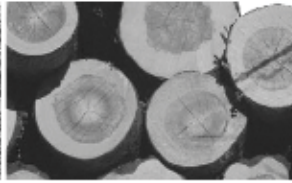




THE WOODLAND ALMANAC



www.woodlot.bc.ca

Spring 2014

Back to work after the pine beetle

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by Lauren Levay
(This article originally appeared in the Working Forest and is reprinted with permission.)

For the first time in 5 years, logging operations are finally taking place on Mark Clark's woodlot which is situated 20 minutes southeast of Prince George, British Columbia.

"We just came out of the mountain pine beetle infestation," said Clark, one of the owners of Goodwood Forest Products which holds the licence for the 800ha woodlot. "We logged about 200ha of beetle wood which really crushed our annual allowable cut. We went from 3000m³ per year to about 1400m³. It's pretty significant and is a direct impact of logging more dead pine trees than what we are growing," he remarked.

Clark and his partner, Ken Pedersen began the company in 1998 when they were awarded the woodlot licence in a competitive process. After about a two year process to get plans and permits in place, Clark and Pedersen were faced with a battle which they have only just begun to recover from: the mountain pine beetle infestation.



Carl Kienzle, Eko-Logging Ltd. and Mark Clark, Goodwood Forest Products, standing in front of a load of Douglas fir bound for Dunkley Lumber, near Prince George BC.

With the dead pine trees logged and sold, Clark said they have completed a new timber inventory and recalculated the allowable annual cut. "We have a reasonable idea of where it's going to be for the next 120 years or so," Clark said. "Depending on how our plantations do, the fall down effect from the beetle harvest will be felt for another 10-15 years. After that, we expect our annual cut will come screaming back up to about 3-4000 m³."

This year, Douglas fir, white spruce and balsam are being logged and sold to Dunkley Lumber, 60km south of Prince

con't on page 9



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Understanding the Information Sharing and Consultation process

by Brian McNaughton

There seems to be some misunderstandings, misconceptions and in some cases outright confusion when it comes to a Woodlot Licensee's role in consulting with First Nations regarding Management Plans, Woodlot Licence Plans, Cutting Permits and Road Permits. All too often I hear from woodlot licensees that they spent considerable time and effort talking with a First Nation about a plan or a permit but at the end of the day the Ministry decided the exercise wasn't adequate and embarks on another round of full consultation.

The first thing to understand is that the legal obligation to consult with respect to aboriginal interests rests with the Province. The Province may choose to delegate some of the procedural aspects of a consultation; i.e. information sharing and gathering, to woodlot licensees. However, it's a licensee's choice whether or not to accept the delegation. A woodlot licensee should not simply assume that they are part of the consultation process and responsible for information sharing; even though it seems as if things have evolved to this being the default conclusion in most areas of the Province. In actual fact there are some things that are supposed to occur.

First, a district manager or other appropriate statutory decision maker must request a licensee become involved. But before doing so, they must consider, amongst other things, the nature of the proposed activity for that particular woodlot licence, the nature of the aboriginal interests that are potentially involved, the capacity



Brian McNaughton,
General Manager

of that particular licensee to manage the engagement activities, and the capacity of that particular licensee to access information relating to the details or context of the proposed activity. A key

point is that the licensee's capacity that must be assessed and not that of a consultant that they may hire to do the work on their behalf. If you, as a licensee, are not comfortable doing the information sharing, or concerned about the time and costs, then it's your right to say no, thank you! If you do, then the Ministry is responsible for consultation.

Secondly, where the Province has decided to delegate information sharing and a woodlot licensee has accepted the task, the Province is supposed to advise the First Nation(s) that:

- the licensee will be engaging with them respecting the proposed activity (Woodlot Licence Plan, Management Plan, cutting permit or road permit),
- who the Ministry contact is,
- the Ministry remains fully accountable for consultation and accommodation (where and when required), and
- the information sharing and engagement activities will be documented and considered by the statutory decision maker.

A First Nation has the right to decide whether or not it wishes to discuss the

proposed activity with a licensee or only deal directly with the Province.

Thirdly, in instances where a licensee is embarking on information sharing with First Nations, the Province is supposed to oversee the process and provide advice and assistance. After all, as noted previously, information sharing is part of the consultation process for which the Province is legally responsible. The Ministry has a vested interest in ensuring the information sharing process is done properly and provides the necessary information required by its decision maker.

In my opinion, following these steps will help ensure that information sharing is only employed under appropriate circumstances and, when it is, that it's being done properly and in the best interests of the First Nation(s), woodlot licensee and the Province.

That said, I encourage all woodlot licensees to try and develop a good working relationship with the First Nations in your area.

To find out more about information sharing and consultation, I recommend reading the following documents:

- Guide to Involving Proponents When Consulting First Nations (updated January 2014) - <http://www.gov.bc.ca/arr/consultation/>
- FRPA Administration Bulletin #5 – Woodlot Licence Planning: First Nations Information Sharing Bulletin (November 2006) - <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hth/frpa-admin/frpa-implementation/bulletins.htm>.



Executive Committee working for you

by Mark Clark

At their annual meeting on March 1st & 2nd, the Federation directors worked closely with the directors of the Woodlot Product Development Council (WPDC) to

develop a work plan and budget that addresses the highest priorities for woodlot licensees and the program as a whole. The priority list, work plan and budgets are included elsewhere in this edition of the Almanac.



Mark Clark
President

address the priorities and submit it to the WPDC for approval.

This year, things were done a bit differently. The Federation and Council worked to develop a budget that was consistent with the recommendations contained in the WPDC's Investment Committee report - a copy of

which has been mailed to all woodlot licensees. As a result, the Federation's 2014/15 budget is \$302,000, a reduction of ~\$71,000 or nearly 20% from the previous year.

This budget, when combined with the Council's budget, should be sustainable based on the Investment

Committee's forecast of future levy revenue and investment income. It is going to challenge the Federation to become more efficient in its operations and monitor its expenditures more closely than ever. Your executive committee and Board of Directors are confident that the Federation will continue to accomplish priorities and deliver quality services to you, its members. However, your continued support is essential. In addition to levy dollars, your membership and involvement in your local woodlot association is what makes the Federation a strong and effective organization. ♦

Federation of British Columbia Woodlot Associations' 27th and the Woodlot Product Development Council's 17th Joint Annual General Meetings and Conference

Rocky Mountain Way Golden, BC

September 18 to 21, 2014

The Columbia Woodlot Association will be the host for the Federation of British Columbia Woodlot Associations' 27th and the Woodlot Product Development Council's 17th Joint Annual General Meetings and Conference.

Nestled between the Selkirk, Purcell and Rocky Mountains, and home to the confluence of the Columbia and Kicking Horse River, Golden is situated in the heart of six national parks. It is a beautiful place to visit, with breathtaking views and plenty for the outdoor enthusiast to do.

Future Harvest Planning

by Ed Hughes

The March 1, 2014 update to the Coastal Appraisal Manual set the TAB rates for the next year as noted below. The rates continue to be low for another year, which will provide stumpage stability going forward into 2015. Another warning is provided though, that low stumpage rates will likely change (upwards) in the future. A good understanding of the methodology used for TAB stumpage calculation might be helpful for your harvest planning, related to future stumpage rates.

TAB Stumpage rate for the year following March 1, 2014.

Zone Species	Northern	Southern
	Coast	Coast
Balsam	\$0.34	\$0.33
Hemlock	\$0.29	\$0.41
Cedar	\$0.51	\$0.93
Cypress	\$0.54	\$0.38
Fir	\$0.25	\$0.58
Spruce	\$0.25	\$0.42
Other	\$0.37	\$0.54

Future Stumpage rates (Another warning):

Both the FBCWA and Coastal industry appraisal representatives work hard to ensure the stumpage system works for Forest tenure cutting authorities. The full appraisal MPS system is complex and was proven to be difficult for Woodlot Licensees and government to use to calculate their stumpage rates. In the past when Woodlot Licensees were required to complete MPS appraisals the Coastal Woodlot program has bogged down. A continuous stream of issues, complaints and an overloaded/overworked appraisal system that was never well designed for small tenures needed to be replaced. The current TAB system has been working well for both government and



Ed Hughes,
Coastal Timber Pricing
Coordinator

Woodlot Licensees, since its implementation.

