



YSC NEWSLETTER

Spring 2007

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LIBERALS PROMISE EQUITABLE TREATMENT FOR WOODLOT OWNERS

by David Palmer

Woodlot owners are still waiting to find out what Premier Shawn Graham meant when he promised that “a Liberal government will ensure that there is equitable treatment for woodlot owners” back in the election campaign of August, 2006.

As woodlot harvesting declines, woodlot sales continue to slide, and more people leave the business, the latest numbers show that it was business as usual on Crown land. While production from woodlot harvesting fell by a million cubic metres from 3.94 million cubic metres to 2.90 from 2004/05 to 2005/06, harvest levels on Crown land remained consistent at a little under five million cubic metres.

The Federation of Woodlot Owners met with the new Minister of Natural Resources Donald Arseneault in November, and with the Forestry Task Force in January, and are still waiting for a meeting with the Premier.

A hint of what the government intends to do about woodlots was given in the Speech from the Throne. “Your government will take steps to ensure that wood from private woodlots has equal and fair access to mills by requiring proportional movement of fibre from Crown land and private woodlots to mills throughout the year.” In other words, no more shutting off private wood while Crown wood continues to roll into the mill, like what happened in August, 2005, when Irving shut off private wood to all its mills while continuing to accept both Crown wood and wood from their own lands.

ARE OUR SILVICULTURE FUNDS IN JEOPARDY?

by Anne Lepack

The ups and downs of the Provincial Silviculture Program roller coaster are continuing. After the “high” of the December '05 announcement from the Conservative government of a long-term commitment and annual budget increases, we are now at a “low” with the new government. A letter was received dated November 29, 2006, notifying that:

“ DNR is undergoing a budget review process . . . and therefore “I (Deputy Minister) must notify you (the Marketing Boards) that current funding projections for private land silviculture may change.” Furthermore, the letter went on:

“ . . . to advise Marketing Boards to exercise caution when planning their 2007 silviculture programs.”

The New Brunswick Federation of Woodlot Owners was quick to respond. A letter from President Ed Perry, dated December 8, 2006, expressed concern over this letter, pointing out how:

“ . . . this long-term commitment (from the Conservative government) enabled Marketing Boards to plan their silviculture programs a year in advance and has given the confidence to contractors to invest money in their operations knowing that there is a committed sum of money for the program” and how “. . .we (the Federation) feel any potential decrease in the private woodlot silviculture budget would be devastating to the 40,000 private woodlot owners.”

At this point Marketing Boards are still awaiting word as to the 2007 silviculture budget, however we are holding on to the hope that the Liberal party’s previous support of our program will carry through to honour the commitment made by the previous government. Meanwhile, YSC staff is being cautious with requests coming in to the office, yet optimistic our program will run as usual. The March 13, 2007 budget should answer the question.



Unloading wood at the YSC Wood yard

TASK FORCE PROPOSES FINANCIAL INCENTIVES TO CLOSE SAWMILLS

by David Palmer, from article in AFR

The second report of the NB Self Sufficiency Task Force entitled The New Brunswick Reality Report, says that New Brunswick has too many sawmills (61) and that instead of intervening to help keep them operating in troubled times, the government should offer incentives to close them down.

“Compensation should also be provided to mill owners who voluntarily relinquish their wood allocation. This allocation would then be used to create a larger wood allotment for the remaining forestry companies.”

The report goes on to say that modern technology requires higher production volumes to be used efficiently, and recommends that “New Brunswick can and should increase the yield from its forest by 25 percent by 2026” The report recommends achieving this increase in yield by increasing intensive silviculture efforts:

“Increasing intense silviculture efforts could as much as double timber yields on Crown land and bring it more in line with yields on the best managed private lands. However, in order to convince the private sector licensees to invest in silviculture, those investing in it must have a reasonable expectation that, subject to good performance on their part, they will have the opportunity to harvest the fruits of those investments in 40 years.”

Further, the report recommends reducing the amount of Crown land set aside for non-timber conservation values, such as wildlife habitat, water quality protection and protected areas:

“... the provincial government should consider reducing the amount of Crown land set aside for conservation to 20 per cent from the current 30 per cent. This would increase overall wood supply by up to 25 per cent in 20 years.”

