

THE WOODLAND ALMANAC

Summer 2006

a joint publication of



THE FEDERATION OF BC
WOODLOT ASSOCIATIONS

THE WOODLOT PRODUCT
DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

AGM in Burns Lake this year

The Nadina Woodlot Association will be hosting the Federation of BC Woodlot Associations' 19th Annual General Meeting and Conference on September 28, 29 and 30, 2006. This event will be held in Burns Lake, with support from members in both Houston and Burns Lake.

The theme of the conference is the somewhat tongue-in-cheek *"Woodlot Survival: Sink or Swim in a Sea of Red"*. However, the issues of red trees, red tape and red ink surrounding the mountain pine beetle epidemic are very real. The numbers are staggering and the social and economic effects on woodlots in the affected areas will be felt for decades. During the conference these issues will be addressed in an informative and constructive way.

The Nadina Woodlot Association is an amalgamation of the Lakes District and Morice Woodlot Associations. This merger followed the Ministry of Forests union of the Lakes and Morice Districts into the Nadina Forest District, forming one of the largest woodlot associations in the province. Woodlots in the Nadina District are clustered around the towns of Burns Lake and Houston in north-central BC. The Association is fortunate to have

many committed and hard-working members, some of whom have volunteered on the WPDC or the FBCWA. Members are well-informed on provincial as well as local issues.

Registration begins Thursday evening, September 28, with a wine and cheese reception at the Burns Lake Heritage Centre in Burns

Lake. This will be an informal affair where people can meet and mingle.

On Friday, events will begin at the Island Gospel Fellowship Church in Burns Lake with a welcome by representatives from the Host Committee, the Village of Burns Lake and the First Nations

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Message from the President of the FBCWA:**“A host of experiences, hospitality, and advice”***by Brent Petrick*

I'm not sure where to begin or end.... the last month has been a blur of meetings, phone calls and emails. One thing I am sure of is that we need to thank the past Directors and Executive, because without their forethought and wisdom, the woodlot program would be struggling through this period of constant transition and issues.

The depth of the organization and support from consultants allows the FBCWA to respond in a thoughtful, constructive way to the transitions of the industry and tenure. Sure, we do not always get our

way, but in the words of a wise Fort St. John licensee, “if we don't show up... we don't get a say.”

Speaking of consultants, I would like to extend my congratulations to Cathy McClary and Brian McNaughton on the extensions of their contracts — I am looking forward to continuing to work with them in the future.

My recent travels through the provincial woodlot world provided a host of experiences, hospitality and advice. As we prepared for the WARRT principal discussions with the MoFR, these meetings provided us with a strong background and sense of support with which to

represent the woodlot program. It cannot be said that the WARRT group was not prepared. For this I thank all the associations and members who are supporting us.

And finally, I would be remiss as President not to promote the AGM in Burns Lake this fall, discussions with the organizers reveal that the theme of woodlots and beetles will be a most informative gathering for all licensees, not just the licensees in this natural disaster's path. Hope to see everyone there. ♦

**Message from the President of the WPDC****It's time to throw your hat in the ring!***by Paul Galliazzo*

It's time to consider letting your name stand for a position on the Woodlot Product Development Council. We need a full complement of seven directors for Council to function as intended under the *Farming and Fishing Industries Development Act* and keep the levy operating as a funding mechanism for woodlot-licence-related activities.

The \$0.25/m³ levy provides the majority of the funding for the Federation of BC Woodlot Association's annual workplan and directly funds other woodlot projects. The workplan is developed from the funding priorities that the majority of licensees specified in the annual questionnaire.

Nominations for Council are due by July 15th and a copy of the form can be found on page 8 of this issue of the Almanac. If you are interested, or if you know of a fellow licensee who would be interested,

please take the time to send in a nomination.

Our goal is to elect directors who represent woodlot licensees from across the province. This year there are four regions where elections for Council positions must occur.

Bas Delaney, our current Treasurer and a long serving Council member from the Kamloops region, will have served six consecutive years and must step down. The Prince George, Prince Rupert/Burns Lake and Coast regions will also need nominees.

Over the past few years, Council has put an emphasis on increasing accountability to licensee members, producing visible products such as the Stewardship Recognition videos, and developing procedures that make more efficient use of volunteer Council member's time. We have worked hard to maintain our cooperative working relationship with the Federation, while remembering that we represent all woodlot

licensees in the province regardless of their affiliation with a local association.

With the busy schedules that most of us operate on, it is tough to find time in the day for another volunteer activity, but we need active representatives on Council in order to function at a level that serves licensees.

The levy income funds the positions for the Federation's General Manager, the Council Coordinator, and the stumpage appraisal consultants on the Coast and in the Interior. Please give some serious consideration to helping us all out by serving on the Woodlot Product Development Council.

If you are thinking about letting your name stand and are wondering what might be involved, please call me at 250-992-6668 during office hours or at 250-747-0647 in the evenings. ♦





by Brian McNaughton

General Manager's report BC's forest industry: a state of flux and change

Thanks to all of you who attended one of the recent meetings to learn about and provide comment on the administrative streamlining and alternative timber pricing proposals under consideration by the Federation.

The feedback received will be most useful as the Federation decides how best to address these two important initiatives. Kudos to Brent Petrick, FBCWA President for spending two weeks on the road so he could hear first hand the viewpoints of licensees from all over BC!

There's still much work to be done to ensure the woodlot licences program is on sound economic footing so licensees are successful and exemplary forest management can continue!

On a personal note, it was great to see a lot of friendly faces at the

meetings and to have a chance for some one-on-one conversations!

Recent developments regarding the Canada-United States Softwood dispute are good news for BC's forest industry, but what is this going to mean to woodlot licensees?

Hopefully, better economic circumstances for major industry will translate into higher log prices and better rates for those who sell logs or contract goods and services to the sector. A resurgence of the economies in many forest dependent, rural communities would also be a positive outcome!

However, it will be interesting to watch the industry and see if the anticipated cash infusion (from some of the duty and tariff \$ being returned) will start another round of industry consolidation which could result in less competitive log markets and lower log prices. One thing is for sure, BC's forest industry continues in a state of flux and change!

The long-awaited Woodlot Licence Regulation was passed this spring. The WL regulation sets out the evaluation and award criteria for new woodlot licences. For those interested, a copy is available at: www.for.gov.bc.ca/tasb/legregs/forest/faregs/wlreg/wlreg.htm.

The Federation has a new SAFETY committee, which is being headed up by Shawn Flynn. To this end, the Federation has applied for a seat on the BC Forest Safety Council so that the interests of small operators and licensees are well represented.

The BC Forest Safety Council is actively pursuing ways to reduce the number of forestry related accidents and fatalities. It was instrumental in the recent appointments of a Forestry Coroner and Ombudsman!

As this committee gets up and running there will undoubtedly be some very useful and important information distributed. Woodlot licensees have certain obligations and responsibilities to ensure work on their private land or woodlot licence area is done safely!

A reminder – WL annual reports were due on April 30th! If you haven't submitted yours yet, you might want to do so ASAP. Failure to submit an annual report is a form of non-compliance and could subject the licensee to a fine of up to \$2000!

I hope everyone has a great summer and look forward to seeing you in Burns Lake for the AGM this fall! ♦

Please note:

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



Woodlots: A Gift to the Future

The Federation and the Council have jointly produced a 15-minute DVD entitled "Woodlots: A Gift to the Future."

The video features interviews with several woodlot licensees on their woodlots. It was developed as a tool to increase awareness of woodlots and to promote the woodlot program.

Special thanks to Fred Newhouse of the Shuswap-

Okanagan Woodlot Association, who coordinated the work.

The Federation is currently developing a promotional resource package to accompany the video and then has plans to distribute it to associations around the province.

For more information, contact Cathy McClary at 1-888-925-9995 or cjmclary@shaw.ca ♦

Short-term interior stumpage rate trend

by Dean Daly

The Canada / US trade talks have resulted in a near-completed set of conditions for the next softwood lumber agreement. It appears that an "anti-circumvention clause" will restrict Canadian provincial governments from adjusting stumpage policy significantly during the term of the five-year agreement.

This has now forced the BC government to consider the benefits and risks of implementing a market pricing system (MPS) in the Interior as of July 1, 2006, three months ahead of the previously announced September 1, 2006 implementation date.

If the MPS model is implemented July 1, 2006, the FBCWA may not be able to continue forecasting woodlot stumpage rate changes on a quarterly basis, due to the uncertainty of the new pricing model. Of course, we will attempt to continue this service at the earliest available date.

The Federation continues to seek major changes to the interior timber pricing policy for woodlots to address the obvious disconnect between current woodlot stumpage policy and the reality of our log market values.

In the interim, FBCWA advice remains the same: consider the business benefits of locking in all of your required volume under approved CVP cutting permits if you can construct the permits to adequately manage your stumpage liability. The impact for woodlots from the future timber pricing system in the interior is still unpredictable, as the methodology is not yet finalized.

The disclaimer: This is my forecast of the stumpage rate trend for the next two quarterly adjust-

ments. Unfortunately, you must accept my disclaimer that my stumpage trend forecast may not reflect your cutting permit reality.

I publish this forecast in the Almanac for your *cautious use* in making harvest decisions, CP application decisions, or making elections of annual or quarterly adjusting stumpage rates for your permits.

This forecast is based on the current (April 2006) base rate data:

- 1) July, 2006: Lumber AMV's suggest a slight increase in the Target Rate, therefore the July 1 stumpage rates will increase slightly in this quarter in relation to the April, 2006 rates. Increases should average between \$0.50/m³ to \$1.00/m³ in the interior.

Always request the longest term possible for your new CPs – currently a four-year maximum term is the guideline for woodlots. Call or e-mail to discuss these potential changes if you are making a critical decision regarding your woodlot cutting permit.