The TAB stumpage rate calculation is simple, but it is based on an extensive data set, which is adjusted annually, following an exhaustive and intensive process. Each year there is a review of all the BCTS Timber Sales by industry and government to ensure the integrity of the variables used to update and calculate cutting

authority (each Timber Sale Licence bid price, number of bidders, etc.) MPS stumpage rates. Once this annual review is completed, and accepted/approved, the new data is used to generate MPS stumpage rates (the formula) for the following year. In addition, there are ongoing updates based on the use of more accurate tenure operational adjustment information (updated cost surveys for example). The resulting major licensee cutting authority stumpage rates are tracked and used to annually update the district average stumpage rates. This annual district average is then used to create a five year average district stumpage table.

Our TAB rates are then generated annually based on the most recent 5 years of District Average major licensee MPS rates. A large pool of data that changes over time. The oldest year's data is deleted and the new current years rates are added. The TAB rates are then based on 30% of the average industry stumpage rates (for 2014 from 2009-2013 rates), separated for the North and South Coast zones.

Our low rates have been based on a period of time when the Average Market Log Values (2009-2012) and stumpage rates were at rock bottom. As District Average stumpages steadily increase (as they are predict to do) they will begin to replace the old District average rates which will likely result in increased TAB rates in a few years. This increase will continue for a number of years into the

future, until after high rates are removed from the data set. When AMV's start to decrease and our TAB rates are held up, until the 5 year data set is replaced, there will be a need to manage Woodlots during a period of higher stumpage rates. The simple TAB system has allowed Woodlot Licensees to manage forests avoiding past stumpage dilemmas, but ongoing continuous participation is important, to keep Licensees aware of rate changes.

This warning will become an ongoing periodic reminder to ensure that the Coastal Woodlot Licensees are well aware of the potential for increases in stumpage rates. I will attempt to give as much notice and warning to avoid Woodlot licensees being side swiped by increased TAB rates. I encourage input by all our licensees and their consultants to ensure that the FBCWA does our best to represent the interests of Woodlots (Timber Pricing) to ensure continued program success.

Coast MPS Advisory Committees:

There have been regular conference calls over the past three months related primarily to the CAM (2014) implementation and Tenure Operational Adjustment updates.

Reminder: Coastal Appraisal Manual was approved for implementation on January 1, 2014.

The coastal appraisal manual was approved on time and distributed to all Coastal licensees on December 20, 2013. Copies are available off the Timber Pricing web site at: <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hva/manuals/coast.htm>

New Appraisal Issues – Continuous communication

The Coastal Timber Pricing portfolio provides assistance to Woodlot Licensees upon request. If you have any concerns or issues I can be reached at 778-424-6129 or by email at ehughes2@shaw.ca. ♦

Supply and Demand

by Blain Arnett

Editor's Note: Blain's contract as Interior Timber Pricing Forester expires on March 31, 2014. We appreciate the advice, guidance and support he provided to woodlot licensees during his term.

In the last report, January lumber prices were \$370 a thousand, now in March the price is \$360 a thousand, holding steady. US housing starts are at 900,000 per year as of February 2014, cautious optimism with a slow recovery underway. The loonie is down near 90 cents for at least a year, which helps our lumber industry. US housing starts are still a long way from normal and we are not yet at \$450 a thousand (remember those super-cycle predictions). People in the US do need good paying jobs in order to buy a house, a high employment rate in jobs that can secure a mortgage is necessary. A higher number of people working for \$10 per hour that then shows the unemployment rate going down, is not quite enough. Hopefully the US banking system has learned the importance of this simple economic requirement.

As the lumber industry recovers and prices improve over the next 3 to 5 years, many industry experts are

predicting interior mills will have difficulty meeting demand for lumber, a 33 percent reduction in supply has been noted in some articles. China is using more lumber and is aggressively buying logs from the West Coast (BC and US). China has very low sawmilling costs and can afford to pay high amounts for export logs. Partially fueling demand for lumber in China from BC, is a huge reduction of export logs from Russia to China. If the flow of logs from Russia to China can go back up, the demand from BC to China can be impacted.

I found an interesting comment on pulp demand. As we require less paper and newsprint, the pulp industry has to find ways to adapt, so how about clothing from trees? Fortress Paper in Vancouver has converted a near bankrupt pulp mill in Thurso, Quebec, and is producing rayon from pulp to make clothing for the textile industry. Fortress Paper was initially selling the rayon to China, with the huge Chinese textile factories then sending the t-shirts and socks back to our retail markets. Just recently China announced duties on the Canadian rayon, forcing the Quebec mill to temporarily layoff 200 employees. Apparently China does not like the cheaper rayon competing with its own

cotton industry. Maybe we should just make the clothes in Canada.

The current Table 6-2 stumpage rates effective November 1, 2013, are shown in the previous almanac issue, the rates apply to existing permits (approved prior to May 2014) until July 31, 2014. These rates will change on August 1, 2014. You may also check the Woodlot Federation website for the stumpage rate table. Particularly check the website in late May there should be an update on what the rates for existing permits will change to on August 1, 2014, and what rates will be for new permits.

Good luck with your future woodlot management. ♦

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Please note:

The opinions expressed in the Almanac do not necessarily reflect those of the Federation, the Council, or their members.

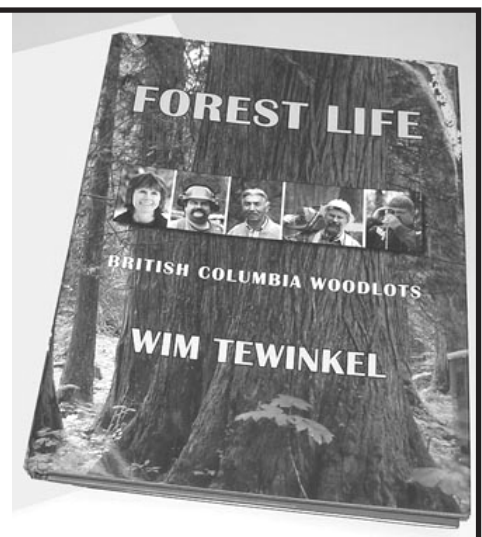


“Forest Life” makes a great gift

Are you looking for a great gift idea? Look no further! Forest Life: British Columbia Woodlots by Wim Tewinkel showcases and celebrates BC's woodlots, woodlot licensees, and their families.

Through beautiful photos and a few words, this book captures the seasonal beauty of coastal and interior woodlots and portrays the landscapes and diversity of our forests as well as the stewardship of those who manage them.

You can order it from www.woodlot.bc.ca for only \$39.95, or woodlot licensees can buy it from their woodlot associations for only \$20.00 ♦



Save money, insurance costs and help get injured workers back to work faster

The forestry industry lags the rest of industry in BC in its handling of injured worker claims with the result that all of our forestry WorkSafeBC insurance premiums go up and the hard and soft dollar costs to individual woodlot owners and other companies sky-rocket.

To help industry become aware of this issue and help shape more positive outcomes, the Truck Loggers Association (TLA), WorkSafeBC and the BC Forest Safety Council have joined together to launch a two-year pilot project to help get Coastal forestry workers back to work faster after an injury, and help reduce industry's WorkSafeBC rates.

Employers are required to report injuries to WorkSafeBC within three business days (this is a requirement of the Workers Compensation Act). In forestry, it takes employers an average of 21 days, while the rest of industry in BC takes seven days, which means forestry workers are having to wait to receive benefits and recovery services, and prepare for their return to work. When it comes to how long an injured worker is off work, forestry is 108 days, while all other industries combined have an average of 60 days.

