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Profile 2005: Softwood Sawmills in the United States and Canada

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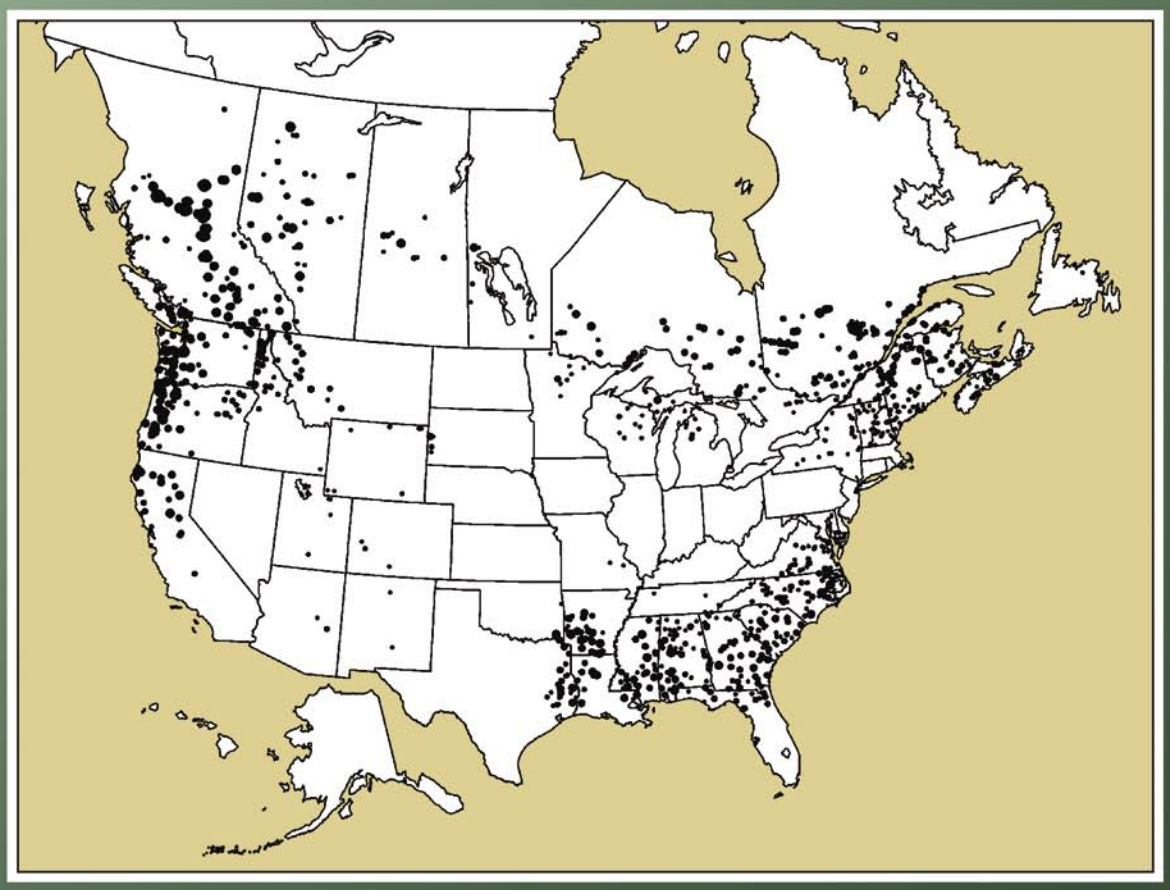

Abstract

The softwood lumber industry in the United States and Canada consists of about 1,067 sawmills. In 2005 these sawmills had a combined capacity of 189 million m^3 (80×10^9 bf). In 2004, they employed about 99,000 people and produced 172 million m^3 (nominal) (73.0×10^9 bf) of lumber. In the process, they consumed about 280 million m^3 (9.9×10^9 ft^3) of timber. Employee productivity was near 2,125 m^3 (900,000 bf) per worker per year for dimension and stud mills but about half that for board, timber, and specialty mills. Average saw log size varied from 42 cm (16.6 in.) in British Columbia to 16 cm (6.2 in.) in the boreal region of eastern Canada. Average lumber recovery factors varied from 267 bf/m^3 (7.55 bf/ft^3) for timber mills to 236 bf/m^3 (6.6 bf/ft^3) for specialty mills. The average for dimension mills was 266 bf/m^3 (7.5 bf/ft^3). Strong underlying demand for housing, supported by demographic growth among young adults and generational low interest rates, are strong positives for the industry's prospects. Low interest rates, however, are threatened by rising inflation, the measurement of which depends on whether new home prices are included or not.