My Conclusion: The July to September, 2006 quarter will increase from April, 2006 rates, due to slight increases in lumber prices.

For more information, please contact Dean Daly, Interior Stumpage Appraisal Representative, at Lynx Forest Management
6180 Raceway Road
Smithers, B.C.
V0J 2N1
Ph: (250) 847-3259;
Fax: (250) 847-1884
Email: lynx@bulkley.net ♦



Watch for the new Ministry policy 9.1, "Fire Control Responsibility and Costs."

The changes in this policy reflect the coming into force of the Wildfire Act and the Wildfire Regulation on March 31, 2005.

Of particular interest is a paragraph which specifically notes that the cost sharing agreement applies to Schedule A lands.

If you have any questions, please contact Judi Beck, Manager Fire Management, Forest Protection Program, at (250) 387-5782. ♦



Purpose of the Woodlot Product Development Council

The primary purpose of the WPDC is to ensure that levy fees are spent on woodlot licensee priorities that will benefit and promote the woodlot industry throughout BC.

Funds are collected through the powers granted to the Council under the *Farming and Fishing Industries Development Act*. ♦

(Continued from page 1)

people of the area. Three tours are scheduled for the remainder of the day.

Tour #1 will visit the Cheslatta Forest Products Mill on Ootsa Lake. This mill is a partnership between Carrier Forest Products, the Cheslatta Carrier Nation, and the local community. Impetus for construction of the mill came from the need to utilize large volumes of MPB wood that would have been lost due to lack of milling capacity in the area. The tour then shifts to the Alcan Spillway on Ootsa Lake, where there will be a discussion on Alcan's management of private lands. Triton Logging Inc. will do a presentation on the harvesting of flooded timber in the reservoir using submersible systems.

Tour #2 travels to Houston to tour Canfor's Houston Sawmill. This sawmill is currently billed as the largest in the world and will hold that title until Canfor finishes the upgrade to the Plateau mill near Vanderhoof. Major expansions at both mills have been driven by the need to utilize MPB-infested pine of declining economic value. While in Houston, the tour will visit Woodlot 121 with owner Carl Szydluk. Carl looks forward to showing you the harvesting strategies he has employed pre- and post-beetle attack. He would also like to remind you to bring your fishing rod for some of the finest fishing anywhere!

Tour #3 takes in the Omineca Ski Club Woodlot and Comfor Trail

System. The Burns Lake Community Forest is one of the more successful community forests in BC and is a major supporter of the Lakes Outdoor Recreation Society, which in turn maintains and enhances recreation sites and trails in the Lakes Timber Supply Area. Both the ski club and community forest face challenges to maintaining recreational and economic values from the areas they manage, as the MPB infestation continues unabated.

Saturday will start with an early breakfast buffet. After breakfast, FBCWA business will start the agenda, followed by the WPDC AGM and a Ministry of Forests update. Before lunch there will be a panel discussion titled "MPB Strategy – Past, Present, and Future". Panel members will include Bob Murray (Retired District Manager of the Nadina Forest District), Archie MacDonald (COFI, General Manager Forestry, Southern Operations), and Miles Fuller (Past President, FBCWA).

These three panel members have been involved in many facets of the MPB issue and will bring a broad perspective to the table.

The luncheon speaker on Saturday will be Dennis McKay, the MLA for Bulkley Stikine.

Breakout sessions held on Saturday afternoon will revolve around the theme of "Sink or Swim in a Sea of Red."

Topics will include silviculture, hydrology, financial management and legal issues as they relate to

woodlots affected by MPB infestations.

The popular "The Doctor is In" session will follow the breakout sessions on Saturday. Bring your questions or concerns and grill the people in power.

The Saturday Night Banquet features buffalo. The buffalo, lovingly named Miles, is currently being raised and grain fed by woodlot owner Anne Davidson of Vanderhoof. Minister of Forests Rich Coleman has been invited as the dinner speaker but has not confirmed at this time.

Due to limited space and the difficulty in promoting a successful trade event in a community the size of Burns Lake, a trade show will not be held. Sponsors will be invited to set up booths to display their services and displays will be welcomed from any Woodlot Associations that wish to bring them.

As with previous AGMs a Silent Auction will be held with proceeds going to the FBCWA Scholarship. Each association is invited to bring an item for the auction. All items will be displayed during the conference.

For registration, please use the form enclosed with this issue of the Almanac. Accommodations are limited, so book early. If further information or a list of accommodations is needed, please contact Susan Stearns, (250) 692-1808 / psc02@telus.net or Cathy McClary, (888) 925-9995 / cjmccclary@shaw.ca ♦



Don't neglect this important regulation!

There is a requirement of the Wildfire Regulation (part 2-Fire Prevention; Division 1) which you might want to review.

Section 4 states that the holder

of a woodlot license must provide an official with a 24-hour-a-day contact telephone number if the person proposes to carry out an industrial activity between April 1 and October 31 of that year.

Industrial activities are broadly

defined as timber harvesting, silviculture treatments, road construction, wood milling, and use of a power saw or equipment on roads or landings. ♦

Coastal timber pricing portfolio



by John Marlow

Although we are still working under the Market Pricing System (MPS) for appraisals, communications with members continue as we work toward a possible tabular appraisal system, WARRTs and all.

By the time this Almanac is published, a series of coastal meetings will have occurred (May 9-11) to discuss possible alternative appraisal systems and to develop a FBCWA position to present to government for future appraisals.

It is important for licensees to consider all appraisal possible options, to decide if something new works for them (or whether continuing with MPS appraisals work better), and to communicate that information to myself and the Federation executive.

A summary of the results of these meetings and hopefully a Federation position will be presented in the next Almanac.

The various tables that are being used to consider alternate appraisal options (district average stumpage rate tables, average woodlot stumpage rates, etc.) have been provided by government and I have forwarded this information via e-mail to coastal members as best as possible. If you have not received this information, please contact me.

Coast Appraisal Advisory Committee (CAAC)

Finally, Amendment #10 to the Coast Appraisal was approved by the Minister. This amendment revises the LVCE policy such that the LVCE will be applied to CPs up to 10000m³ (previously 5000m³).

This amendment also revises the road amortization policy, so that future roads need only be within the Woodlot Licence area to be included in a Road Amortization Agreement.

Amendments 11 and 12 have also been approved by the Minister. Amendment 11 is primarily house-keeping but also deals with helicopter single-stem harvesting and salvage rates. Amendment 12 has been enacted to encourage better utilization of hemlock and balsam (HB).

Stumpage rates for grades U, X, and Y, hembal only are now \$0.25. This change to \$0.25 for U-grade could have some implications for bucking practices on higher rate permits.

Copies of these amendments have been forwarded to members and are available online at the Revenue Branch website.

Appraisal Forecasting

As in the previous Almanac article, a tabular system may have substantial cost implications and where there are large development costs or lower value timber it may be wise to apply for appraised permits where the rate should be low (and then lock in that rate). Remember to consider "Take or Pay" Legislation when making these decisions.

Disclaimer: The following estimates are based on current available Vancouver log market sales ending in March, 2006, as well as future predicted log trends.

- Three-month average Fd log prices have continued to be stable over the winter (grade H, I, J average between \$84.00 and \$85.50 Dec to March). There is now increased demand and prices are on the rise. Permits will be stable through June but there is an expectation that three-month log averages will increase for July – Sept CPs.
- Cw fell throughout 2005 from \$115.00+/- to \$90.00 and stumpage rates had also fallen substantially throughout the year. The average price for sec-

ond-growth grade H-J has been steady in

the \$94.00 range for the last four months but, as in Fd, demand and log prices are on the rise and CPs issued in the summer or fall would expect an increase in the stumpage rate.

- Hemlock prices (grade H, I, J) have been in the range of \$45.00 for the last year and there is now some upward pressure and slight price increases occurring. Due to the low value of Hw, rates are generally quite low, subject to development costs.

As prices appear to generally be on the rise at present, licensees should consider applying for CPs in the near future (subject to an agreeable rate) and locking that rate in for the remainder of the CP term. Rates will be adjusted quarterly if you do not lock the rate.

If there are stumpage issues that should be discussed at the CAAC meetings, or if clarification of issues is required, I can be reached at jmarlow@oberon.ark.com or (250) 285-2544 (Rockview Resources Limited). ♦

Help develop new database

The Federation of BC Woodlot Associations website will soon feature a database on its marketing page.

The database will include contact information and specifications for as many log and lumber buyers in the province as possible.

To help with this, please forward any information on buyers in your area to Kathy Larson at 250-842-6406 or ppf@bulkley.net ♦

In the words of WPDC President Paul Galliazzo (see page 3 of this issue):

"It's time to consider letting your name stand for a position on the Woodlot Product Development Council. We need a full complement of seven directors for Council to function as intended under the *Farming and Fishing Industries Development Act* and keep the levy operating as a funding mechanism for woodlot-licence-related activities."

Please consider sharing your expertise — use the handy form below:

Woodlot Product Development Council Director - Nomination Form

I, _____ as holder of Woodlot Licence # _____ agree to let my
(name)

name stand as a director for the Woodlot Product Development Council for the _____
Forest Region.

Please find below the names and signature of five (5) woodlot licence holders who support this nomination.

Signatures of 5 Woodlot Licence Holders in Support of this Nomination

Printed Name of Woodlot Licence Holder	Signature	Woodlot Licence #

Biographical Details of the Nominee

Briefly describe how long you have been the holder of a woodlot licence, your education and / or work experience relative to managing a woodlot licence and any special talents or reasons that would make you an ideal candidate as a WPDC director.

Signature of the Nominee

Date

Mail completed form by July 15 to:
Woodlot Product Development Council
PO Box 10033 Prince George BC V2K 5Y1



Achieving free-growing stands on woodlot licences



by Dave Haley

Question: Are 92 % of cut-blocks due for free-growing on woodlots actually achieving free-growing status?