What this means to our industry is increased costs, with a negative impact on both the company as well as the worker. And for small forestry firms (with one to five employees) which represent 85% of our industry, it can be significant given that one injured worker can mean more than 25% to 50% of production capability and for a critical role worker, stop production entirely, for an indefinite period.

WorkSafeBC cannot begin to process a claim until they are in

receipt of completed Forms 6 (the injured worker form), 7 (the employer form) and Form 8/11 (The Doctor's form). Some of the reasons identified for delays include:

- Remote locations and lack of resources including no internet access to be able to reach WorkSafeBC's website to file a form online; and no hard copies of the Forms readily available
- A lack of awareness by employers that they need to file Form 7s with WorkSafeBC within three days of an injury to a worker (by law)
- An employer delaying sending in a form 7 because they disagree with a claim. The reality is WorkSafeBC reviews both the employee's Form 6 and the employer's Form 7 along with the Doctor's Form 8/11. WorkSafeBC will make the determination of whether or not a claim is legitimate and can be accepted. An employer should never hesitate to file their Form 7, even if they do not agree with the claim. Disagreement can be noted on the form in a place provided (Item No 25.)
- Incomplete wages information provided
- Faxed in hard copy forms that are double-sided, but only a single side is faxed through to WorkSafeBC.

The BCFSC has established a toll-free confidential 1-855-234-8360 phone line for Employers to call to get hard copy forms mailed or couriered to them when they cannot access the internet to file the forms online at www.worksafebc.com/claims/report_injury/incident_and_injury_report/default.asp, and to answer frequently asked questions that can support employers (or employees) to return their completed forms to WorkSafeBC

as soon as possible and preferably within the 3-day regulation period. The BCFSC can also assist by sending pre-paid envelopes, already addressed to WorkSafeBC to further expedite matters.

As part of the pilot, WorkSafeBC has also created a dedicated Nanaimo-based forestry injury claims team. These dedicated case managers with expertise in coastal forestry trades and knowledge in effective disability management techniques will be able to help injured workers throughout their return-to-work experience. This team will represent a single point of contact for injured workers and their employers. WorkSafeBC believes that the partnership will ensure injured workers get the best of medical care in an expedited way and have everything in place to recover and to get back to work as quickly as possible. At the end of the two-year pilot period, if this project is successful and helps close the gaps between forestry and other BC industries, and reduces costs for forestry employers, the project will be rolled out Province-wide.

If you would like wallet cards to remind you or your employees of what to do when someone is injured at work, or a poster, please email walletcards@bcforestsafe.org ♦

This is one of a series of Spotlight on safety columns produced for the Woodland Almanac by the BC Forest Safety Council. If you have a suggestion or would like to see a particular safety topic covered, please let us know. BSFSC has a team of safety advisors with more than 100 years of combined forestry and safety experience to provide trusted guidance and advice in all safety matters. Email safetyadvisors@bcforestsafe.org or call toll-free: 1-877-741-1060. The BCFSC is here to support industry achieve excellence in health and safety for all forest operations and their workers.

Columbia Woodlot Association

The Columbia Woodlot Association based in Golden, represents woodlot licensees in the Columbia valley between Radium and Donald. This area of Southeastern BC has some of the highest diversity in the province with the Columbia River Wetlands (Ramsar Convention recognized as one of the largest and most important wetland complexes in North America) and the only free flowing section of the Columbia River

Dominating the Columbia valley skylines are two vastly different, but majestic mountain ranges with peaks to 11,000 feet - the drier Rocky Mountains to the east and the moist Purcell Range of the Columbia Mountains to the west. This area is also a major ecosystem transitional zone from dry belt Interior Douglas-fir zone in the south and the wet belt Interior Cedar Hemlock zone in the north.

The effects of differing climate zones and varying elevation has resulted in a wide variety of forest types giving woodlot managers a number of different tree species to manage and different forest products to market.

Recreational pursuits are many and varied with a great deal of activity year-round. The area is world famous for its climbing, helicopter skiing, whitewater rafting

and paragliding. Many of the Woodlot Licensees have a high amount of recreational use within or traffic through their woodlots to access a number of activities including mountain biking, hiking, nordic skiing, snow machining, paragliding, hunting and fishing.

Our markets have evolved significantly since the start of the Woodlot Program in the 1980's, from a couple of medium output sawmills at Canal Flats, Donald and Radium and a plywood plant in Golden. Today there is an LVL and Plywood Plant in Golden, a high output SPF Sawmill in Radium and fir-larch mill at Canal Flats. Licensees also sell high quality Douglas-fir logs to a robust Timber-frame Plant south of Golden and a Cedar and Pine Pole plant in Brisco.

Over the past 20 years, our Woodlot Licensees have also evolved and we have a number of licensees who have passed their woodlots on to the next generation and others with the second generation just getting involved. A couple of woodlots even have their 3rd generation active on the woodlot. These woodlots will be highlighted in our upcoming stewardship video which will be unveiled at the AGM in September. Hope to see you in Golden in September! ♦

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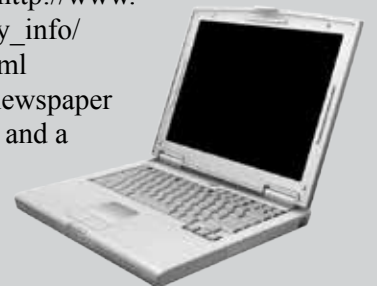
R & D Project Funding Available

The annual work plan has an allotment of \$5,000 for Projects that will benefit woodlot licensees. If you have an idea for a project, submit a proposal to the Woodlot Product Development Council. Once submitted, proposals will trigger a discussion between the Council, Federation and proponent(s). The project proposal form can be found at: <http://www.woodlot.bc.ca/wpdc.html#projects>. ♦

Please help us out! If you are transferring or selling your woodlot make sure the new licensees get their own copy of the Almanac by asking them to send their contact information to the WPDC Coordinator. Also if you wish to remain on the Almanac's mailing list let Cathy know. ♦

Links of Interest

- 1 & 3 Month Coast & Interior Log Market Reports: <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca.hva/logreports.htm>
- BC Forest Exports by market and product (Ref #4725): <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/het/analysis-forest-exports.htm>
- Woodlot Safety Program: Safety info & Tools – Resources Packages: http://www.bcforestsafe.org/safety_info/resource_packages.html
- The Working Forest newspaper offers an e-newsletter and a newspaper on small-scale forestry across Canada: www.workingforest.com ♦



► From page 1

George. “We are having an issue with birch, there doesn’t seem to be a market for it. We’ve actually just made arrangements to sell it as firewood,” Clark said.

Goodwood Forest Products hired a stump to dump contractor, Carl Kienzle of Eko-Log Contracting to fulfill this year’s logging operations. “The temperature is forecasted to go up to plus 6 for a few days which isn’t good for us because we are doing winter logging,” Clark said in mid-January. “The weather has been excellent until now. Getting snow isn’t a bad thing because we use the snow to build our roads so we don’t have to do as much digging. Carl has a grader to keep the trucks running and is prepared for the weather, but if it’s mild for too long we would do some damage to our roads. I suspect we’ll delay the haul for a couple days until we get some better weather.”

When Clark isn’t focusing his attention on Goodwood and his woodlot, he works as an environmental consultant. “Right now I’m working in the mining industry at a gold mine up the road from Prince George. I’m currently working on building fish habitat.”

With an ambitious schedule, Clark also manages to fit in time for a volunteer position as the president of the Federation of BC Woodlot Associations. “The Federation represents the interests of 857 licensees across BC. We deal with everything from the Species-at-Risk Act, planning and permitting processes, sometimes even taxation. Anything that impacts local woodlot holders, and what they bring up with their local associations.” Clark said.

As president of the Federation and a woodlot licensee himself, the largest

issue Clark currently recognizes is the impacts of the mountain pine beetle and the reduction of the allowable annual cut. “There is a limit about how small you can be and still call it a business,” Clark said.