On the topic of energy, the Task Force notes that New Brunswick is not blessed with vast energy resources such as the oil reserves of Alberta and Quebec’s hydro-electric power. Even though 85% of the province is forested, the task force makes only fleeting reference to the opportunities offered by the world’s fast-emerging bio-economy. Instead the Task Force notes that American demand for power is growing, just as the U.S. government is trying to reduce it’s country’s dependence on foreign sources of oil”, and suggests that the province should concentrate on six key areas of energy development targeted towards servicing that market.

Those six key areas are electricity transmission (to the US), crude oil refining, LNG/Petrochemical Production, nuclear power, clean-coal power generation, and carbon sequestration.

Not included in the energy section, but rather in the forestry section, the task force makes the following comments and recommendation.

“One area of interest is the use of forest biomass such as tree branches and sawmill shavings. The government of New Brunswick is developing a forest biomass harvesting policy for Crown land, which will include allocation of the resource. In its policy, the government should consider giving forestry companies sole access to forest biomass to produce power.

No doubt we will be hearing a lot more about this report in the weeks and months to come.

(For YSC’s response to the report, visit our website.)



THE ALBERTA REPORT

By Anne Lepack

For those of you who think we’ve had a hard winter with the cold and snow, check this out.

Many of you will remember Mike Pinnock, woodlot owner, wood producer and certification instructor. Mike is now working for the Alberta government, in charge of a camp carrying out Mountain Pine Beetle surveys in northern Alberta. Crews are flown in and picked up at the end of each day by helicopter.



A freak snowstorm dumped 4 feet (that’s 48 inches or 120 cm!!) of snow. Helicopters were grounded, forcing crews to seek shelter for the night in the woods. Luckily, no one was the worse for wear after the experience.

So, whenever you hear a “heavy snowfall warning” for 15 – 20 cm in our area, SMILE. It’s a long way from 4 feet.

SO WHAT IS ALL THIS “CARBON” TALK ABOUT ANYWAY?

by David Palmer, from article in AFR

We’re hearing about it everywhere now. Global warming. The Greenhouse Effect. Rising carbon dioxide levels. It’s on TV, radio, in newspapers and videos. We’re hearing terms like “carbon sinks”, “carbon storage” and “carbon credits”. And we’re hearing about the forests and carbon. Confused yet?

What is Carbon? Carbon, the fourth most abundant element in the universe, is the element that anchors all organic substances.

The Role of Forests in Storing Carbon. When an atom of carbon is combined with two of oxygen, carbon dioxide (CO²) is the result. Animals breathe in oxygen and breathe out CO². Plants on the other hand take in CO² and give off oxygen. The carbon molecule gets converted by the plant and stored there as a carbohydrate. As long as the plant is growing, it keeps on storing that carbon. Plants with short life spans such as annuals die at the end of the growing season, and their carbon is largely returned to the atmosphere through decomposition. Trees, on the other hand, store the carbon in their trunks, branches, needles and leaves, making them a “**carbon sink**”. When the tree reaches maturity and stops growing, it stops storing carbon. When it dies it starts releasing that carbon back into the atmosphere.

If the tree is cut for lumber, or chipped to make OSB, and put into a house, the carbon, or most of it, gets locked away (**carbon storage**). If the tree is cut and burned for heat, the carbon is released back into the atmosphere. If the harvested tree(s) are replaced with new healthy, growing trees, the forest soon resumes the task of capturing and storing carbon all over again. Thus it is claimed that

burning bio-mass (woody fibre) is **carbon-neutral**. If the bio-mass is replacing a fossil fuel such as coal, and the forest from which it was harvested is renewed, then burning bio-mass would be **carbon-positive** (in comparison with burning coal).

On the other hand, if heavy slash is left in a clear-cut, carbon release back to the atmosphere through decomposition can be so rapid that clear-cuts have been termed “**carbon chimneys**“. From a carbon perspective it is probably better to scoop up most of the slash and make energy from it. From a nutrient-capital perspective, it may be better to leave it. If only being green were more black and white.

How Much Carbon Can a Woodlot Capture? About one-half of the dry weight of forests is carbon. An untended natural forest in our region grows on average about one half cord per acre per year, and up to one cord when intensively managed. That’s two green tonnes, or roughly one dry tonne (since nearly half the weight of wood is water). Since half that weight is carbon, it follows that a well-managed 100 acre woodlot can capture up to 50 tonnes of carbon per year.