Keywords: softwood sawmill capacity, employment, average log size, lumber recovery factor, market review

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Preface

This report updates *Profile 2003: Softwood Sawmills in the United States and Canada*, published April 2003. *Profile 2005* contains updated information on location, ownership, and approximate capacities of 1,067 softwood sawmills in the United States and Canada. Additionally, it presents data on employment, lumber recovery, and average log sizes in the industry, along with an assessment of near-term prospective U.S. economic conditions.

The information in this study was originally compiled from a variety of published sources. These included directories of wood-using industries published by regional United States and Canadian forestry departments, commercial directories such as the *Big Book* (Random Lengths Publications, Inc. 2005) and *Madison's Canadian Lumber Directory* (Madison's Canadian Lumber Reporter 2004), company press releases, Securities and Exchange Commission filings, and company web sites. In this 2005 update, we augmented these sources with extensive personal contacts and data gathered in conjunction with Timber Processing Magazine's annual survey of the top 200 U.S. sawmills. We also relied on data from Statistics Canada, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Census Bureau), the U.S. Department of Labor, and the Western Wood Products Association (WWPA) for supplementary information.

The objective of the profiles is to present contemporary portraits of the softwood sawmilling industry. This sector is highly diverse with a multitude of public and private ownerships. Information about its activities is scattered and often withheld because of privacy or legal concerns. Thus, we are especially grateful to those many individuals whose openness made this project possible. Nevertheless, in data-gathering efforts of this size, omissions or inaccuracies are unavoidable, for which responsibility is ours. We ask readers to submit corrections by e-mail to Henry Spelter (hspelter@fs.fed.us).

Further, in dealing with industry data on production and recoveries, we were presented with a variety of units reflecting the different measures used in sawmilling. To make data comparable, we converted them to common units. For lumber we took board foot volumes at face value and converted them to cubic meters based on 424 bf equaling 1 m^3. This ignores differences between nominal and actual lumber sizes; thus, the metric volumes are also nominal, not actual. Lumber recovery data present a bigger problem because they are reported in various measures of volume and weight in which the size of the timber affects the result. Accordingly, in converting the disparate units to a common cubic platform, we had to account for the confounding effect of timber size. Thus, unlike with lumber, specific rather than general conversion factors were used. This is laid out in detail in Appendix A—Conversion of Recoveries in Various Units to Cubic Meters.

Profile 2005: Softwood Sawmills in the United States and Canada

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Introduction

As of July 2005, the mainstream of the softwood lumber industry in the United States and Canada consisted of about 1,067 sawmills. These sawmills had a combined capacity of 189 million m^3 (80×10^9 bf), employed about 99,000 people, produced about 172 million m^3 (73.0×10^9 bf) of lumber, and in the process, consumed about 280 million m^3 (9.9×10^9 ft^3) of wood. The capacities of these large, permanent plants are laid out in Appendix C and summarized in Table 1. This enumeration excludes small or seasonal operations, as their contributions to lumber production are minimal. In the following sections, we describe developments in the above aspects of the industry, present data on the size of the wood raw material and the efficiency of its use, and conclude with an overview of general economic conditions in the United States, which in large measure shapes the prospects of the North American softwood lumber sector.

Capacity

Appendix C lists sawmill locations and their capacities for 2000 to 2005. These data are summarized in Table 1. As described in the Preface, the information was obtained from a diverse set of sources. By necessity, data for 2005 and for the terminal years in previous reports were based on firms' projections or extensions of previous data. These change as we obtain actual production figures and correct omissions, errors, or misclassifications. The possible extent of such revisions can be judged comparing current capacity estimates with those published in earlier reports (Table 2).

The focus in this report is on capacity of primary mills. Remanufacturing plants have been excluded, and where we knew of sawmills finishing other plants' rough green lumber, we reduced their capacities to avoid double counting. In a few cases we found it more convenient to represent an area's capacity by the primary planing mill and instead excluded the smaller satellite mills supplying it. Because sawmills have no standard pattern of operation, we also defined capacity as the production limit based on a mill's normal shift schedule rather than a fixed number of shifts. Most large mills run two shifts daily, but many run three and others only one. Shifts also range from the normal 8 hours a day to 9 or 10 hours and can vary as a result of market conditions. Thus, the potential for physical output may be higher than the numbers we report.

Table 1—Summary of capacity and production of U.S and Canadian softwood lumber sawmills, 1999 to 2005

Year	Mills (no.)	Capacity ($\times 10^6$ m^3)	Production ($\times 10^6$ m^3)	Capacity utilization (%)
1999	1,253	167	159	95
2000	1,244	172	160	93
2001	1,209	172	154	89
2002	1,154	174	161	92
2003	1,134	179	164	91
2004	1,097	185	172	93
2005	1,067	189	—	—

Table 2—Reported capacity estimates

	Capacity estimates ($\times 10^6$ m^3)		
Year	Profile 2001[a]	Profile 2003[b]	Profile 2005[c]
1995	149	149	149
1996	152	152	152
1997	157	157	156
1998	162	162	161
1999	167	169	167
2000	168	173	172
2001	166	173	172
2002	—	174	174
2003	—	174	179
2004	—	—	185
2005	—	—	189

[a]Spelter and McKeever 2001.
[b]Spelter and Alderman 2003.
[c]2005 data are from this report.