“On the positive side, our woodlots have an effective permitting and licencing process we worked out with the provincial government. We have what we call a woodlot licence plan. It’s a 20 year document that tells everyone where we are going to log and what we are going to do. Once there’s an approved woodlot licence plan in place, the processes to get the necessary permits to build roads and log are fairly straightforward.”

After graduating from British Columbia Institute of Technology in Burnaby, Clark went to Mackenzie to work for British Columbia Forest Products as a field engineer laying out roads and cut-blocks in the 1970s. He returned to school in the mid-70s, attaining his Forestry Degree from Vancouver’s University of British Columbia in 1979. “I had my graduation ceremony and wedding all in one weekend. We decided to move north to Prince George for a few years with intentions to move back to the coast. 30 years later this is pretty much home,” said the Mission, B.C. born entrepreneur.

As log prices continue to come back up, Goodwood’s logs continue to be highly sought after in Prince George. “We are making more money logging fewer cubic meters than we did during the mountain pine beetle infestation. Our wood is close to town and relatively easy to log so it makes it more attractive,” Clark said.

As for the industry, Clark is confident Canadian forest products will be seeing positive signs continue in 2014.

“It’s certain in this part of the world and we have a very efficient system now. The mills that are surviving are going to be very good mills. As a consequence, when you sell them logs, you don’t have to worry about the cheques bouncing,” Clark commented.

Clark’s main issue now is figuring out a succession plan for the woodlot. “My daughter is in the medical field and the idea of being a logger isn’t of interest to her. Ken has some offspring who might be interested in taking it on as a project. It’s a lifelong deal, it isn’t a one shot and move on kind of thing,” he said.

“They are saleable, but we prefer to keep it in the family. With all our plans we put in place 10-15 years ago, some are starting to work. So we’ve developed this long term view with that piece of the world. Maybe I’m just an optimist, but I’m hoping we can find someone to carry it on,” said Clark. ♦



WoodSourceBC.com is BC’s online wood marketplace! Connect with over 350 members searching for an opportunity to buy and sell more wood products and services than ever before. WoodSourceBC.com is a free tool AND it’s easy to use. Create your profile and start listing items for sale, items you want to buy, and searching for new business opportunities. Over 95 listings posted this last quarter. Join this growing network today. Visit www.woodsourcebc.com. ♦

FBCWA Directors Meeting Summary

March 1-2, 2014

The FBCWA and WPDC Directors who are all volunteers, met on March 1-2 to establish the work plan and budget for the 2014-15 fiscal year. Discussions took place on the topics listed below.

WORKSHOP

The Directors Meeting began with a workshop focusing on Licensee Involvement and Participation. The goal of the workshop was to facilitate a discussion of concerns expressed by Council and Federation directors that there is waning participation in Federation, Association and Council activities.

The workshop investigated whether or not declining participation equates to waning interest and if there are issues making governance more difficult and creating uncertainty. Responses were varied. Some associations are dormant, some associations functioning well. Governance, role of Federation and models for licensee representation were discussed.

A preliminary action plan will be developed post workshop.

WPDC-FBCWA AGREEMENT

The WPDC-FBCWA Agreement was implemented March 2013. The first year went well with the Federation working through new processes and continuing to simplify.

WPDC INVESTMENT COMMITTEE REPORT

A WPDC committee was formed in April 2013 to examine the financial management of the investment fund, forecast levy revenue and investment income for the next five years and assess the implications of future revenue and income forecast on the work plans and budgets of the WPDC and FBCWA. This report was adopted by Council and endorsed by the Federation. It has been sent out to all licensees. The recommendations on page 11 of the WPDC Investment Committee Report were reviewed for their implications to the 2014/15 FBCWA Budget Process and are repeated here.

To ensure an appropriate balance between addressing priorities and being fiscally responsible continues in the next 5 years, the Investment Committee recommends that Council and the Federation be guided by the following 3-step approach:

1. That the WPDC and FBCWA build their annual work

plans based on a budget of \$346K/year. Given the net levy revenue projections of ~\$346K/year (see Table 4 below), and considering that and that expenditures have averaged ~\$345K/year over the last five years, the current level of Federation and Council programming and budgeting should be sustainable over the next 5 years based on net levy revenue only.

2. That investment income be used to fund high priorities that cannot be addressed at the \$346K level or where net levy revenue falls below \$346K.
3. Accessing funds from the investment fund; i.e. principle, would only occur under exceptional circumstances; e.g. where there are no other options available such as adjusting priority list so certain tasks could be addressed in successive years.

While it is acknowledged that budgeting and work planning on an annual basis will continue; the Investment Committee further recommends that the WPDC and FBCWA's adopt an overarching goal to operate within the sustainable revenue [1] received over the next 5 years. In other words and in simple terms, an under expenditure in a given year would make more dollars available in the remaining four years whereas an over expenditure would result in curtailing expenditure in other years. With so many factors and variables coming into play, predicting future net levy revenue for the next 5 years is difficult and fraught with uncertainty. This recommendation purports a conservative approach which lessens the risks and uncertainty. It allows the Federation and Council to continue providing goods and services to woodlot licensees at the current program level, but should there happen to be a shortfall in the forecasted amount of net levy revenue then the investment income can act as a buffer. Investment income and even the principal from the investment fund could be expended where justified by high priority work that must be done.

[1] Sustainable Revenue = (Levy + Investment Income) - Levy Refunds.

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	5-Year Avg.
Net Levy Revenue	\$ 392,150	\$ 370,000	\$ 346,875	\$ 323,750	\$ 300,625	\$ 346,680

Table 4: Forecast of net levy revenue available for budget 2013-17

MOTION passed by Woodlot Product Development Council MARCH 1, 2014

- a) That the Base funding for yearly operations of the WPDC and FBCWA be \$346,000.

- b) That any surplus levy funds collected will be added to the investment fund.
- c) That interest revenues can be used to stabilize the Base Funding.
- d) That interest revenues can be used for high priority projects
- e) That a Policy be developed for a Levy Financial Strategy that will be reviewed every 5 years

FBCWA 2014/15 WORKPLAN & BUDGET PROCESS

The process for formulating the FBCWA workplan and budget for presentation to Council was outlined. The following were presented and taken into consideration:

- Vision & Strategic Plan
- FBCWA priorities
- FLNRO and JWG priorities
- Resolutions
- Questionnaire results
- Reports – Committees, Contractors, Associations

The FBCWA priorities were then reviewed and revised to reflect 2014/15 priorities.

FINALIZE FBCWA 2014/15 BUDGET

Once the priorities for 2014/15 were re-established, the Federation Board went through the proposed FBCWA 2014/15 Operating Budget and adjusted it to align with Council’s recommendations. The budget was approved for presentation to Council. The budget total estimated expenses were \$302,317.

The WPDC 2014/15 Budget was presented to the meeting for information purposes. The WPDC total estimated expenses were \$94,100.

Together, the FBCWA and WPDC budgets total \$396,417. We understand that this amount will be funded from the \$346,000 annual base funding plus funds drawn from investment income.

The FBCWA internal 2014/15 Budget, based on the small independent fund the Federation maintains, was presented and approved. The budget total was \$4,125.

FBCWA Interim Policies from March 2013 were approved as final policies with the exception of the Honoraria Interim Policy.

Meeting adjourned. ♦

FBCWA Priorities - March 2, 2014

Actively Being Managed	Action as time permits	Maintenance Mode
Safety	LBI & other program funding	Include incremental silviculture in WLPPR
Licence Authority to include plans & permits	Tax reforms - silv savings plan	Woodlot 4 Windows support
e-FM & systems issues including RESULTS, free-growing declarations, NRRRA, WASTE, etc.	Seek FFT & other program funding	Economic Development
Natural Resource Road Act	Undercut carry forward	Group Health/Affinity - CILA
Association Building	Repl. WL document	Woodworkers Lien Act
Inventory Standards	Training (Freedom to manage)	Private Land Withdrawal
Stumpage	Fire Prevention/protection	
WL Estate Planning	Rewarding volunteer efforts	
Communications & PR	FLNRO communications with WLs	
Admin Streamlining		
Professional Reliance/Qualified Persons		
Open Burning Smoke Control Reg.		
Species at Risk		
Resolutions		
Waste & Residue		
WL Program Growth & Improvements		
First Nations Consultation (info-sharing)		

Purpose of the WPDC

The primary purpose of the WPDC is to ensure that levy fees are spent on woodlot licensee priorities to benefit and promote the woodlot industry throughout BC. Funds are collected through powers granted to Council under the Farming and Fishing Industries Development Act. ♦

FBCWA 2014-2015 Operating Budget

The FBCWA is the Primary Contractor Agency to complete work on behalf of the Woodlot Product Development Council with funding supported by the woodlot levy collected from all woodlot licensees.