Acknowledgement: This article is based on the news release of April 13, 2006 from the Forest Practices Board, entitled "Forest companies get high marks for reforestation." This news release concerns Special Report # 25 and the full title is "Achievement of Free-Growing Forests – 2004 Provincial Update." Permission to use the material in the report is gratefully acknowledged. The news release can be found at www.fpb.gov.bc.ca/news_releases.htm, and a link to the full report can be found on the home page of the Forest Practices Board.

Background

Following the logging of public land, licence holders are required to reforest the site with native species and establish a new crop of trees. The licence holder is then required to tend those trees for a number of years, to ensure they survive and grow into a healthy new forest. Once the trees reach this stage, called "free-growing," the licence holders are relieved of their responsibility to look after the trees, which once again become the responsibility of the Crown.

The free-growing standard is the principal benchmark in measuring the achievement of reforestation objectives in BC. Free-growing means that licence holders have re-established, on a logged area, a stand of healthy, growing trees that can continue to thrive without further work by the licence holder.

Achievement of free-growing is also an example of results-based forestry and provides an interesting study for assessing this forest management approach. The licence holder, using a registered professional as necessary, must use their judgement and experience and apply appropriate plans and treatments to obtain a free-growing stand of trees.

Previous work by the Board

A 2003 special report by the Board analyzed the provincial silviculture database (ISIS) to determine the success of the first set of cut-blocks due for free-growing in the province. Field checking in six districts confirmed that the information in the ISIS database accurately reflected conditions on the ground.

The report found that 85 % of cutblocks met the original free-growing date and remain free growing.

Scope of Special Report # 25

All cutblocks harvested since October 1987, with a (late) free-growing date prior to March 31, 2004, were assessed. For the most part, this includes areas harvested between 1987 and 1992. Both interior and coastal districts were assessed.

Forest tenure types that were assessed include

- Major licensees;
- Woodlot licensees; and
- BC Timber Sales (BCTS), but do not include backlog silviculture prescriptions, and areas affected by natural disturbances such as fires or insect infestations.

Methods

This study was based entirely on analysis of information recorded in RESULTS and the forest cover inventory. The database RESULTS (Reporting Silviculture Updates and Land Status), replaced the previous database ISIS.

Data for woodlot licence holders is obtained primarily from the submission of Annual Reports.

Results

The total percentage of standards units (SUs) within cutblocks that are considered free-growing is 92 %.

A total of 8 % of SUs within cutblocks did not achieve free growing. It is possible that some of these SUs did, in fact, achieve free-growing, but the data was not entered in RESULTS or in the forest cover inventory.

Conclusions of the Special Report

Provincially, 92 % of cutblocks have achieved free-growing status:

- 62 % have been declared free-growing by the prescribed free-growing date
- 18 % have been declared free-growing, but after the free-growing date
- 12 % appear to be free-growing (based on an update of the forest cover map) but have not been declared free-growing.

There is a level of uncertainty about this figure, however, due to gaps in the silviculture database.

There are no significant regional differences in achieving free growing. Slightly better results are achieved on the Coast than the Interior.

The achievement of free-growing has required a considerable number of amendments. The Board will conduct a further investigation into the reasons for the amendments in the upcoming year.

Concluding questions for holders of woodlot licences

- 1) How does YOUR on-the-ground achievement of free growing compare to the above conclusions of the Special Report?
- 2) Have you reported the achievement of free-growing?
 - Either on an annual report,
 - Or directly into results?

Next issue:

Further information will be reported on the achievements of woodlot licence holders.

As the achievement of free-growing is a results-based component of forest management, achieving 92 % is very good news.

Will the conclusions for woodlots be:

- Equal to 92 %
- Less than 92 % or
- Better than 92 % ? ♦



Tree
Improvement
Branch

by Debbie
Poldrugovac

As part of the Tree Improvement Branch (TIB), the Seed Production Program produces improved or “Select” seed (previously known as “A” class seed) for ministry and industry reforestation projects.

“Select” seed can increase forest productivity, mitigate potential reductions in AAC, and alleviate short-term timber supply shortages. “B” class seed is collected from wild stand sources, while select seed is derived from seed orchards and superior provenance wild stands.

The Seed Production program operates under the strategic and business planning direction of the Forest Genetics Council of BC (FGC). The FGC is appointed by BC’s Chief Forester and is a multi-stakeholder group which represents forest industry, the Ministry of Forests and Range, and universities. Its mandate is to lead a provincial forest gene resource management program and to advise the Chief Forester on forest gene resource management policies.

The tree improvement cycle, illustrated below, outlines the breeding and production aspects of tree improvement and forest genetics in British Columbia. Seed production (seed orchards), SPAR (Seedling Planning and Registry), and the cones and seed processing services of the Tree Seed Centre are central to this production cycle. For a more detailed description, please refer to the brochure “Tree Improvement in British Columbia” (www.fgcouncil.bc.ca/brochure-tree-improve-05.pdf).

The Seed Production Program’s goals are:

1. Providing sufficient, high quality orchard seed to meet Ministry of Forests and Range needs;
2. Maximizing product quality and quantity – Genetic Worth¹ (GW) and germination; and
3. Optimizing resources and efforts, supporting provincial goals of:
 - Increasing the

amount of “Select” seed used in crown land reforestation to 75% from seed orchards by the year 2013, currently 50%,

- Increasing the GW to 20% by the year 2020 – currently 11% (14% as per 05/06 business plan).

The BCMoFR seed production program is comprised of three interior seed orchard sites, two coastal seed orchard sites, and an administration centre. The administration centre is located at the Saanich Seed Orchard site. The table on the facing page provides species, seed planning zones and orchard average GW by site and orchard number.

Our seed orchards are plantations of genetically selected wild stand trees that have been selected for improved growth and/or pest and disease resistance. These seed orchards are isolated to reduce pollination from outside sources. They are also intensively managed to produce frequent, abundant, easily harvested seed crops, and usually established by setting out parents (as grafts or cuttings) of trees selected for desired characteristics.

The orchards are constantly genetically upgraded for GW purposes – old material rogued out and new higher gain grafted material is planted. They are also developed for different geographic areas (seed planning zones). Our orchards are vital to the success of the Tree Improvement Program.

Benefits of using “Select” seed:

Economic gains – positive return on investment:

- Produces more wood, wood of higher quality, and a faster growth rate than natural stand seed. Free growing status is

achieved quicker and harvesting of adjacent stands can occur earlier.

- Reduced silviculture costs in maintenance treatments such as brushing and fertilization.

Social gains – reducing pressure on forest land base:

- Harvest pressures alleviated on land valued for its non-timber (wildlife and recreation) resources, due to the ability to produce timber on a smaller land-base with more timber volume per area.

Biological gains:

- Disease and insect pest resistance decreases risk to seedlings.
- Conservation of genetic diversity.
- Assured seed supply security – seed supplies can protect the genetic material of species that are threatened due to such reasons as insect damage or inadequate pollination.

For more, see “Benefits of Using Selected Reforestation Materials” (<http://www.fgcouncil.bc.ca/ExtNote3-Final-web.pdf>).

Current Initiatives:

MPB: Current orchard seed issues include the high-profile mountain pine beetle (MPB) infestation. There is insufficient interior Lodgepole Pine (Pli) orchard seed to meet the resulting reforestation demands. In addition, Pli is the most heavily used species for reforestation today; more than 125 million Pli seedlings are planted annually. Wild stand seed collections will still need to be used for a few years.

FFT: The reforestation program “Forests for Tomorrow” (FFT) was implemented in 2005 to address the increasing amount of lands insufficiently reforested due to the MPB epidemic and the 2003/2004 interior wildfires.

TIB is involved in the “Seed Planning Committee” in the FFT program. The goal is to develop a long-term seed needs analysis and policy/guidance options for collecting, redistributing, and purchasing seed. This will serve as one of the strategies in meeting FFT’s program goal of improving long term



timber supply.

TIB provides the following additional services:

SPAR: The gene resource management section in TIB oversees the Seed Planning and Registry System (SPAR). SPAR is a web-based information management system that helps with gene resource management planning and provides access to a comprehensive seedling ordering system. Susan Zedel is the contact for SPAR; she can be reached at (250) 356-1598. SPAR is located on our website at www.for.gov.bc.ca/hti/spar/index.htm.

SeedMap: Another tool for gene resource management planning is SeedMap. It is a web-based report-

ing system and mapping tool that provides clients with direct online access to maps and reports for gene resource management planning. Leslie McAuley is the contact for SeedMap; she can be reached at (250) 356-6208. SeedMap is located on our website at www.for.gov.bc.ca/hti/seedmap/index.htm.

Cone and Seed Services: The Tree Seed Centre provides a variety of cone and seed services to the Ministry of Forests and Range, forest companies, and woodlot licences in British Columbia. More details are available at www.for.gov.bc.ca/hti/treeseedcentre/index.htm.

Seed Production Services: Surplus Seed: While our inventory of Pli is

currently insufficient to meet demand, there is surplus Coastal Douglas-Fir (Fdc), Interior Spruce (Sx), and Western Larch (Lw) seed for sale on SPAR. These species surplus seed prices are on our website at www.for.gov.bc.ca/hti/tree/seedcentre/tsc/fees.htm#surplus.

Custom Seedlots: At the request of a client, we may be able to produce a customized seedlot. Needs for seed with desired traits from specific parents that include elevational zones, wood density, genetic worth, and geographic areas would be reasons that may necessitate a customized seedlot.

Contact information: For seed sales and general information, please contact David Reid, Manager, Seed Production, Saanich Seed Orchard at (250) 652-2453 or David.Reid@gov.bc.ca.