Carbon Credits. If we do something that offsets carbon production that’s known as a carbon credit. The market for carbon credits is still emerging, and trading mechanisms are still under development, but current market quotes range from US\$3.25/ton on the Chicago exchange to over Euro\$7/tonne on some European markets. Even at \$5/tonne and 50 tonnes a year, that woodlot could be making \$250 just for doing nothing but being allowed to grow.



<u>YSC DISTRICT MEETINGS SCHEDULE FOR 2007</u>			<i>ALL MEETINGS START AT 7:30</i>
<u>AREA</u>	<u>DIST</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>
WEST CHARLOTTE	10	12-Mar	OAK BAY MEMORIAL HALL
HARVEY	7	13-Mar	HARVEY FIRE HALL
NORTH SUNBURY	5	15-Mar	MINTO VILLAGE HALL
FREDERICTON AREA	8	19-Mar	MCFT-(FORESTRY COMPLEX) RM 228
NORTH YORK	1	20-Mar	NASHWAAK CURLING CLUB
MILLVILLE	2	22-Mar	MILLVILLE SENIORS HALL
SOUTH NASHWAAK	4	26-Mar	NASHWAAK VALLEY COMMUNITY HALL
EAST CHARLOTTE	11	02-Apr	ST. MARKS CHURCH
KESWICK	3	03-Apr	KESWICK VALLEY REC. CENTRE
HOYT	9	10-Apr	HOYT FIRE HALL
CANTERBURY	6	12-Apr	ST. MARKS UNITED CHURCH

YSC 2005 WOODLOT OWNER OF THE YEAR

Alden, Sharon and Nick Reynolds



Alden Reynolds has been in the woodlot harvesting and management business ever since he was a young fella. Recently he has been joined by his own young fella, Nick. He has worked on the Brookside Drive family woodlot for decades as the city slowly moved out closer to the family home and woodlot. Recently the pace of that development has picked up and is now literally knocking on Alden's doors.

Alden continues to cut on the woodlot, though, and as recently as 2004, was spotted hauling 4' pulp wood on a trailer behind his farm tractor across the Westmoreland Street Bridge on his way to the YSC wood yard at the top of Regent Street. This method of conveying wood from the woods to the market is what we used to call a "tractor-trailer". It wasn't until 2004 when we did a management plan on his other woodlot in Springfield that we got a real good idea of all the work that he has done over the years. We dubbed this property "The Springfield Oasis".

This 240 acre woodlot is an oasis in more ways than one. Not only is it a refuge of green surrounded by big Crown Land clearcuts, it has springs, seepages, watercourses and wetlands, making it a haven for wildlife. A camp situated along a small brook, which crosses the woodlot, is well used by many family members. Numerous deer stands, both frequented and abandoned, are found in strategic locations. An extensive road network has been constructed to allow access to almost every corner of the woodlot. A gate at the Route 615 entrance deters public travel.

The oasis came into the owner's possession in 1960, with the original woodlot boundaries extending over to the north side of Route 615. The previous owner in the sale retained this small section. In the early 1970's, the spruce budworm moved onto the woodlot, and in an effort to stay ahead of the pest, the owner began harvesting the softwood overstory. He was able to salvage as far as the camp, however, the budworm beat him to the rest of the property.

In 2000, while trying to locate the back line (i.e. the southern boundary), the owner discovered he owned an additional 25 ha (approx. 60 acres) of ground which for 40 years he thought belonged to someone else. An extension of the existing roadwork was quickly undertaken, as well

as harvesting to salvage the aging overstory. A gravel pit was dug near the eastern boundary which has allowed the owner to upgrade and maintain his roads. A spring, located beside the pit, has been treated in a "reverse drainage" manner, thereby providing a fresh water supply.

WOODLOT STONES *by Anne Lepack*

We've all seen them. A lot of us have them. Rocks. Piles and piles of rocks, painstakingly placed by hand, many years ago. They are in the middle of our fields, at edges, in backyards, and even in the middle of thick bush and mature trees. They can be an irritant, interfering in harvesting operations, dulling saw blades and even (*shudder!*), home to snakes. So what can be done about them? Are they any good for anything?



One owner found an answer to that question. A profitable answer. It seems that these rocks, having been piled so long ago, are incredibly clean. Years and years of rainfall have washed dirt and debris away, making them the perfect choice for securing banks and edges of streams and brooks. In this particular instance, NB Coal was putting in a crossing which would be used extensively by ATVs. This required the banks to be protected. Utilizing the old rock piles saved the expense of washing other rocks brought in. This is necessary to prevent dirt and debris from being washed into the stream during rains and plugging spawning grounds.