PORTFOLIO	BUDGET	PORTFOLIO TOTAL
FBCWA Business		\$ 197,617
Administration (Includes Bank charges, Insurance, FBCWA travel, Honoraria and Director Meeting expenses)	\$ 34,850	
General Manager (Includes Fees, Expenses, Tech & Training for Brian McNaughton)	\$140,747	
Admin Support Contract (Includes Fees, Travel & Disbursements for Lisa Marak)	\$ 15,520	
Book keeping Contract (Includes Fees and Disbursements for Heidi Denney)	\$ 6,500	
Timber Pricing		\$ 32,000
Interior Timber Pricing Contract (Includes Fees and Travel Expenses for Debbie Zandbelt)	\$ 16,000	
Coast Timber Pricing Contract (Includes Fees and Travel Expenses for Ed Hughes)	\$ 16,000	
National/External Affairs (Includes CFWO dues)		\$ 1,500
E-Business		\$ 28,700
E-Business Contract (Includes Fees, Travel Expenses and Disbursements for Tom Bradley)	\$ 21,700	
Woodlot for Windows Contract (Includes Fees for Mike Bandstra)	\$ 7,000	
Communications & Public Relations		\$ 36,500
Communications Contract (Includes Fees, Travel Expenses and Disbursements for Lisa Marak)	\$ 20,500	
Communication Activities (Includes Woodlot Communicator, Web site, Trade Shows, Press releases, Profiles, Promotional materials, Education program and Special projects)	\$ 16,000	
Committees, Projects & Contingencies (Includes W4W enhancements & Extension)		\$ 6,000
TOTAL		\$ 302,317

WPDC 2014-2015 Operating Budget

The Woodlot Product Development Council conducts work that meets Council's purposes to benefit all woodlot licensees with funding supported by the woodlot levy.

PORTFOLIO	BUDGET	PORTFOLIO TOTAL
WPDC Business		\$ 65,350
Directors' Expenses (Includes Travel Expenses for 7 Volunteer Directors)	\$ 18,000	
Administration (Includes Accountant and book keeper fees, storage fees and insurance)	\$ 7,350	
Coordinator Contract (Includes Fees & Travel Expenses for Cathy McClary)	\$ 40,000	
Questionnaire (Includes publication and distribution of 866 questionnaires to woodlot licensees)		\$ 1,000
Annual Report (Includes production and distribution of joint annual report with FBCWA))		\$ 750
Woodland Almanac (Includes production and distribution of Almanac four times per year, offset by ad revenues)		\$ 8,000
Woodlot Stewardship Recognition (Includes production of video featuring local woodlot licensees in AGM location)		\$ 4,500
AGM (Includes the registration brochure, AGM coordinator contract and support to local association)		\$ 9,500
R & D Proposals		\$ 5,000
Contractor Delivery (FBCWA) (Includes work plan activities approved in the FBCWA Operating budget)		\$ 302,317
TOTAL		\$ 396,417

FBCWA Vision

Woodlot holders/owners will participate in a healthy and diverse forest industry with woodlot licenses and private forest lands, making significant contributions to local communities and providing a sustainable supply of forest products. The FBCWA will have a voice in forest and economic policy. BC's woodlots will be models of forest management excellence, and world-renowned for their social, economic, recreational, cultural, and educational contributions to rural communities. ♦

The lighter side of the Directors' Meeting



The FBCWA and Council Directors met in Richmond on March 1-2, 2014 to determine the budget and work plan for the 2014-15 fiscal year. Whether it was the fact that we woke up to snow outside the hotel in Richmond, or the unusually cold temperatures experienced throughout BC this winter, or just to show support for the Olympics in a very Canadiana way, Shawn Flynn WPDC Director and former FBCWA Director, decided to pull out all the stops on the latest attire for the well-dressed woodlot licensee.

He flew over from Vancouver

Island on Saturday morning wearing plaid. Now a plaid shirt is no big deal for this group. The majority of the men in the room were wearing plaid shirts. However the shirt was accented by bright red suspenders that were attached to plaid wool pants. Those who have been to these meetings before know that Shawn is an avid fisherman who has also logged and planted a few blocks.

Shawn told the group that the wool pants are ideal to stay warm when out on the water. At this time of year, those from the north tend to think of wool pants as ideal to wear when out working in their woodlots. Shawn received so many comments that he decided to share where he bought the pants.

The brand is Wood N Trail woodsman pants, made in Quebec. Shawn bought his at L B Wood Choppers in Port Alberni. If you are searching online for the pants, have patience, as a quick search showed that they are sold out on a few websites.

The next Directors' meeting is in conjunction with the AGM in Golden in September. Come join us! I wonder what trend Shawn will set for the group this fall? ♦

My two cents worth: a licensee's opinion

A Hat and A Smile

by *Harold Macy*

Our family woodlot of a thousand acres is bordered on three sides by industrial tree-farm lands. It is easy to tell the boundary—we have trees, they do not. On the fourth flank are the rural homes and farms of fundamentalist Christians, amazingly coarse badly aging cowgirls and old hippies in their low budget cottages and rustic hand built ghettos.

We recently harvested a small block of timber adjacent to one of these bucolic homesteads. At first they were dubious to have logging so close to them, but as the trees fell, the sunlight reaching their cabin and gardens increased and their discontent dried up like the four inches of moss on their roof, their patchwork roof of shakes, tin, plastic tarps and an old satellite dish. They stood on their porch blinking like orchard moles.

After logging, and leaving the broken bits and tops as firewood for their next five years, we hired the second year class from Vanc.Isl. Univ forestry program to replant a few thousand fir seedlings. As the soil was rich and welcoming, the bracken fern rose to chest high in one year, overshadowing my new babies.

I hired two local boys, ages 10 and 12, hard working sons of evangelicals, to take old street hockey sticks and go bracken whacking, knocking down the towering fronds. Late one afternoon the older one phoned and apologized for not quite finishing the last block. He was stammering and hesitant in his explanation.

“Wasps? Wolves? A rare cougar or bear?” I inquired.

“Nah, but as we got near Gemini and Chakra’s cabin, she was out in the garden working.”

“Yeah, so?”

“She was wearing a hat and a smile. That’s all.”

They rode their bikes home and memorized two new verses of Scripture and told me they’d finish it in the rain. When it was safe. ♦

The FBCWA has a number of items that would make great gifts for Friends, Family, Contractors and others on your list. Items in stock include Screen-printed logo on T-shirts and Coffee Mugs, Embroidered FBCWA logo on golf shirts, oilskin ball caps and knitted toques. Order through the WPDC coordinator, Cathy McClary. ♦

Logging Leader Mourned

By Charelle Evelyn, Citizen staff
(March 18, 2014 as appeared in the Prince
George Citizen)

Prince George and the logging industry are mourning the death of one of their fiercest advocates.

MaryAnne Arcand executive director of the Central Interior Logging Association, died Monday at the age of 59.

A trailblazer - the first woman in the province to run a resource based industry association when named to her post in 2009 - and staunch safety champion, Arcand proudly bore the nickname The Bulldozer.

The Prince George Chamber of Commerce named her businessperson of the year in 2012, but Arcand wasn't an overnight success.