Notes: ¹Genetic Worth (GW) is the estimate of an orchard seedlot compared to natural stand (genetic class B) seed. GW is estimated for individual traits of commercial interest for orchard tree species, such as stem volume, height growth and relative wood density or pest resistance. GW values are expressed as a percentage above the performance expected from wild stand seed. Actual gains will vary by site index and silvicultural treatment. GW for each orchard seedlot is calculated based on the genetic quality of the parent trees in the seed orchard. Each parent has an estimate of its genetic quality assigned to it (based on progeny test performance). This genetic quality is expressed as a breeding value (BV). Therefore, seed orchards whose parents have higher BVs will produce seedlots with higher GWs.

Important: Tree Improvement Branch is not involved in any genetic engineering, gene insertion, gene splicing, or biotechnology that can result in genetically modified organisms. In keeping with the broad stewardship responsibilities of the Ministry of Forests and Range for Crown land, the Branch has ensured that no genetically modified tree seed has been registered or used in operational forest planting on Crown land in British Columbia. ♦

Seed Orchard	Orchard Number	Species	SPZ	Orchard Average GW
Bowser	149	Fdc	M	+ 10
Bowser	162	Fdc	M	+ 15
Kalamalka	230	Pli	NS	+ 2
Kalamalka	304	Sx	EK	+ 26
Kalamalka	305	Sx	NE low	+ 13
Kalamalka	306	Sx	NE high	+ 14
Kalamalka	307	Pli	NE low	+ 7
Kalamalka	324	Fdi	NE high	+ 28
Kalamalka	332	Lw	NE	+ 32
Kalamalka	333	Lw	EK	+ 12
Kalamalka	335	Pw	KQ	rust resistant
Kalamalka	336	Fdi	EK	+ 20
Kalamalka	340	Pli	EK	tba
Kalamalka	341	Sx	Nel low	+ 21
Kalamalka	620	Sx	BV low	+ 24
PGTIS (Prince George Tree Improvement Station)	220	Pli	PG/BPC/BPG/ CPP	+ 6
PGTIS	223	Pli	CP/CP/BPC	+ 6
PGTIS	228	Pli	BV/BVP/BPC	+ 6
Saanich	175	Pw	M, Sm	GW _r
Saanich	181	Fdc	Sm	+ 10
Saanich	184	Wrc	M low	+ 7
Saanich	196	Hw	M high	+ 11
Skimikin	206	Sx	PG/PGN/BVP high	+ 7
Skimikin	207	Sx	BV/BVP low	+ 8
Skimikin	208	Sx	BV/BVP high	+ 10
Skimikin	212	Sx	PRHH	+ 21
Skimikin	213	Sx	PRFN	+ 20
Skimikin	229	Sx	BV/BVP hi-gain	+ 20
Skimikin	301	Sx	NE/PGN low	+ 4
Skimikin	302	Sx	NE/PGN high	+ 3
Skimikin	345	Py	TO	+ 7
Skimikin	609	Pw	KQ	GW _r
Total Trees		9 species	25 S.P.U.'s	13.2

Success is rooted in strategy of compatibility

Contributed by the CFS

Moss and mushrooms. Bark and boughs. Ferns and roots. All are resources of and from the forest even though they bear little resemblance to the planks and boards and logs and timber that most of us think of when we think of "forest products".

Known fittingly as "non-timber forest products," or NTFPs for short, these little-known forest resources play a not-so-little role in many rural communities. There, they are culturally and socially tied to the traditions of the local people and they make a direct and important contribution to a community's sustainability and stability.

How?

Non-timber forest products provide meaningful employment. They can provide food—seasonal delicacies, in some cases, and in others, sustenance, especially in low-income areas. They may play a role in cultural and social traditions. They generate financial benefits for

An NTFP is . . .

. . . a plant or part of a tree with economic, social and/or cultural value.

It could be a food such as fiddlehead ferns, wild leeks, mushrooms and berries.

It could be greenery for floral arrangements or for landscaping.

Or it could be an ingredient in a pharmaceutical, such as paclitaxel, which is found in Yew trees and used in a cancer treatment.

individuals, for small-scale businesses, and for major pharmaceutical and bioproducts companies. And they benefit the "timber forest products" industry because forest companies need healthy rural communities to sustain them.

"Non-timber forest products are an important part of the practice—not just the theory—of sustainable forest management," says Natural Resources Canada research scientist Dr. Brian Titus.

With a team of researchers from across Canada and the United States, Dr. Titus has searched the literature, mined local knowledge and followed contacts and web pages to come up with a number of compelling examples that show clearly how a forest's overall value goes up when timber and non-timber resources are managed in such a way that both are enhanced.

"The case studies we found will be very encouraging for forest managers who might be considering options in their own local areas," he says. "Although it depends on the desired species and the ecosystem you are in, we were able to find an example somewhere in North America where the local NTFP sector could benefit from virtually every silvicultural treatment or forest management activity you could think of."

Each success was rooted in the concept of "compatible management"—management for timber that is compatible with management for non-timber.

"We see compatible management opportunities as existing along a continuum from *inactive* to *active*," says Dr. Titus.

Inactive strategies make use of existing forest management tools to enhance the value of non-timber forest products. Maps, for example.

"Maps developed for forest management that show road networks, forest cover, ecological zones and topography can be used



Dr. Brian Titus, a research scientist with Natural Resources Canada

by mushroom pickers, salal harvesters and others to identify areas where the species they are interested in grows best, and then to navigate safely and efficiently in the woods. We know from anecdotal experience that this can make a large difference to daily incomes," says Dr. Titus.

Active compatible management strategies, on the other hand, are ones that are applied with the explicit objective of increasing both timber and non-timber values. Dr. Titus and his research team found numerous and varied success stories, and each had a number of factors in common.

First, the forest companies were familiar with the local NTFP harvesters and buyers, and understood something about the commercial quality of the desired plant and its habitat, especially how silviculture treatments and forest management activities impacted both. Good communication proved to be critical, too, because it meant that forest management plans could be tweaked to suit, for example, the timing of the harvest of a non-timber forest product species. Training was also key. It meant—in one case—that NTFP harvesters who had learned proper silvicultural techniques could collect boughs for

cedar oil extraction and at the same time do a good job of pruning stands to the forest company's specifications.

Concrete examples abound:

- On Vancouver Island in British Columbia, non-timber forest product harvesters cooperate with local forestry companies to salvage plants from future roadbeds once they have been surveyed. Sought-after species such as western sword fern and Oregon grape are then sold as sustainably-harvested native plants.
- A wreath-maker in the United States cooperates with a forest company to harvest branches from balsam fir just before the stands are scheduled to be felled.

- On the Queen Charlotte Islands/Haida Gwaii, tree harvesting in good mushroom habitat in the Skidegate Lake area is delayed to allow mushroom pickers more years in which to harvest.
- In the Saguenay region near Lac-St-Jean, Quebec, where there is a demand for lowbush blueberries, permanent patches separated by strips of forest have been established so that intensive forest management of the remnant stands can be carried out with no overall net loss of forest productivity.

Multiple species planting has also been tried in the Atlantic provinces of Canada by Natural Resources Canada under a "Forest 2020" initiative. The main objective

is afforestation of old fields to sequester carbon, but all 30 species selected were chosen for their potential to produce products other than just fibre.

In Quebec, instead of eradicating ground hemlock that grows and blocks trails to sugar maple trees, some landowners just clip the plants. The boughs contain taxanes used in cancer treatment drugs.

"Overall, the wide range of examples of compatible management that we have found across Canada and the United States suggests that there are many imaginative ways that non-timber forest product values can be increased as part of sustainable forest management" concludes Dr. Titus. ♦



FIA - Small Tenures Program update

by Carmen
Wheatley

The Small
Tenures Program

allocation has been increased to \$1.3 million this year. This increased allocation will provide additional opportunities for the funding of FIA priority projects across the province.

New this fiscal, the allocation between woodlot licences and community forest agreements is based on area (crown portion only) instead of AAC. The split of project funding available this year will be woodlots – 65%, and community forests – 35%. Recipient agreements will be out to lead associations shortly, so please start planning now. We know all associations will be allocated somewhat more than they received last fiscal. Lead associations must ensure they have FIA coordinators in place to facilitate planning.

The delivery model and recipient agreements remain primarily the same this year, with the exception that workplans must be submitted no later than August 31, 2006 or funding will be reallocated elsewhere. Planning must start earlier this year to avoid the late implementation of projects, and the earlier processing of unallocated funds.

If you have specific questions about FIA projects, please contact your local FIA coordinator.

Please contact Carmen Wheatley if you need to know who your local administrator is, or if you have additional questions about the Small Tenures Program. E-mail: cawheatley@telus.net. Tel: (250) 964-8776. ♦



Ask the Federation

*Got a question about
managing your woodlot?*

**This new feature
gives you
the answers!**

If your question is of interest to small-scale forest managers, we'll publish it in the Almanac with an answer from one of our experts.

Send questions to
Cathy McClary:

Box 10033,
Prince George, BC
V2K 5Y1

Phone: 1-888-925-9995

Fax: (250) 962-9199

E-mail:
cjmclary@shaw.ca

Council grew from grass roots

On October 3, 1997 the BC Ministry Forests and the Ministry Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food jointly issued a news release entitled "Woodlot owners' council set up to develop industry."

Many readers probably weren't aware that this was the culmination of five long years of hard work by woodlot licensees around British Columbia.

The journey begins

It all began in 1991, when the idea of a compulsory "checkoff" towards woodlot support was put forth as a motion that was passed at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Federation.

The motion was to explore ways and means to put a checkoff system in place which would raise funds to be used for the mutual benefit of woodlot licensees.

At the 1992 AGM in Nanaimo, a motion was passed providing direction to develop a Woodlot Product Development Council to be funded by a \$0.25 per cubic metre levy from woodlot licensees.

In 1991 and 1992, the idea was discussed at various BC woodlot associations. Although many people were in favour of the idea, the consensus was that more information was needed.