The result? The owner was contacted and offered \$50 per tandem load for these rocks. Ten loads were required and much to the owner's surprise, all 10 loads came from one single rock pile, no larger than 30 x 30 feet square. It seems that over time, these rock piles sink into the ground, concealing their true size. An excavator was brought in and after the last load of rocks was removed, the ground was leveled, allowing the area to be put back into use. This owner has decided to plant natural seedlings from surrounding areas in the opening.

Of course access to these rock piles is a necessity as it would not be worthwhile to establish a roadway into some of them. However, any rock pile within reach of established trails would be a good candidate, as the need for washed rock during construction is ongoing (just think of the pipeline, highway construction, etc). And with no effort on part of the owner and no damage to the property, this can be a win/win situation. Once again, we see the diverse value of our woodlots, proving to us again that they are more than "just trees".

FEDERATION NEWS - What Have You Done For Me Lately?*by Troy Lifford*

New Brunswick's seven regional marketing boards all belong to the umbrella organization known as the New Brunswick Federation of Woodlot Owners. All woodlot owners are considered members of the Federation. The Federation is a non-profit organization which receives its funding from dues paid by the marketing boards. In examining areas to save money, some woodlot owners and marketing board directors ask, "what does the Federation do for us and why are we paying to belong? If we withdraw we would save some money." Others argue that in these difficult times it is more important than ever to remain united and forge ahead together, there is strength in numbers.

Here is what the Federation is working on:

- 1) Working on Department of Natural Resources programs that effect woodlots:
 - a) Primary Source of Supply or a fair share of markets for woodlot owners with no unfair competition from Crown land wood. The new provincial government said it would address this issue in its Speech from the Throne.
 - b) The Provincial Silviculture Program has been the shining light of the woodlot sector the past few years. The Federation has continually lobbied government to ensure there is a funding commitment. We were successful in obtaining a long-term commitment with annual budget increases from the previous government and believe the new government will honour this.
 - c) The Federation continues to work on the Transportation Certificate program to make the program more effective and also works with the DNR on system administration.
 - d) The Federation continues to participate on the Crown Royalty Review Committee working towards a method to better represent royalties for timber harvested on Crown land than the current survey method of private woodlot transactions.
- 2) In January 2007, the Federation presented our sector's concerns to the Forestry Task Force Cabinet Committee consisting of department Ministers from Natural Resources, Business New Brunswick, Finance and Energy. The presentation was very well received and a productive dialogue ensued. This was a significant first step in forming a productive relationship with our new government.
- 3) Working with other Provincial Government Departments in the interests of woodlot owners:
 - a) The Federation lobbied the Department of Environment and Local Government for a more effective application of the Clean Water Act.
 - b) Worked with the Department of Transportation and the Forest Products Association concerning weight tolerances and spring weight restrictions.
 - c) Worked with the Department of Finance on Fuel Tax Point of Sale changes in collaboration with the Agricultural Alliance to prevent the loss of point of sale reduction of the provincial portion of sales tax.
 - d) The Federation is working to ensure the Species at Risk Act does not penalize woodlot owners by restricting what we can do on our land without compensation. Our message to the government is: "treat woodlot owners as partners. No one in New Brunswick is more interested in wildlife than we are. Whatever else you do, don't think you can take our land without paying for it."
- 4) The Federation is a member of the Canadian Federation of Woodlot Owners and has worked on such issues as changes to the Income Tax Act so taxes are no longer paid when a woodlot is passed on in the family, certification and developing certification standards, providing input to the Federal Species at Risk Act, Private Woodlot Strategic Initiative Model Forest Network, and ongoing sharing of information between provincial organizations.
- 5) The Federation has been actively participating in a Workplace Health and Safety Compensation Committee (WHSCC) Legislative Review for Logging, Silviculture and Arboriculture Operations. This review is intended to strengthen and adjust safety regulations to better reflect the changing industry. Changes pertaining specifically to woodlot owners concern training and the practice of working alone. Woodlot owner concerns have been brought to the committee and are being dealt with.
- 6) For the past 18 months the Federation has been working on a management information system that will provide the marketing boards with a state of the art system for managing silviculture, forest management, certification and wood sales information. This has been facilitated with funding from the ACOA Atlantic Innovation Fund.