Arcand grew up in the Chilcotin, pumping diesel in the family business - her parents Bill and Ditty Dewitt were owners of the Mega Fuels chain. Used to the gritty world of logging and trucking, Arcand was also no stranger to tragedies on the road. Her sister Tena died in a crash on a steep hill near their home in Riske Creek in the Chilcotin at the age of 17.

Arcand drove a school bus while raising a family of four children with husband George, but at the age of 39 she returned to university to pursue a degree in social work.

She was first given the nickname The Bulldozer in the early 1990s as she was trying to raise government funding for a camp to help troubled kids in the Chilcotin region where she grew up.

A provincial government official told her he'd heard she was like a D-8 Cat, since she didn't let obstacles stand in the way of her goals. He gave Arcand the money, the camp was built and the name stuck.

It followed her into the next phase of her career, the one she would arguably become the most well-known for.

She joined the B.C. Forest Safety Council in 2005 and as the Forestry TruckSafe and Northern Initiatives director, Arcand hammered home the message of safety to anyone who would listen.

At that time more than 30 truckers had been killed on northern B.C.'s back roads and highways since 1995. Not content to rely on information coming in about the problems on the roads, Arcand travelled the Mackenzie forest road system personally after two serious logging truck crashes in 2006.

She travelled with a Lomak trucking official and said she was nearly run off the road twice. Among the issues she encountered were logging trucks not calling their kilometre-



marks on the radio, trucks on the wrong side of the road and trucks running in dusty conditions with no headlights on.

She delivered her message of safety across the province, holding more than 60 sessions in 18 months, meeting with more than 6,000 workers and racking up nearly 100,000 kilometres in her own truck.

"It's great to see somebody advocating for truckers - thanks and keep pushing," said an email from a trucker after one of her presentations.

Arcand ran for city council in 2008, where she finished 11th with 5,459 votes.

"I believe in the power of partnerships, and I've completed a lot of tough jobs and projects in my business life by building alliances and creating or negotiating win-win situations. I also believe in using a mix of research out-of-the-box thinking and due diligence (otherwise known as common sense and caution) when tackling projects and issues. I strive to find the point where I have enough information to make a decision, and then make it," Arcand wrote in response to a Citizen candidate questionnaire.

Her busy schedule with safety issues continued, but she found time to devote herself to a number of community causes, including the Rotary Club of Prince George the Prince George Railway and Forestry Museum and the Resources Expo.

In the meantime, the number of forest fatalities dropped significantly in 2009, as the B.C. government and forest industry continued efforts to improve safety, including spending money to upgrade resource roads. There were four fatalities in 2009, 21 in 2008, 16 in 2007 and 12 in 2006 - a major improvement from the 43 recorded in 2005.

In a 2009 Christmas column in the Citizen, Bruce Strachan recognized Arcand's tireless work as having a hand in the downward trend of those statistics.

"The drop in forestry fatalities was in no small part the result of Arcand's excellent investigative reporting [for B.C. Forestry Safety Council's log hauler's newsletter TruckSafe Rumbblings] and her best-practices awareness program," Strachan wrote.

"No doubt there are more than a few truckers sitting around the tree tonight who have MaryAnne Arcand and TruckSafe Rumbblings to thank for their lives and livelihood."

In 2011, there were no forestry workers recorded as killed on the job in northern B.C.

"I'm pleased to see that people don't have to die just because they go to work." Arcand said. ♦

Code Era Catch-up In RESULTS

by Tom Bradley

I have been spending a lot of time recently working on Code and Pre-Code era RESULTS submissions. More WLs are grappling with reporting on those old blocks, due to transfers, private land withdrawal, and Free to Grow deadlines.

There are long-standing issues regarding shortcomings in the data reported to RESULTS by the MoF before 2006, when it was their responsibility to enter data into RESULTS from our paper annual reports. I am not addressing those issues here. I have been working on fixing the old data, regardless of responsibility for problems. Here is what I have learned in the last few months.

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First, there are no viable shortcuts. Every time I try to “get it done” quickly, to “just fix the _____”, I end up back at square one at a later date. So my advice is start at square one and do it right the first time.

The following suggestions apply whether you are doing it yourself with WLGML or hiring a service provider.

1) You need the old paper work whether it be the Site Plan or Silvicultural Prescription. Do not assume that what has been entered in RESULTS in the past is correct. You, or your service provider, need to compare the existing RESULTS entries to the actual signed paper that you are legally committed to... especially the stocking standards. You need the paper copies in hand

to do this. If you can't find it, talk nicely to the MoF. They should have the paperwork on file!

2) Amendments. A lot can change in 15 to 20 years and many of us amended our site plans and/or silviculture prescriptions, sometimes more than once. You need the paper copies of the amendments. Did those amendments get entered in RESULTS? There is a link called SU History in the RESULTS Stocking Standards screen, just above the BEC information. Follow that link to see what amendments have been approved. Does what's in RESULTS match with what's on the paper? You, the paperwork and RESULTS must all agree on the amendments.

3) Spatial data; that is, shape files. You need accurate digital maps of the Opening, the Standards Units, and the Forest Cover polygons. Code era predates GPS for most of us. How accurate were those old chain and compass traverses? How well did they get converted to digital? How do you know?

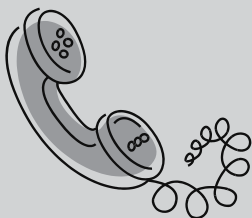
My favourite check is to use Google Earth. You can get a mapping consultant to make KML files for Google Earth from your shapes for you, or do it yourself using the free DNR Garmin utility. Software and “How To” doc at <http://www.woodfor.com/GPS/>.

Google Earth is not perfect, but it is a good check for general block shape and size. If you see severe

problems, or are missing one of the three shape files you need, get the matter fixed before you try to move forward with RESULTS reporting.

Mapping problems I regularly encounter include:

- a) Mapped harvest unit boundaries that deviate significantly from actual harvest outline/location.
- b) Fully rehabbed disturbed areas mapped as NP.
- c) Badly mapped roads. A Road Permit road can legally be built up to 32.5 m from mapped RP center line. If the harvest unit boundary is the road, and the road was mapped from the RP application not an “as built” traverse, and the actual road was built 30 m offset from the mapped CL, you can have quite a discrepancy.
- 4) Code or FRPA? If the area is a Code or Pre-Code era block, be sure RESULTS knows the block is not FRPA. In the old blocks, the legal stocking standards are contained in the paper Site Plan or Silvicultural Prescription that was approved by the District Manager. Those stocking standards have to be entered into RESULTS by hand. To do so, your RESULTS310 stocking standards entry screen has to be the Code era entry screen. You should see 3 buttons titled Correction - Minor Amendment - Amendment at the bottom right of the screen. If you see Approved Variation - Site Plan Amendment - Amendment then RESULTS thinks



Telephone Support for using the Woodlot for Windows AAC program is available to all woodlot licensees or their representatives.

Contact Mike Bandstra
ph: 250-847-4822 fax: 888-273-0209
email: mbandstra@forsite.ca ♦

Notices:

Trudy Goold, Tenures Forester in the Southern Region is retiring in May. We wish her all the best in her new adventures. Trudy will be missed at our AGMs. ♦



Trudy Goold, Blaine Arnett Jeff Beale



this is a FRPA block and you need to contact the District to get a data fix to change it to a Code block.

Intermediate Cut Stocking Standards under FRPA / Woodlot Licence Plan

The background:

WLPPR defines intermediate cuttings as:

- (a) the harvesting of timber if
 - (i) the harvesting takes place before the final harvest or regeneration cut, and
 - (ii) the majority of the pre-harvest stand volume is not removed, or
- (b) the harvesting of bark beetle infested timber by harvesting scattered trees, small clumps of trees or for access trails required to harvest the timber;

WLPPR Section 12 and 34 exempt an intermediate cut from the FRPA Section 29 requirements to establish a free growing stand, but do require a) that there be a stocking standard in place that applies to an intermediate cut unit, and b) that the area harvested

conform to the stocking standards for 12 months after harvest.

