardwood veneer logs. Softwood sawlogs increased by 14% to \$134/mfbm, and softwood and hardwood pulp increased by 11 and 10% respectively.

MEAD WESTVACO TO SELL LAND

Yet another big timber company in Maine has decided to sell its forest land. Mead Westvaco, in Rumford, has begun discussions with potential buyers of their 636,000 acres of New England commercial forest land. Although the company has said it wants to keep the land intact and obtain a long-term wood supply agreement with the new owner, potential vendors may include interests with non-timber objectives.

Roxanne Quimby, owner of Burt’s Bees, and long time member of Restore, an organization devoted to establishing a huge national park in Maine’s North woods, is reported to have her company up for sale. Its reported value, \$150 million, could be used to buy up a considerable chunk of the 3.2 million acres sought by the conservation group.

FOR THE TREES

I write for the trees. The thousands of truck loads I've seen going by on Route #615 in the last 10 years, with their loads of trees laying neatly between the stakes, someone has to write for them, someone has to tell their story. They are not just a commodity, not just a wood product, they are our forest.

But, by the hand of 'processor's and advanced harvesting equipment' our precious forest is disappearing with amazing speed here in Springfield. I write because I will see to it that the trees do not 'go quietly into the night.' I will give them a voice. I will bring attention to the raping of the land in Springfield and all along Route #615.

All views expressed here are mine and should not reflect negatively on the newsletter in any way.

— Hollis Clark

Our community of Springfield {population—150} for industry, has 2 modern dairy farms, a massive pig farm, and a few forestry workers; other than that, most people travel to Fredericton for work. Not much for tourism here; no beaches, hotels, or casinos. Shania Twain is probably not making Springfield a stop on her next tour.

But one thing we did have here, and were vastly rich with, was forestry. Black spruce straight and healthy; hardwoods with massive trunks, cedars that grew in clusters on beautiful private and Crown woodlots that hinted of virginity. The deer, the hunters, the fisherman, all could travel for miles without coming to a clear-cut. Getting lost in the woods was an easy task; but such a daunting wilderness experience was not to last. One couldn't get lost now if he tried for there is a woods road here, a woods road there, here a clear-cut, there a clear-cut.

The mills, the contractors, could smell the lush forest and soon the big floats started rumbling by with their over-sized cargo of forest annihilation. At first the floats brought skidders, but they were too slow, too many men, too many paychecks. With the mills hungry they brought the excavators with their processors, the bull dozers, the slashers, graders. Their focus was on high production; their motto—'get in, 'get the goods, get out.' Time was a factor and the less of it, the better. The forest stood little chance against the army of 'iron horses' and the Kingly Black spruce was cut and plucked, then laid with the lowly ferns. By day, by night, by snow or rain, the forest fell. Majestic trees grappled, then snipped like unwanted dandelions, 2 sometimes 3 at a time, whatever the steel arms could put its death grip on were laid low. Not only the mature would satisfy the machines, the young were downed as well. The land was to be left barren.

This process has been happening for 10 years now. Springfield can ill afford much more. In the first months of 2003 it was bragged, "Up to 70 loads per week left this area." What has been gained by such wanton destruction? Our land has been raped and laid waste. The wind no more whistles, it just roars through untouched and puzzled by its lack of resistance.

Our forefathers, {one who was quoted just when the chainsaw was in its infancy—"I'll never use one of them because they take too much kerf. Too much wood is wasted!} are surely rolling in their graves.

As one who has worked in the woods for many years, I know the hardships of deep snow, been slapped in the face with saplings, saw jammed, widow-makers falling close by, dead limbs banging off my helmet. When I see the harvesters, I am amazed with the simplicity and ease they harvest the forest. The deep snow means little, wind chill means nothing, limby softwoods are a breeze. And yet if I look deeper I become outraged at the audacity of these machines. Perplexed at the wasteland left behind. Angry because sometimes my skidder does nothing but sits with her chokers turning rusty while the forest around me falls. What takes them 6 weeks to clear-cut would employ me 6 years to select cut.

To those of you, like myself, who own skidders, be assured that we are the last generation to do so. The skidders, once so marvelled at, are unsympathetically directed by Time's ever-changing hand, to the rock pile. They are headed the same path as the stately work horse and the lumber camps—the mess halls are now empty, the hovels in ruins.

Soon the roar of the chainsaw will be a queer sounding, the clanging of empty chokers—unheard; the jostle of men around a piping January fire will give way to heated cabs and thermoses of instant coffee.

There is little we can do to thwart this change. The mills tend to nourish their contractors who depend on 'advanced' harvesting techniques. Private woodlot owners can be swayed by the amazingly quick payment they are offered by the companies. It only takes 30 seconds to write the check. Not much more time to harvest the lot.

—"There are no owners of the land. God alone owns the land; he just lends it to us for a while."—author unknown



Clearcut lands are a common sight in YSC area



The critters on the left, Croaky, Bucky, Chips, and Charlie the Beast, adorn this metal totem pole built by retired logger Glen Duncan from bits and pieces of old logging equipment. The sculpture is located on Vancouver Island and dedicated to the hard-working logger: *“These lumberjacks, by hard work and ingenuity, have succeeded in clearing vast, unsightly areas of timber from the land in order to give our tourists an unobstructed view of our beautiful rivers, lakes and mountains. A by-product of their toil is a certain amount of firewood, lumber and pulp.”*

OVER HARVEST IN YSC

For years, we have wondered how much wood is being cut off private land in the YSC area. Now we’ve got a pretty good idea. Preliminary figures compiled from the provincial wood tracking system in its first year of operation indicate that over 700,000 m³ of hardwood and softwood was cut last year (April 1, 2002 – March 31, 2003).