What woodlot owners and marketing boards need to remember is that the Federation is not a couple of individuals working in Fredericton...it is all of us working together. We must remember and practice this important message.



ROYALTY RATES RAISE CONCERNS

by David Palmer

Every five years, the government of New Brunswick establishes a Crown Lands Royalty Committee whose purpose it is to review the methodology used to calculate the royalty rates that companies will have to pay for the timber they harvest from the province's Crown land. There's a lot of money at stake - last year the province received \$53.2 million in timber royalties (lower than forecasted by \$3.2 million due to mid-season rate reductions for hardwood and softwood pulp).

Determining Fair Market Value The objective of the process is to establish what a "fair market value" for the timber would be. In years past, stumpage rates on private land have been used to benchmark "fair market value". A survey method has been used to determine current stumpage rates, whereby marketing boards, woods contractors, and woodlot owners are contacted and interviewed about rates received and paid. Once the stumpage prices for private land have been determined, these rates (less overhead costs for managing Crown land) are what the companies are charged.

This system of determining "fair market value" has relied on the notion that there are more buyers than there is supply, and thus, that creates competition for private wood which leads to a "fair market". The system has been accepted by the United States Department of Commerce and is the basis for the long-standing exemption from duties and export taxes that Atlantic Canadian lumber producers have enjoyed.

Competition Dwindles However, much has changed over the last five years. Mills have closed and consolidation in the industry has continued. In many areas, competition for some forest products simply doesn't exist. For example, with the UPM kraft mill closed there is only one place to sell low grade pulp wood in the province. With the Smurfit Stone mill in Bathurst closed, there is only one place to sell hardwood pulp in that region. And for years, the entire eastern part of the province, as well as PEI and much of western Nova Scotia, has had only one market for low grade poplar - the Weyerhaeuser mill in Miramichi (and now that mill has closed).

The members who make up the Royalty Review Committee are drawn from industry, woodlot owner organizations, and the Department of Natural Resources. This time, woodlot owners refused to go along with the old system. They claimed that a) a fair market only exists in the presence of competition and b) the fact that what companies pay for Crown is linked to private wood prices provides a powerful incentive to reduce private wood prices. The woodlot owner

reps demanded that a different system be used, such as one where tendering of Crown timber takes place, or an indexed system tied to selling prices for lumber, pulp and other products. These ideas were discussed but ruled out, an impasse was reached, and the committee stopped meeting.

Agreement Reached Then, in September, a breakthrough came. The department presented an alternative system that would use 2002 as a benchmark year for "fair market value" and use indices to calculate today's prices. For example, if the selling price of lumber averaged \$400 in 2002 and the royalty rate was \$25/m³, but 2006 prices were \$360 (10% less) then the rates for 2007 saw material would be 10% less than 2002.

Woodlot owners considered the proposed new system and came out 100% behind it. The forest companies liked the new system too because it allowed for up and down fluctuations depending on the market. It was a rare consensus - industry, woodlot owners and government agreed on a significant issue - you could almost hear the champagne corks popping.

That was December. Two weeks into the New Year, the bubble burst. The royalty committee was called back to order and told that the government was returning to the old system. No explanation for the reversal was provided to the committee members at the time.

Since then, however, the Federation of Woodlot Owners received a three-page letter from the Department responding to the Federation's concerns on why the change in position and why they would not consider other options, such as tendering a portion of the Crown timber. The letter said that the Washington-based lawyer who represents the Maritime Lumber Bureau was of the opinion that "accepting a system with drastic changes in the exchange rate would subject our royalty system to excessive scrutiny by the U.S. Lumber Coalition," which could jeopardize the province's trading position. The letter also repeated that tendering a portion of Crown land was not an option.

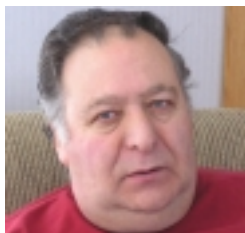
Federation Resigns From Committee After reviewing the Minister's letter the Federation decided to resign from the Crown Royalty Review Committee, stating that "we can no longer participate in the review process that will simply continue with the current survey method that we feel is harmful to private woodlot owners."

In the meantime, the Office of the Auditor-General is undertaking an independent review of Crown royalty and overhead rates, and how "fair-market value" is determined.