As Fred Marshall of the Boundary WLA said in a fall 1993 letter to Bill McIntosh (then President of the FBCWA), "In view of the strong feeling expressed at our meeting I believe it would be incorrect to implement a compulsory checkoff for Woodlot Licensees at this time without a lot more discussion and information."

In response, Bill sent a detailed letter to all licensees on the proposed Woodlot Product Development Council in spring 1994. (By this time Bill was Chairman of the

newly-formed Woodlot Product Development Council Formation Committee.)

The letter expresses both his vision of what could be done with the proper resources, and his frustration with operating on a shoestring. He describes overstretched volunteers, funding his own trips to Victoria for woodlot meetings, and personally paying for printing and mailing a newsletter.

He adds, "Even with all this effort and donation of financial resources we have fallen far short of doing all the . . . work which should be done for Woodlot Licensees. Progress in some areas has been much slower than we had hoped for due to our limited resources."

This letter, so important in the history of the WPDC, noted that letters of support for the formation of the WPDC had been received from the Federal Minister of Forests, the Provincial Minister of Forests, and key senior employees in the Canadian Forest Service, the BC Ministry of Forests, and the BC Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food.

The \$10,000 challenge

The letter concluded by asking licensees to contribute towards \$10,000 in seed money to get the new organization off the ground.

"Please do not view this request . . . as a request for a donation to a charity," Bill said. "Please make up your mind based on a business decision as to whether you will pay to assist the Federation to form a strong provincial democratic organization which will represent your interests . . ."

The plan was that if \$10,000 was not raised by August 1, 1994, all cheques would be returned uncashed to senders.

But the money was successfully

raised – a clear expression of licensees' support – and by November 1995 a formal proposal was submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food.

Hammering out the details

The proposal featured details on a \$0.25 per cubic metre levy (as the "checkoff" was now called), to be used to "benefit and promote the woodlot industry throughout the province of British Columbia," including initiatives such as responding to government requests for information and woodlot industry representation, a newsletter, a database of consultants and contractors, and more.

At this time a draft development plan was also mailed to woodlot licensees, and in December, meetings to discuss the plan were held in Prince George, Williams Lake, Salmon Arm, Nelson, Nanaimo, Fort St. John, and Houston.

Much of 1996 was taken up with finalizing various details, including the crucial point of how the levy was to be collected through the MOF Valuation Branch.

Licensees speak -- the plebiscite

On February 12, 1997, plebiscite ballots and the final development plan were mailed to all BC woodlot licensees.

"I believe that it is more important today than it ever has been that we have a Provincial woodlot organization which has independent funding that will work on behalf of the licensees," said Bill McIntosh in his cover letter.

Licensees agreed, with 78.60% in favour of the creation of the WPDC, 20.25% against, and one ballot spoiled.

First directors chosen

The next step was to choose the

directors. They were chosen from a list of names submitted to Agriculture, Food, and Fisheries Minister Corky Evans.

The new directors were: Wilf Chelle (Peace River WLA); Ken Devick (Kamloops WLA); George Dore (Boundary WLA); Catherine Harris (Prince George WLA); Archie Strimbold (woodlot licensee from Burns Lake and retired northern rancher and logging contractor); and Robert Michelle (Fraser Lake lawyer and logging contractor).

Once formal approval came from the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, the new WPDC was officially up and running, and the first meeting was held on January 15, 1998.

Mandatory Payment/ Voluntary Refund

According to the Farming and Fishing Industries Development Act, and subsequent Woodlot Product Development Council Regulation, payment of the annual levy is mandatory and is included in the annual rent for a woodlot licence.

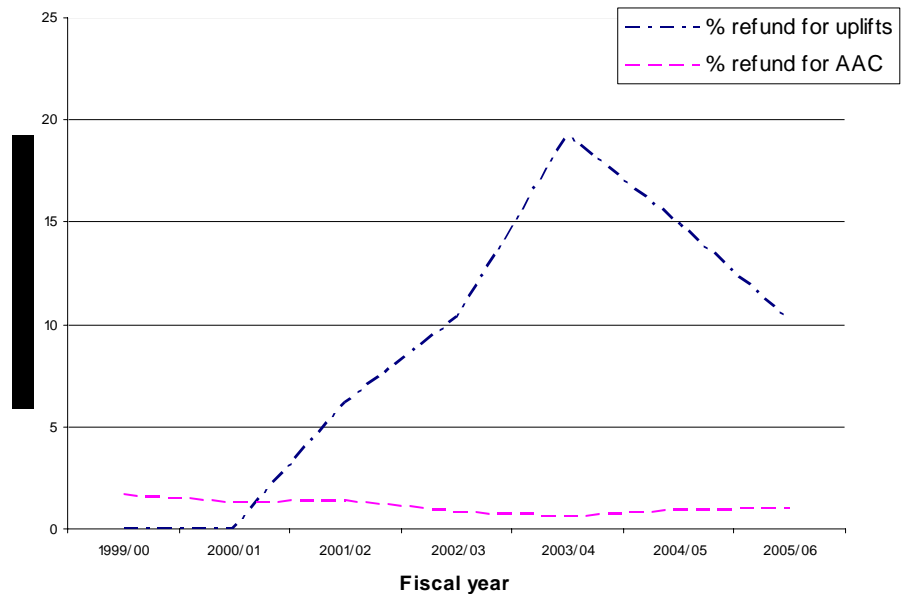
However, a licensee may apply to the Council to have the levy refunded. To receive a refund, a woodlot licensee must apply to the Council coordinator in writing indicating the amount of the refund required.

Since the Council works on behalf of all woodlot licensees, it is interested in the reason for the refund so improvements that benefit all woodlot licensees and management of the levy can be made. The application must be submitted by January 31 of the year following payment and applies only to the previous year's levy.

The application must include two supporting documents: the invoice from the Ministry of Forests and Range (MOFR) that clearly shows the woodlot number, the annual rent charged, the Annual

(Continued on page 26)

Figure 1: Percent of levy refunded from AAC and uplifts



Benefits to woodlot licensees: How does Council work with the Federation to spend the levy funds?

Member Support & Communications

- FBCWA & WPDC Annual General Meeting, Conference & Resolutions
- Annual Questionnaire
- Training & Extension
- Woodlot AAC program support
- Woodlot Licensee Calendar
- Woodlot Association support
- Marketing Initiatives
- Woodlot Stewardship Recognition program
- Peer support, e-mail notices, and special projects
- Website: www.woodlot.bc.ca
- Woodland Almanac newsletter
- Providing perspective and input to the media

Timber Pricing Support

- Timber Pricing Analysis
- Log Cost Survey Assistance
- Appraisal Advisory Committee Representation (Coast & Interior)
- Stumpage Forecasts
- Low Volume Cost Estimate
- Timber Pricing Specialists for Coast & interior

Streamlining Administration

- Woodlot Administration Review & Recommendations Team (WARRT)
- Woodlot Licence Regulation reviews
- Woodlot Licence Program Expansion
- FBCWA Policy Development: Private Land & Tenure Rights

Relationship-Building

- Member of Canadian Federation of Woodlot Owners, BC Safety Council, & Minister's Practice Advisory Council
- Affiliation with various associations: BC Community Forests, BC Cattlemen's, Private Forest Landowners, Central Interior Loggers, Northwest Loggers, Western Silvicultural Contractors, & Interior Loggers.
- Representation to the Union of BC Municipalities
- Unified voice to government
- Liaison with Canadian Forest Service and the Federal government on tax issues, softwood discussions, federal beetle funding, carbon sequestration, etc.

2006-07 FBCWA / WPDC Workplan (approved April 2006)

Portfolio	Activity item	Budget \$	Contact	Comments
FBCWA BUSINESS		\$175,100		
	FBCWA Office Grant	1,000	Brent Petrick / Kathy Mayes	Expenses covered: Office expenses
	FBCWA Accounting	500	Brent Petrick / Kathy Mayes	For Accountant review of FBCWA books
	FBCWA Exec Travel	6,500	Brent Petrick / Kathy Mayes	For executive travel/expenses not associated with committees.
	FBCWA Teleconference Port Line charges	6,500	Brent Petrick / Kathy Mayes	Expenses covered: 15 conference calls/year with Telus Conference on Demand
	FBCWA Insurance	3,100	Kathy Mayes	Portion of FBCWA/WPDC Directors' insurance not covered by FIA
	FBCWA Public Relations Grant	500	Brent Petrick / Kathy Mayes	For gifts not related to lobbying
	FBCWA Directors Expenses	10,000	Brent Petrick / Kathy Mayes	Expenses are based on the directors budget meeting in Feb/March. Local woodlot associations are expected to pay for their directors to attend the AGM.
	General Manager Professional Fees	75,000	Brent Petrick	Professional fees based on 12.5 days/month x \$500/day
	General Manager Expenses and Disbursements	15,000	Brent Petrick	Expenses of \$12,500 for travel & Disbursements of \$2,500 for conference fees to represent the FBCWA
	Extension/Transition Support	40,000	Brent Petrick	New position to assist the General Manager with extension support, subject to a review by Council
	Woodlot Licence Plan Support Contract	17,000	Brent Petrick	Contractor support to facilitate the approval process of Woodlot Licence plans; subject to a review by Council.
TIMBER PRICING		\$94,977	Mark Churchill	
	Interior Consulting Professional Fees	30,000	Mark Churchill / Dean Daly	Professional fees based on 5 days/month x \$500/day
	Interior Consulting Expenses	8,100	Mark Churchill / Dean Daly	Expenses of \$8,100 for travel (flights, accommodation, mileage, meals, taxis) while away on FBCWA business and office supplies.
	Alternate Interior Pricing	12,150	Dean Daly	For 3rd party contracts.
	Interior MPS analysis	6,500	Dean Daly	For 3rd party contracts.
	Coastal Consulting Professional Fees	16,200	Mark Churchill / John Marlow	Professional fees based on 3 days/month x \$450/day
	Coastal Consulting Expenses	6,565	Mark Churchill / John Marlow	Expenses of \$6,565 for travel while away on FBCWA business and office supplies.
	Contractor Support for Coast Log Cost Surveys	8,542	John Marlow	
	Coast Stumpage Working Group (Coast MPS analysis)	5,420	John Marlow	Estimate for time and expenses for Formula analysis.
	Coast Meeting Expenses	1,500	John Marlow	Expenses to cover room rental & meeting costs.
LEGISLATION/REGULATION & POLICY		\$16,000	Brent Petrick	
	Travel Expenses	10,000	Brent Petrick	Expenses/travel costs associated with FRPA, WARRT, WL Expansion, Off-loading responsibilities, etc.
	Mtn Pine Beetle	4,000	Miles Fuller	Monitoring and review of mpb situation.
	Tenure Rights	2,000	Fred Newhouse	
MARKETING		\$5,000	Warren MacLennan / Kathy Larson	Updates to FBCWA website to include marketing contacts for log and lumber buyers in BC and links to relevant brokers.