WLPPR Section 75 requires that a survey be conducted between 1 and 3 years after the completion of intermediate cut harvesting that identifies

- (a) the area,
- (b) the forest cover inventory, and
- (c) damage to trees by insects, disease or other factors affecting forest health.

An intermediate cut stocking standard:

- specifies the stems per hectare or basal area of Layer 1 trees to be retained,
- usually specifies if there are preferred and acceptable species or if all layer 1 trees are preferred,
- usually specifies acceptable post harvest stem damage parameters, and
- may specify other leave tree parameters.

Many Woodlot Licence Plans commit to the District or Provincial Default

Stocking Standards.

There are currently no intermediate cut stocking standards in the Provincial defaults.

Some Districts also have no intermediate cut stocking standards in their defaults.

This sets up a potential situation where an intermediate cut is carried out as per enabling regulations, but is in non-compliance because the default standards are lacking.

A Licencee contemplating an intermediate cut should consult their WLP and applicable stocking standards to review what intermediate cut stocking standards, if any, are in place for their WL. If no intermediate cut stocking standards are applicable, or if the defaults are not satisfactory, they should propose a new intermediate cut stocking standard to be added to their Woodlot Licence Plan and have it approved by District staff, before they commence harvest. This process is carried out through the RESULTS system. ♦

Long-term Vision for the Woodlot Program in BC

Advantages of woodlots:

- 1) Woodlots contribute to community stability by living in the general areas of their license.
- 2) Woodlots are usually a small scale family business and can be passed on from one generation to the next.
- 3) Woodlots represent, and are the very essence of small scale forestry.
- 4) Local control over our local resources. Local people are often angered by outside influences on their communities. The decisions that affect the well-being of these communities are often taken or influenced by timber corporations with out-of-country or out-of province headquarters.
- 5) Large Industrial harvests will not automatically reduce poverty and create wealth in local communities, especially when the profits are not reinvested back into the land base.
- 6) The woodlot profits made in good times remain in the community to be spent in bad times, not sent off to far off shareholders that don't give a damm about the local areas.
- 7) Woodlot licensees live and work in their areas of interest and are much more responsive to the concerns of their neighbors than paid employees who often live several hours away. Paid employees often have little contact with the local people.
- 8) Woodlot people do not get up and leave the local areas and leave the communities holding the sack when things get tough like big business will.
- 9) Most Woodlot people have a commitment to the land that goes well beyond the time slot of Monday to Friday from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm. A paid employee will ensure that the minimum standard is met, but will not be out in the forest on weekends volunteering their time doing forest management activities like spacing or pruning or planting or for that matter just out in the forest trying to get a fuller understanding of how their forest works.
- 10) When wood manufacturers purchase wood they do not have to worry about long term reforestation obligations and the taxpayer is not committed to any long term costs. The processing plants know what their fixed costs for raw material are.
- 11) Many woodlots are used for field trips for school classes or other special interest groups.
- 12) Many woodlots are used as training sites for various forestry related courses.
- 13) Protection and enhancement of special heritage and historic values are more likely to be preserved on a woodlot due to personal pride in the enterprise.
- 14) The scenic and aesthetic value of special places, are more readily preserved through the woodlot program due to the personal touch with the land.
- 15) The recreational values are often improved and preserved with the soft touch of small scale forestry.
- 16) Wildlife habitat can be maintained and enhanced all the way down to the individual tree level with a small scale forestry approach. This is particularly important when dealing with "Species at Risk" issues.
- 17) The woodlot program encourages people to manage their private lands from a forestry perspective and in doing so makes more timber available to the timber processing plants.
- 18) If 50% of the working forests was in the small scale forestry realm, there would be no dispute with the Americans over the softwood lumber issue.
- 19) If a large enough portion of the annual cut was in the Woodlot program, we would have an effective and competitive log market.
- 20) Woodlots often can supply special types of logs to the specialty market. Once a significant volume of timber is under woodlot management, the establishment of a specialty or secondary manufacture of value added wood produces will happen due to a reliable supply

of high value logs available on an open market.

- 21) The woodlot program allows individuals to practice forestry on an entirely different level than large scale forest harvesting operations. By default, due to the unique style of each licensee, numerous different management options are practiced, so that over time, the numerous different approaches will be able to be evaluated as for the best long term results.
- 22) The definition of long term planning within corporations is usually less than two years where in a family business it is generational. One leads to community stability and the other often moves with the economical cycle and the associated pain of community disruption.

What does our future look like??

- 1) Only a few major forest companies will be left standing.
- 2) Without major tenure reform, there will not be a competitive log market. All the profits will be going outside our communities often to share holders in far off lands.
- 3) As the mills are automated more and more and employ fewer and fewer workers, the manufacturing plants will become less and less important to the communities they operate

in. The main benefactor will be share holders far removed from our local communities and companies in far off lands that produce the very machines that are displacing more and more workers.

- 4) The potential for conflict for the right to harvest between the major tenure holders and local communities will increase significantly as the value to communities of the forest industry will be very low and non-consequential.
- 5) The only opportunity to really create more jobs will be in the management of our forests and the main opportunity to keep some of the profit from our natural resource in our local economy. This will be possible, only if the government will make available, a significant portion of the timber supply, to small scale forestry. This would lead to long term stability in our communities.
- 6) If a significant portion of the annual cut is taken outside of the “major tenure holders” control, a specialty forest product industry can develop in this province. In order to have people willing to invest in equipment for special products, there has to be access to an adequate source of high value logs that is beyond the control of large tenure holders. Without this source of high value wood being made available to small enterprises, an adequate business plan can not

be prepared that would be worth taking to the bank to secure financing.

- 7) If there is a shift in tenure control, the potential for creating valuable, “value added” stands is very high. However, with out change, there is very little potential that the majors will change their conventional thinking to incorporate the changes in forest management that are required.
- 8) Due to corporate concentration, the trucking distances to major processing plants will increase. The increased hauling costs will significantly hurt the remote areas. Couple this with the dramatic increase of fuel and the profit picture diminishes with each hike in fuel price. The increased carbon footprint from having to haul fiber further is a major concern if we are to meet the reduction in greenhouse gases that the government has committed to.
- 9) A bio-energy industry will develop in the main centers, but will put an increased demand on the future wood supply.

With the above in mind we need a combination of large and small operations to have a vibrant local forest industry.

George Delisle
Boundary Woodlot Association
250-446-2213
littledipperhideaway@gmail.com ♦

The Woodland Almanac is always looking for creative submissions for “Member Reflections” related to small-scale forestry. We’d like to hear from you on stories from the woodlot or see your photos from the block. “Member Reflections” can also be used to share obituaries on licensees who are no longer with us. If you’d like to submit an article or photo, contact Cathy McClary at cjmclary401@gmail.com.



Scholarship Award Information and Application Form

RULES & REGULATIONS

1. Applications for this award must be received on or before April 25, 2014. Late applications will not be considered.
2. Applicants must be a direct family member of a woodlot licensee or private land owner who is a member of the local Woodlot Association and/or the FBCWA. In cases where the woodlot is not owned by an individual, one applicant per woodlot is eligible to apply in any given year.
3. Applicants must be planning to attend a post secondary institution within 24 months of the application deadline.
4. Preference will be given to students in grade 12 and recent high school graduates.
5. Preference will be given to students entering a forestry-related program. Students entering other areas of study are welcome to apply, knowing there is preference for forestry related study.
6. **Two scholarships, one for \$2,000.00 and one for \$1,000.00 will awarded to the top two ranked applications.**
7. The awards will be payable on receipt by the FBCWA of documentation confirming registration into the institution for post secondary education. This generally occurs in mid September.
8. Essays or letters and photos from applicants, particularly the successful applicant, may be printed in the Almanac.
9. The decision of the Awards Committee is final.
10. The Award Committee of the Federation of B. C. Woodlot Associations will be empowered to:
 - a) grant this award at its discretion;
 - b) withhold this award in any year if there are no eligible applicants, or for any reason deemed good or advisable.