Since the Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) for the YSC area, as last calculated ten years ago, was only 586,000 m³, these figures suggest that a 20% over cut is taking place. The question is **“is this a one-time blip caused by the heavier-than-normal cut on the former Ashley-Colter properties over the last couple of years, or is this high harvest level a more permanent feature?”** After all, nearly 45,000 acres of forest land, most of it in the YSC area, was put on the chopping block two years ago, and nearly half of it has already been cut. That area alone, at 20 cords/acre would amount to over 200,000 cords in one year. Another year of information from the transportation certificates, as well as re-calculation of the wood supply, will help to answer the question, “how sustainable is the YSC harvest?”

INCOME LEVELLING OFFERED

Having trouble bridging the mud season financial gap, or setting aside money for emergencies? Now you can elect to have YSC deduct a fixed weekly amount from your cheque during operating season, and pay it back to you during mud season. Here’s how it could work:

Normal Logging Season	June 1 – March 31 (44 weeks)
Average Weekly Pay During Logging Season	\$700 or \$30,800 for 44 weeks
Required Weekly Pay During Mud Season	\$500 or \$4,000 for 8 weeks
Weekly Deduction Required	\$90 for 44 weeks = \$3,960

Plans can be individually customized to suit your particular needs. If you are interested in finding out more about such a plan come in and talk to us.

PONDERING ELECTION PROMISES

As a woodlot owner, which would you rather have – a ten-year commitment to fund silviculture on private woodlots – that was Shawn Graham’s promise – or re-instatement of primary source of supply – that was Bernard Lord’s promise? Since the Tories are still the government it looks like “primary source” will be ours again. Woodlot owners are wondering what form the newly promised “primary source” will take. Will it be the old pre-1992 “primary source”, which required forest companies to reach an agreement with the local Board for a specified volume of wood before getting access to Crown, or will it be some new version with conditions attached?



1992 Demonstration over primary supply at the legislature

The government was disappointed in the lack of enthusiasm on the part of woodlot owners greeting the announcement made in the lead-up to the election. The government shouldn't have been surprised – folks are too wise to applaud until they have the details. So what is the deal? The May 24th press release announcing the new policy stated:

“A new Bernard Lord PC government will review existing legislation and market

mechanisms to ensure that private woodlots are harvested in a sustainable manner and are considered as a primary source of supply for the forest industry. This will help to strike a balance between wood used by the forestry sector from private woodlots and Crown lands. This is important in sustaining the development on our Crown Lands and helping small woodlot owners do business in the province.”

There is a lot of reference to sustainability in that statement. Further clarification indicates that this policy would be put in place sometime in 2004 after the Boards have recalculated the wood supply of their region. Companies would then be required to meet with Boards to negotiate the purchase of this new calculated A.A.C. This raises a number of questions:

1. What will the enforcement mechanism of the negotiating framework be?
2. Will the new policy mean that Boards will only be allowed to sell up to the AAC and no more?
3. If companies are required to negotiate to purchase a specified volume from the Boards, will the Boards also be required to sell a specified amount to the companies?
4. If #3 is true how will Boards guarantee volumes to the mills?
5. Will all of the Board’s wood have to be sold to New Brunswick companies?
6. Will the Boards have the responsibility to ensure that the harvest in the Board area doesn’t exceed the AAC?

The Federation has requested a meeting with the new Minister Keith Ashfield to clarify these questions.

YSC NEWSLETTER

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Mailing Label

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MOVING AGAIN

If you think that YSC moves a lot, it's not just your imagination. We started out in Stanley in 1977, moved into town up on Prospect St. in 1982, down onto the Woodstock Road a few years later, then down to Oromocto in 1988, back to the Wilsey Road in 1994, then over to the Whiting Road in 1998, and now we're going back uptown to the Ranger School. We will be in back of the Forestry Complex right opposite the Training Sawmill. Just follow the main road in past the main entrance and turn right at the gate in the chain link fence at the bend in the road. Our new civic address will be 1350 Regent St. We will be at our current location until August 29th, closed Tuesday, September 2nd for moving and setting up, and open for business at the new location on Wednesday, September 3rd.

YSC WILL BE OPEN FOR BUSINESS AT OUR NEW FREDERICTON OFFICE LOCATED AT THE YARD AT THE OLD RANGER SCHOOL ON SEPTEMBER 3, 2003



WILD IS OK

Nobody says that if you own a woodlot you have to harvest wood. Many land owners just like to have a piece of ground to call their own that only they have the say on what's done on it. And, with certification and concerns for bio-diversity, it helps the big picture to have some YSC private land kept in an untouched state. Our last newsletter brought this response from a land owner. *"Though I am a NB woodland owner, I will keep the property in a wild state. Your newsletter (though very interesting) is probably not worth your expense in mailing it to me. If you drop me, it will be all right"*

We don't plan to drop you, ma'am – you're part of the woodlot family.