Portfolio	Activity item	Budget \$	Contact	Comments
NATIONAL / EXTERNAL AFFAIRS		\$4,250	C. Cunningham	
	CFWO travel	1,500	C. Cunningham	Expenses for 1 person's travel to CFWO meeting.
	CFWO dues	1,500	C. Cunningham	Annual dues
	Administration	250	C. Cunningham	Office Expenses related to National/External Affairs.
	FBCWA AGM travel	1,000	C. Cunningham	Expenses to represent the CFWO at the FBCWA AGM.
WOODLOT AAC SUPPORT		\$1,700	Mark Adamson	Woodlot 3 program telephone support and maintenance.
COMMUNICATIONS AND AGM		\$25,125	Lisa Marak	
	Communications Plan	9,000	Lisa Marak	Expenses related to Communication Plan: PR package & video \$7,000; Special mailouts \$1000; Increase awareness/Education \$1000
	FBCWA display	2,000	Lisa Marak	Updating FBCWA display
	AGM grant	3,000	Cathy McClary	Seed money to help host committee with AGM planning. Host committee must request funds from WPDC.
	AGM Coordinator Fees	5,500	Brent Petrick	For fees & expenses to hire AGM coordinator
	AGM Travel Expenses	2,625	Kathy Mayes	For AGM travel expenses for FBCWA Executive Directors or for smaller associations who request financial help prior to their directors attending the AGM.
	Website updating	3,000	Cathy McClary	Expenses related to website updating & maintenance
SAFETY		\$3,000	Brent Petrick	Expenses for formation of new committee, develop a template for licensees & fees for the BC Safety Council.
STRATEGIC PLANNING		\$5,000	Peter Kokoska / Harold Reedy	Expenses related to examining the woodlot licence program over the next 10 years.
FBCWA TOTAL		330,152		
WOODLOT PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL		\$95,500		
	Directors' Expenses	16,000	Paul Galliazzo	Includes travel for 2 Council meetings per year, monthly teleconferences and AGM registration for 7 Directors.
	Accountant	3,000	Bas Delaney	Professional fees for annual review of accounts and monthly bookkeeping updates.
	Coordinator Professional fees	42,240	Paul Galliazzo	Professional fees based on 11 days/month x \$320/day
	Coordinator Expenses	2,760	Paul Galliazzo	Expenses of \$2,760 includes travel, communication expenses and office supplies.
	Questionnaire	2,000	Wilf Chelle / Cathy McClary	Expenses associated with the production and distribution of 823 annual questionnaires.
	Annual Report	7,500	Harold Reedy / Cathy McClary	Expenses associated with the production and distribution of 1250 Joint FBCWA/WPDC annual reports
	Woodland Almanac	14,000	Harold Reedy / Cathy McClary	Expenses associated with the production and distribution of 1250 copies, 4 times a year.
	Woodlot Calendar	2,000	Cathy McClary	Expenses for woodlot calendars ordered by licensees.
	Woodlot Stewardship Recognition Program	6,000	Howie Griessel / Cathy McClary	Expenses for videos, AGM registrations, local association events and signage.
WPDC TOTAL		\$95,500		
PROJECT PROPOSALS		\$10,000	Donald Kirk	Approved projects submitted by associations/licensees.
TOTAL EXPENSES		\$435,652		

Do you support good woodlot stewardship?

Do you believe that woodlots contribute positively to your community?

If so, do something about it!

**Nominate a woodlot licensee for
the woodlot stewardship recognition program!**

Good work deserves recognition!

2006 Woodlot Stewardship Recognition Program: Call for Nominations

The Woodlot Product Development Council promotes an annual *Woodlot Stewardship Recognition Program*. (The recognition program was introduced in 2005 and replaces the past provincial and district Stewardship Awards)

Council is seeking nominations for deserving *woodlot licensees* who

- Have done an exemplary job of managing their woodlot licences; and/or
- Have promoted the woodlot licence program in their community.

The *Woodlot Stewardship Recognition Program* is unique to woodlot licensees because it recognizes:

- *Shorter-term achievements of woodlot licensees and/or*
- *Contributions at a local community level.*

Do you know a fellow woodlot licensee who has recently improved the quality of the management on their woodlot licence, has contributed to their community, and/or has promoted the interests of woodlot licensees through volunteer efforts?

If so, let us know -- ***nominate the licensee*** for the *Woodlot Stewardship Recognition Program* by sending in the nomination form. Nominations are accepted from individuals, Woodlot Associations, and/or Ministry of Forests and Range staff.

Nominations are requested by June 30, 2006. The executive of the Woodlot Product Development Council selects a limited number of woodlot licensees for video production annually.

Presentation

Nominees will be invited to attend the Annual General Meeting (AGM) as guests of the Council. Selected nominees will be featured in a video promoting their woodlot that will be viewed in a recognition ceremony at the Annual General Meeting. The video may also be used to promote the woodlot licence program. The videos will be distributed to every local woodlot association. The videos provide an excellent opportunity to show the public the contributions from woodlot licensees who work in your community. Recognition to the individuals may appear in the local newspapers.

For further information, contact Cathy McClary at 1-888-925-9995, e-mail: cjmclary@shaw.ca

Woodlot Stewardship Recognition Program Nomination Form

Complete and submit the nomination form by **June 30, 2006** to:

Cathy McClary, Coordinator
Woodlot Product Development Council
PO Box 10033, Prince George BC V2K 5Y1
Phone: 1-888-925-9995 Fax: 1-250-962-9199 E-mail: cjmclary@shaw.ca

To evaluate a woodlot licensee’s contributions to the Woodlot Program, you may choose to discuss the nomination with your local Woodlot Association and/or the Ministry of Forests Woodlot Staff.

Licensee Name: _____ **Woodlot Number:** _____
Licensee Address: _____ **Telephone:** _____
_____ **Forest District:** _____

Outline the reason for your nomination by describing how the licensee, has promoted

- a) stewardship of the land and/or
- b) the woodlot program.

Attach an additional sheet of paper if needed. You may want to include information on volunteer efforts, membership in community organizations, participation on the FBCWA/WPDC executive, involvement with the local woodlot association and innovative or progressive forestry activities resulting in good forest stewardship.

Submitted by: (please print name & phone number) Nominating person’s affiliation: (check all that apply)

_____ Woodlot licensee # _____
 Woodlot Association Name _____
 Ministry of Forests & Range staff _____

Island Report: The benefits of horsepower and more at woodlot AGM

by Tanya Storr

Reprinted with permission from the April 28, 2006 issue of *Discovery Islander* magazine, (www.discoveryislands.ca/news/DI_368.pdf)

“Step up, Tim!” called Jill Benner to her Belgian draft horse. With a mighty surge of his powerful shoulders, Tim was off—happily dragging an old growth fir snag around the riding ring.

Nostrils flaring and breathing hard, Tim gamely pulled the big log around the dusty loop until Jill yelled, “Whoa, Tim!” It was clear he would have gladly continued despite the great physical effort involved.

“This is what our draft horses do,” said Jill. “When they know they’re going to be pulling a heavy load, I notice they get really excited and they want to get going.”

Jill and Tim’s impressive demonstration of horse logging techniques was part of the North Island Woodlot Association’s Annual General Meeting. The event, held at the Quadra Community Centre on April 22, brought woodlot licensees and members of the public together for an informative day-long session.

Association president Jerry Benner said one of the benefits of being a woodlot licensee is the variety in the work.

“It’s a nice mix. On any one day we could be planting, harvesting, thinning, or trail building. We don’t own all of the land covered by our license—some of it is Crown land—but we treat it as if it’s ours.”

Harold Macy of Headquarters Creek Woodlot License in the Co-

mox Valley echoed Jerry’s thoughts.

“I feel really honoured to be a licensee. We’re practicing forestry the way it’s supposed to be practiced. My whole family works on the woodlot—it’s our farm,” he said.

Harold said he enjoys coming to events like the AGM because “you

would I want to hurt the land?” Harold remarked.

Quadra currently has seven woodlots. That number will soon increase to nine with the addition of two that have been awarded to the Cape Mudge Band.

“Woodlots are the answer to what everybody’s been asking for,” said Jill Benner. “We use sustainable forest practices. We’re always asking ourselves, ‘How can we manage this today so our kids, grandkids, and great-grandkids can have a future on this land?’”

Prior to the horse logging demonstration, Quadra resident Darcy Mitchell, director of the Centre for Non-Timber Resources at Royal Roads University, gave a presentation on nontimber forest products (NTFPs).