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IMPORTANT

Incomplete or late applications will not be considered. Please complete the application form and attach:

1. A letter describing the reasons which you feel qualify you for this award. Your letter should also include a detailed description of your experience in forestry, particularly on woodlots. Your letter may include information about your various interests and extra curricular activities.
2. Woodlot Licenses are popular forest tenures that have gained public acceptance over time. In a one page (approximately 500- 700 word) type-written essay describe what improvements could be made to the woodlot license program and/or promotions to maintain or increase public opinion. This is an open ended topic so you can decide how to approach it.
3. Two letters of reference from previous or current teachers or employers,
4. A copy of your **most recent** report card, and
5. A recent photo of yourself.

Return to: Federation of B.C. Woodlot Associations
Attention: Nancy Pezel, Treasurer
173 W. Hoylake Road,
Qualicum Beach, British Columbia
V9K 1K3

Or send it digitally to islandswest@shaw.ca with a subject heading of FBCWA Scholarship Application

Applications must be received by April 25, 2014



Scholarship Award Application Form

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION:

Currently enrolled in: _____

Post Secondary School you plan to attend: _____

Program you will be registered in for 2013-14: _____

Relationship to Woodlot Licensee or to private land owner for Woodlot # (ie; daughter of Joe Smith, Woodlot #2345)

Woodlot Licensee/Private Land Owner to whom you are a direct family member, has been a member of the which woodlot association and for how many years?

Please include information on volunteer work, extra curricular activities, membership in school and community organizations, sports, interests, hobbies etc as well as employment information. (You may use another sheet if you need more room or if it's more convenient for you.)

Do you have a bridge on your WL?

If so, you will want to read the following bulletin!

On Wednesday, March 5, 2014, the Forest Practices Board (FPB) released its report on a special investigation into bridges built as part of timber harvesting operations. The investigation set out to determine if bridges are safe for industrial use and if forest resources were being adequately protected. The findings were variable across the districts and builders that were part of the investigation. Generally speaking, the FPB concluded that planning, design and construction of bridges was adequate with respect to protecting the environment but found safety concerns. The full report can be found at www.fpb.gov.bc.ca. Go to the tab 'Find Reports' and type in Bridges.

Furthermore, the FPB indicated that provincial legislation and guidance are adequate, but that a significant number of professionals are not following either! It calls its report a "wake-up call" for those who are not complying with the law or professional practice guidelines and has called upon the ministry's Compliance and Enforcement Branch to increase its focus and attention on the integrity of bridges.

The Joint Practices Board of the Association of BC Forest Professionals and the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia advises it will report out on the steps planned or taken to address the professional

practice issues identified in this report by October 31, 2014. The Federation will attempt to engage with both professional associations because what they decided to do, or not do, could have significant implications to woodlot licensees. For example, woodlot licensees who hire professionals must be able to rely on a professional's own assessment of their competency and trust that they will act in full compliance with all laws, standards and professional practice guidelines. There are also issues around responsibilities and accountabilities that must be addressed.

Federation's advice to WL licensees: If there's a bridge or bridges on your WL, it's recommended that you verify that they are safe and in an acceptable condition.

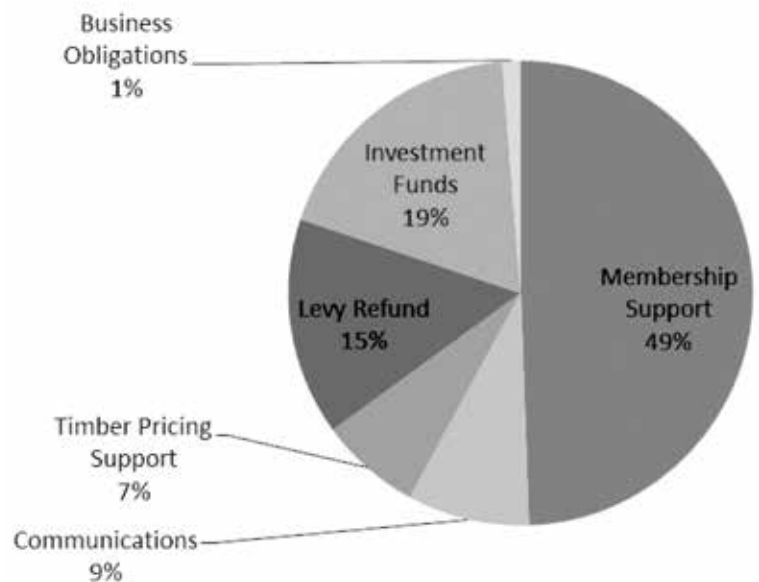
If you retained the services of a professional to plan, design, construct or even inspect a bridge, you should confirm with them that all of their work complied with all applicable legislation and professional practices guidelines. If their work was deficient, then you should require them to remedy the situation ASAP. They should do so at no additional cost or expense to you!

If you have a bridge that was not planned or designed by a qualified professional, then it would be advisable to get it inspected by a professional. ♦

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Where your \$0.25 annual levy goes

The Woodlot Product Development Council has a responsibility to ensure funding originating from the woodlot levy is prudently managed and used only for work and activities consistent with the Purpose of the Council which are to: Promote a positive image of the woodlot industry and its products; educate the general public and buyers about the benefits of BC woodlots and small-scale forest management and initiate and support research programs for the development and enhancement of the woodlot industry in the province. The pie chart shows a breakdown of where the levy is used. ♦



Contractor's Corner

The FBCWA contracts a number of qualified people to work on projects that benefit all woodlot licensees. Projects are consistent with the activities approved in the annual work plan and are funded by the WPDC levy. In each issue of the Almanac this space will be dedicated to introducing the contractors, or FBCWA committee heads and executive members who oversee the contracts. Introducing...

Debbie Zandbelt, Interior Timber Pricing Contractor

The FBCWA welcomes Debbie Zandbelt to the Interior Timber Pricing portfolio April 1, 2014. She comes with an extensive background working with industry, government and the stumpage appraisal system and while she isn't a woodlot licensee, she has met many through her work.

From a shovel in an Albertan sugar beet field, Debbie moved to Edmonton to graduate from the University of Alberta with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Forestry in 1991.

Moving ahead a couple decades, Debbie Zandbelt, RPF, is an independent forestry consultant and owner of Zandbelt Consulting in Vernon, British Columbia. She balances her time between managing her consulting company and raising two young children. Over the past 25 years she has worked in government, industry and consulting in both BC and Alberta. Debbie's



focus is primarily in the areas of timber pricing, silviculture, and professional forestry guidance. She has on-the-ground experience in several forestry centers in BC, including the Kootenays, Prince George, and the Okanagan, most recently as a contractor to Tolko.

She is past chair of the Association of BC Forest Professionals' Professional Practice Committee, a member of the Practice Advisory Service and the Timber Pricing Professional Reliance Working Group. Debbie also has just spent 5 years as a member of the Forest Practices Board of BC.

"Growing up on a farm, I learned the importance of taking care of the land and the economics that go with it. Now as a professional forester I have the opportunity to take care of the land and the ecosystems it supports; still managing landscapes with fiscal responsibility." ♦

Want trusted safety advice? Best practices? Confidential input?

Contact your industry safety experts.
Email safetyadvisors@bcforestsafe.org
or call toll-free: 1-877-741-1060



BC Forest Safety Council

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www.bcforestsafe.org



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Advertising Rates

As a service to FBCWA members, the Woodland Almanac will make space available for non-commercial ads, free of charge. Commercial advertising space is also offered to enterprises at the following rates:

Business card..... \$50	Quarter page \$135
Half page.....\$175	Full page.....\$250

There is a 10% discount for ads appearing in two or more issues. A complementary annual subscription is mailed to all advertisers.

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*“The first day of spring is one thing,
and the first spring day is another.*

*The difference between them is
sometimes as great as a month.”*

~ Henry Van Dyke



Thank you
to our contributors
for this issue

Blain Arnett
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