YSC NEWS

by Anne Lepack

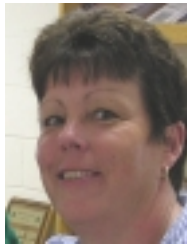
New Directors for YSC

Clarence Martin
2006 saw the retirement of 4 directors from the YSC Board. Melinda Daamen and Peter Timmins did not re-offer as their terms came to an end in March. Melinda was replaced by her father, Clarence Martin, and Peter by Ross Griffiths. Both bring valuable experience and a fresh point of view to the Board. Glenn Cameron also joined the Board of Directors for the North Sunbury District. The fall of 2006 saw two other directors resign for personal reasons. Jeremy Jones and Lawrence Hartley, both long serving directors, will be missed. Their positions will be filled at local District Meetings in March.

Staff Updates

Randy McQuade – Participants at this year's Annual Meeting will miss our jovial, quick thinking, prize-awarding MC. Randy left us last July, opting to work on the other side of the counter. Figuring like Frank Sinatra's "New York, New York", (*if you can make it there you can make it anywhere*), Randy is now one of our hard working producers, figuring if he can make a go of things while markets are down, it will be that much easier when things pick up. Working in the yard now are Matt, David and Sam.

Mary Stairs – Many have noticed the absence of our smiling, beloved "Director of First Impressions". In February of last year, Mary underwent a simple operation on her knee and ended up with major back problems (*the knee bone's connected to the . . .*). In January of this year, Mary once again went under the knife, on her back this time, which was very successful. At present she is recovering at home, spending quality time with her dog, Buddy.



Lonnie Lutwick – Facing a possible early layoff due to poor market conditions, the youngest member of our YSC family became Alberta bound last October, joining the flood of Forest Technicians and workers heading west. Having done his homework before he left, Lonnie quickly found employment in southern Alberta, operating a loader in a camp. Although he is working, Lonnie is a true Maritimer at heart and will be heading back east when spring breakup forces workers out of the camps.

And the rest of the Staff – As for the rest of the YSC family – the poor market conditions have resulted in a few cutbacks at the office which you may have already noticed. Six staff members – David, Pat, Sam, Dawn, Matt and Linda, have had their work weeks shortened. The Fredericton crew is now working a 4 day week, with Matt and Dawn returning to full weeks as the silviculture season begins. Linda in our St. Stephen office, already working part time, is down to 1 ½ days. The remaining staff – Lori, Karen, Erica and Anne, have remained at 5 days and are trying to hold things together until better days see the return of all staff to full weeks.

Letter to the Editor (written by Troy Lifford, NBFWO)

While it is encouraging to see the Forest Sector spotlighted in a four part series (December 26-29) by Charles Mandel, it is unfortunate that the tone of the articles was very negative and of narrow scope. Nearly everyone realizes that the provincial and national forest sectors are on hard times, perhaps the hardest ever. However many in the sector feel the future is bright, maybe not the traditional one as we know it, but one nonetheless.

A discouraging theme in the articles was the lack of mention of the contribution private woodlots make to the forest sector and economy in New Brunswick. There are over 40,000 woodlot owners in New Brunswick and currently they are directly competing with wood from publicly owned Crown land. The one mention of private woodlots in the article was misinformed. Mandel states, "...where provincial prices for woodlot owners are subject to the whims of distant commodity traders who set the prices for pulp..." It is true that local pulp prices are influenced by global markets, however there is a much greater force influencing the prices being paid for private wood in New Brunswick and it is not restricted to just pulp. The 25-year leases Crown Land licenses are granted in New Brunswick provides them with a guaranteed (and some would argue cheap) wood supply. All told, licensees in New Brunswick directly control (between Crown licensees and industrial freehold) approximately 70% of the wood they consume annually. This leverage allows them to set prices and purchase wood from private woodlots as they wish. The real competition private woodlots are facing is from land the people of New Brunswick own. As owners of the province's Crown land, woodlot owners should not have to face this competition.

The forest sector in New Brunswick is in a state of transition where there will be major changes. Some companies will come and others will go, and when they go many will take whatever money they made from **our** resource back to their country and corporate offices. Some communities may lose their biggest employers as a result.

Throughout all of this, the woodlot owners of New Brunswick will remain, struggling to get a fair deal unless government takes a strong stance and realizes the inequalities in the current system. People must realize that the multi-national companies operating on Crown land have no vested interest in New Brunswick; the woodlot owners of the province call New Brunswick home and are here to stay.

YSC NEWSLETTER

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