NTFPs include all of the botanical and mycological resources and associated services of the forest, other than conventional timber products. These are grouped into wild edibles (mushrooms, berries, greens, and syrups), .oral greenery (boughs, salal, etc.), crafts (twigs, lichens, cones), medicinals and nutraceuticals, landscaping/horticulture/restoration (using native plants), tourism and education, and more.

Darcy said the industry has experienced rapid growth in the last two decades. More than 200 non-timber species are harvested commercially in BC. An estimated 30,000 people earn part or all of their income from NTFPs, with a typical income ranging from \$80-200/day.

The industry contributes approximately \$250 million annually to BC’s economy. Mushrooms and .oral greenery are the two biggest products. The mushroom harvest has reached \$50-60 million in



Jill Benner with “coworker” Tim on Quadra Island

realise you’re not a voice in the wilderness.”

Two of Harold’s sons have chosen to pursue forestry as a career, and will be taking over the woodlot license when he retires.

“It’s pure democracy. You’re a family on your own land, self-reliant and self-responsible. Everyone talks about rights all the time, but you’ve also got to look at the other side—responsibility. Why

one year.

“Non-timber forest products and services offer numerous opportunities for business creation and income generation in rural communities,” said Darcy.

She added that most harvesters rely on Crown lands. “Forestry and NTFP businesses can work together to compatibly manage forest areas for both timber and non-timber values.” Darcy gave the example of a timber harvest postponement in the Queen Charlottes that allowed the chanterelle harvest to take place. In another case, understory plants were salvaged for a nursery.

NTFPs are largely unregulated in Canada. Community Forest tenures are the only form in BC given authority over ‘botanical forest products’. However, there are many examples of multiple property rights. These include commercial recreation, grazing, shake cutting, and Christmas trees.

Darcy noted that there is a concern the government will bring in regulations at some point and they may not suit local needs. She suggested that woodlot owners work with groups of harvesters to develop an effective model.

Richard Gerow from the Forest Safety Council gave a talk on safety standards and certification for forestry companies. He noted that there were thousands of forestry-related accidents in BC last year. These accidents were responsible for injuring or killing fallers, logging truck drivers, helicopter pilots, machine operators, and others.

The Forest Safety Council is in the final stages of developing a SAFE Companies Certification Program. Richard encouraged the woodlot licensees to work through the auditing process and achieve certification. Companies with the SAFE Certification will receive a 5% rebate on their WCB premiums.

SAFE is a voluntary program; however, Richard predicted it will become an industry standard. Just under half the accidents in BC last year occurred in companies with



Tim hauls a log with guidance from Jill

five employees or fewer.

The council is also developing a ‘toolbox’ to help company owners develop formal health and safety programs for their employees and contractors.

The woodlot licensees passed a motion in support of a ban on predator hunting on Quadra. Mark Nighswander put forward the motion due to concerns that the recreational hunting of wolves and cougars on the island encourages a boom in the deer population. At present there are two hunting seasons for wolves and cougars on Quadra annually.

“Taking away predators that would naturally control the deer population is of concern to woodlot operators, because the deer eat our

tree seedlings,” said Jerry Benner. “Predators are part of the balance here. It’s better to have a functioning ecosystem where predators and prey sort it out themselves.”

Strengthening the ties between woodlots and tourism was another topic of discussion. The Quadra woodlot licensees agreed that they would work together with tourism operators to offer woodlot tours during the summer season.

As for Tim the Belgian draft horse, he seemed almost disappointed when the day was over. One had the feeling he would have happily moved a few more logs before heading home for a well-deserved graze. ♦

Thank you to our contributors for this issue!

Canadian Forest Service
Dean Daly
Discovery Islander Magazine
Paul Galliazzo
Dave Haley
John Marlow
Cathy McClary
Brian McNaughton

Nadina Woodlot Association
Brent Petrick
Debbie Poldrugovac
Anne Scott
Tanya Storr
Western Woodland Magazine
Carmen Wheatley

Peter Kokoska and Woodlot 0001

Note: This article originally appeared in the Spring 2006 issue of Western Woodland Magazine, published by Point One Media Inc. It is reprinted with permission.

Editor's note: In his spare time, Peter volunteers on the FBCWA executive as the Vice President.

The Kokoska family has been working in BC's forest industry since 1925 and there is probably no better source for history and information on Woodlots than Peter Kokoska. From the original 160-acre farm woodlot to the 1,000-acre woodlot license he operates today, Peter Kokoska knows what it takes to be successful in woodlot forestry.

Nothing good ever comes without hard work and Kokoska, owner of Woodlot 0001, BC's first ever woodlot license knows all about hard work. Peter's father Adam emigrated from Poland to British Columbia in 1925 and as with many new arrivals to the province found steady work in the forest industry. Over the years Kokoska senior worked hard at a variety of logging jobs in BC's rugged coastal forest industry. Eventually he was able to purchase a farm in a quiet little valley called Hatzic Prairie, about 30 minutes from Mission, BC.

The Kokoska family settled in on the farm raising nine children and in 1959 Adam Kokoska applied for and secured Farm Woodlot #58 on the side of a mountain near the family farm. The original Kokoska Farm Woodlot was only 160

acres but to Adam Kokoska it meant he could augment the money he earned from his farm by putting his logging skills to work managing a forest he could see from his living room window.

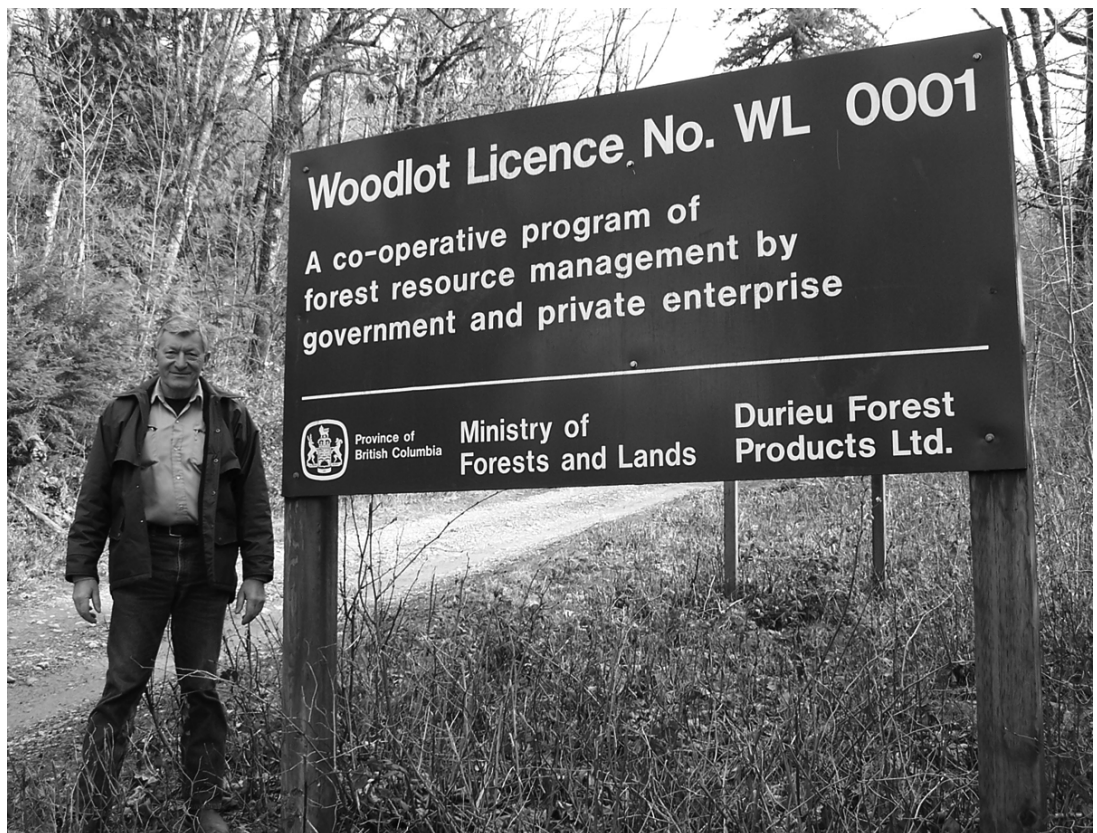
The Farm Woodlot Program was originally designed to enable farmers and ranchers to log Crown land to help supplement their farming income. Farm woodlots, like today's woodlot licenses operated on a sustained yield basis with the government doing all layouts and boundaries and the operator building roads, logging and replanting.

The Kokoskas built all the roads into their farm woodlot, and overall operating the woodlot was pretty simple: manage the land, harvest 50,000 boardfeet every five years and replant for future generations.

When Adam's sons were ready to start careers of their own they followed in their father's footsteps working in the logging industry along the BC coast. Peter and his brothers spent many years logging throughout the West Coast in places like Toba Inlet, Knight Inlet and extensive locations Vancouver Island.

Forestry was in the Kokoskas' blood, and as Kokoska got older his wife and his son Peter eventually took over working the family woodlot. It was a spring day in 1979, and the start of a new five year cycle for the farm woodlot, as Peter headed up to start falling timber.

"That night I got a phone call from Vic Dirkson at the ranger station. He said, 'What the hell are you doing up there?' I said, 'Well



Peter Kokoska with the proof that his woodlot really is #1

Vic, it's time to log again.' He said, 'Hey, things have changed. You need to get a logging plan, traverse the area and submit a cruise in,' and I thought, 'oh, jeez here we go!'" laughed Kokoska. This was the first indication of the ever growing amount of work that would need to be done to keep the woodlot in place as an important part of his family's heritage.

Over the years, many of the farm woodlots disappeared as the farmers and ranchers who the program was originally designed for were unable or uninterested in keeping them going. With two generations of experience in the forest industry, the Kokoskas were easily able to maintain their farm woodlot. In May of 1979, however, the Peter Pierce commission re-wrote the Forest Act and created woodlots, which stated all holders of "farm woodlots" had to roll over into Woodlot Licenses before December of 1985. This left the future of the Kokoska farm woodlot in jeopardy. That's when Peter Kokoska rolled up his sleeves and started a five-year battle to keep the original 160-acre farm woodlot and roll it into one of the new 1,000-acre woodlot licenses.

"It took me a few months short of five years to get my woodlot, and let me tell you, they knew me in Victoria by that time. I wouldn't give up," laughed Kokoska. "The ministry was adamant they were not going to change, so eventually I had to relinquish the farm woodlot with no guarantee that I would get the new woodlot. There was a lot on the line," explained Kokoska. "That's how the woodlot we have today came to be, and it was not without controversy. The reason it is Woodlot #1 is because I started the process first, fought for five years, and I had my application in first. It was a long and difficult process. In the end it was worth it,"

said Kokoska.

Woodlot 0001 is not for the meek and inexperienced, the majority of the land is steep sloped and it's on the outskirts of urban areas which brings in a whole new set of problems for woodlot operators. From the start, Kokoska has had his share of run-ins with "concerned citizens" fearing that every time he started his saw he would leave a barren wasteland in his wake. In 1985 Kokoska ran into difficulties with protesters who, despite many assurances from everyone involved, were bent on stopping all harvesting activities. After several public hearings where the philosophy of the Woodlot Program was explained to concerned citizens, as well as the fact that Kokoska would have to live over 200 years before all 1,000 acres would be harvested, resistance soon disappeared.



Peter topping a tree on the woodlot

I had the pleasure of touring the woodlot with Kokoska and without a doubt you would be hard-pressed to find a better managed forest than that of Woodlot 001. From the well-placed roads and bridges to the well-managed cutblocks, Kokoska's woodlot easily demonstrates all the best aspects of the working forest. A large majority of the harvestable timber is accessible only by heli-logging, a tall order for the small volume Kokoska does in his five-year plan. With the high cost of heli-logging and small volumes of timber Kokoska has to harvest, he usually has to wait until someone else in the area is running a heli-show and then get the chopper to swing through and do his yarding, at the same time reducing costs for everyone. Kokoska is always working on the overall health of the land, re-habilitating some parts of the woodlot where deciduous

species like maple and alder have taken over.

The woodlot program is about sustainability, stewardship and the working forest. It is a program that puts small sections of Crown land in the hands of people who are best suited to manage it; those who have a stake in it's success for more than just the revenue it creates. For many woodlot operators it is as much about tending and caring for the land as it is about earning a living from the forest. The long operating history of the Kokoska woodlot demonstrates the value of the woodlot programs, especially in contentious areas near urban centers. Peter Kokoska is a true steward of the land and the people of Hatzic Prairie should be thankful for the time, energy and effort the Kokoska family has committed to managing a forest they do not even own. ♦



**FEDERATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
WOODLOT ASSOCIATIONS**

**Federation of BC Woodlot Associations
Scholarship Award
Information and Application Form**

NOTE — \$500 scholarship

This year we did not have one scholarship application submitted by the due date. Therefore, we have decided to extend the deadline for submission to July 18, 2006.

Please encourage your sons and daughters who are planning post-secondary education in September to apply for the scholarship.

RULES & REGULATIONS

1. Applications for this award must be received before July 18, 2006. Late applications will not be considered.
2. Applicants must be direct family members of a woodlot licensee or private land owner who is a member of the local Woodlot Association and/or the FBCWA.
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 entering a forestry-related program. Students entering other areas of study are welcome to apply, knowing there is preference for forestry-related study.
5. The award of \$500.00 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.
6. Essays from applicants, particularly the successful applicant, may be printed in the *Almanac*.
7. The decision of the Awards Committee is final.
8. 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.

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 extracurricular activities.
2. A one-page (approximately 500-700 word) typewritten (printed) essay on this topic: *“Imagine you have just been appointed Forest Minister of British Columbia. What are the most important changes you would make to enhance the Woodlot Program in BC? Please provide rationale and justification for your changes”* (We suggest you focus on approximately 2 or 3 suggested changes)
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: Mrs. Kathy Mayes, Treasurer
2772 Ridgeview Drive,
Prince George, British Columbia
V2K 4M9

Applications must be received by July 18, 2006



FEDERATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
WOODLOT ASSOCIATIONS

Application Form

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

Educational Information: _____

Currently enrolled in: _____

Post Secondary School you plan to attend: _____

Program you will be registered in for 2006-2007 _____

Relationship to woodlot licensee or to private land owner for Woodlot #
(i.e., daughter of Joe Smith, Woodlot #2345) _____

The woodlot licensee/private land owner to whom you are a direct family member, has been
a member of 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)



Bas Delaney, WPDC Treasurer (left), receives a long-term service award from WPDC President Paul Galliazzo.

Nominate your community for Forest Capital of BC

The Forest Capital Program of British Columbia program is a unique BC tradition that showcases our forests, giving the people of BC an opportunity to celebrate the economic, cultural, natural, and historic contributions forests make to community life and the health of the province.

Our forests are important to every community in BC. It's a heritage we take pride in and celebrate.

Nominate your community to be the next forest capital of BC! The winning community will be announced in December and will carry the Forest Capital of BC title from January 1 to December 31, 2007.

The nomination deadline for the 2007 Forest Capital is November 15, 2006. For more information: www.abcfp.ca/about_us/affiliated_programs/forest_capital_of_bc.asp ♦

We want to hear from you!

Letters to the editor are an important way for licensees to raise issues or concerns.

Licensees are encouraged to express their opinions about Federation or Council business and small-scale forestry issues.

What concerns you may also concern others!

Keep letters to 200 words or fewer, and please include your name and WL number.

Send letters to **Cathy**

McClary:

Box 10033,

Prince George, BC

V2K 5Y1

Phone: 1-888-925-9995

Fax: (250) 962-9199

E-mail: cjmcclary@shaw.ca

(Continued from page 15)

Allowable Cut (AAC) in m³ and/or temporary increase; and an official proof of payment in the form of the original cancelled cheque or a receipt from the MOFR.

History of the Levy Fund

Woodlot licensees have been paying into the levy fund since 1999. During the past seven years, Council has annually refunded between 0.6 and 1.7 % of the total levy collected, based on the Annual Allowable Cut, as can be seen in Figure 1. In 2001/02 many woodlots in the north were hit by the Mountain Pine beetle. Over the past 5 years Council has seen a dramatic increase in levy refund requests due to the temporary AAC uplifts in pine beetle affected areas. Requests for refunds from temporary AAC uplifts have ranged from 6.2% to 19.2%, peaking in 2003/04. Some licensees, who request their uplift portion of the levy back, continue to support the Council with a regular voluntary annual contribution equal to their approximate rate prior to the beetle infestation.

For over a decade, the Council philosophy has remained true. From the vision in 1991, to present day, and with your support, Council will continue to work very closely with the Federation to improve the benefits to woodlot licensees.

To quote one licensee: "Personally I pay the \$0.25/m³ because I know the money is the glue that holds the provincial group together, and as individuals, we will have even less impact on the other players than we do as a group. There is currently a large increase in the amount of money going into the WPDC annually, following the increased harvesting due to bugs, etc. Again, I pay the money because in the near future, I won't be able to contribute much as my cut goes to 500m³/year. But I will still need the support of the group to carry on." ♦

Woodlot and Small Tenures Forest Management, and E-Submission Services



- Since 2003, *Integrated Woods Services Ltd.* has been on contract with the Ministry of Forests to complete all Woodlot E-Submissions into RESULTS. This contract is continuing in 2005.
- Our staff has the expertise in all aspects of E-Applications

Background on *Integrated*

- Full-phase forestry and woodlot management consultants
- Offices located in Kamloops, Clearwater, Williams Lake, and Chetwynd
- In business since 1992

Contact: esf@integratedwoods.com

Bill Kals	Steve Henderson, RPF
Phone: (250) 828-7977	Fax: (250) 828-2183


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
- ◆ **¼ page:**\$135
- ◆ **½ page:**\$175
- ◆ **Full page:**\$250

There is a 10% discount for ads appearing in two or more issues.

A complimentary annual subscription is mailed to all advertisers.

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<p>P.O. BOX 173 FAX: (250) 998-4558 EMAIL: dnelson@dunkleylumber.com</p>	<p>PRINCE GEORGE, B.C. CANADA V2L 4S1</p>	

Woodlot Survival: Sink or Swim in a Sea of Red

The Nadina Woodlot Association invites everyone to attend the 19th Annual Federation of BC Woodlot Associations AGM on Sept. 28, 29 and 30, 2006 in Burns Lake.

Discussions and events will focus on the effects of the mountain pine beetle epidemic on woodlots and communities in BC

Schedule of Events

Thursday - Sept 28

- Registration and reception

Friday - Sept 28

- Welcome and introductions
- Guest events
- Tours
 1. Cheslatta Forest Products Mill and Alcan Spillway
 2. Canfor's Houston Mill and Woodlot 121
 3. Omineca Ski Club woodlot and the Comfor Trail System

Saturday - Sept 30

- FBCWA AGM and Committee Reports
- Woodlot Product Development Council AGM and Question Period
- Panel Discussion "MPB Strategy Past, Present and Future"
- Luncheon Speaker - Dennis McKay, MLA for Bulkley Stikine
- Afternoon workshops addressing the themes - **red trees, red tape,** and **red ink.**
- "The Doctor is In"
- Resolutions
- Banquet (featuring grain-fed buffalo)
- Dinner speaker – *The Minister of Forests has been invited but has not confirmed at this time*

Sunday - Oct 1

- FBCWA/WPDC Directors' Meeting

For more details, see the article on page 1 of this issue of the *Almanac*

Register early to guarantee a spot. Use the brochure included with this issue of the Almanac.

Online registration is available at www.woodlot.bc.ca