As so defined, U.S. and Canadian sawmill industry capacity grew from 148.7 million m^3 (63×10^9 bf) in 1995 to a projected 188.9 million m^3 (80×10^9 bf) in 2005 (Table 3). Capacity goes where the resource is and grows fastest where wood is most abundant and available. Thus, British Columbia's capacity rose the most, in particular during the past 2 years (Table 4) when large volumes of beetle-killed lodgepole pine became available. Once dead,

Table 3—North American softwood sawmill capacity estimates, 1995 to 2005

Year	Capacity estimates ($\times 10^6$ m^3)		
	United States	Canada	Total
1995	83	66	149
1996	84	67	152
1997	87	69	156
1998	90	71	161
1999	92	76	167
2000	94	78	172
2001	92	80	172
2002	92	81	174
2003	96	83	179
2004	99	87	185
2005	101	88	189
Annual increase (%)	2.0	2.9	2.4

Table 4—Softwood sawmill capacity by region given in volume and indexed to 1999

Region	Sawmill capacity						
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Volume ($\times 10^6$ m^3)						
U.S. South	42.7	43.9	43.8	43.9	45.0	46.4	47.0
U.S. North	5.2	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.6
U.S. West	43.6	45.2	43.5	43.8	46.4	48.3	49.5
BC[a]	35.9	36.6	36.8	37.7	39.2	42.1	43.5
Other Canada	39.7	41.1	42.8	43.8	44.1	44.5	44.3
Total	167.2	171.9	171.6	174.0	179.3	185.9	188.9
	Indexed to 1999						
U.S. South	1.00	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.05	1.09	1.10
U.S. North	1.00	1.00	0.89	0.93	0.89	0.87	0.88
U.S. West	1.00	1.04	1.00	1.00	1.06	1.11	1.14
BC	1.00	1.02	1.02	1.05	1.09	1.17	1.21
Other Canada	1.00	1.03	1.08	1.10	1.11	1.12	1.11
Total	1.00	1.03	1.03	1.04	1.07	1.11	1.13

[a]BC, British Columbia.

such trees have a limited shelf life for sawing into lumber and need to be processed within 5 to 10 years, depending on climatic conditions. Several companies expanded mills to allow greater use of this relatively short-term resource.

Western U.S. sawmill capacity also grew strongly within the past 3 years, recovering ground lost in the early 1990s when reduced government timber sales led many mills to close. Coastal Washington, in particular, had four big greenfield plants started with a fifth on the way. A major incentive for this was consistently lower timber prices for the same species and grades than in nearby Oregon. Growth in the U.S. South was more modest but steady.

Eastern Canadian capacity also showed steady growth through 2004 but recently plateaued. An official assessment of Quebec forestry determined that forests there have been overcut. New policies will lead to a 20% cutback in harvesting over the next 2 years, thus dimming further growth prospects in eastern Canada.

Table 5—North American softwood sawmill production estimates by different sources

Year	Production estimates ($\times 10^6$ m^3)			Difference between U.S. estimates (%)
	Statistics Canada	U.S. WWPA[a]	U.S. Census Bureau	
1995	66.1	75.0	78.0	4.0
1996	67.3	77.5	80.4	3.7
1997	69.0	81.8	83.7	2.3
1998	71.2	81.8	84.7	3.5
1999	75.6	86.4	89.8	3.9
2000	77.8	84.9	87.7	3.3
2001	79.6	81.6	83.7	2.6
2002	81.3	84.6	85.8	1.5
2003	83.1	86.4	84.8	–1.8
2004	85.7	90.5		

[a]Western Wood Products Association.

Among the producing regions, only the U.S. North showed a loss, as the closure of several large mills in Maine was not offset by new construction. Log shortages, intensified by competition from mills in Canada, were reasons cited for limiting expansion.

Capacity data are most useful for assessing market conditions in connection with production figures. Production data in Canada are compiled by a government statistical agency (Statistics Canada 2004), whereas in the United States both the government (U.S. Census Bureau 2004) and the Western Wood Products Association (WWPA) (2004) gather such information. Table 5 compares these various production estimates. For most of the years, data from the Census, which theoretically cover all U.S. producing sawmills, show higher volumes than the WWPA data. Over time, though, the differences have tended to decline, and in 2004 the Census estimate was lower.

To investigate these production differences, we combined them with our estimates of capacity to calculate capacity utilization rates (Figs. 1 to 3). For the South, both production data fit within our estimates of capacity (utilization rates below 1) and also showed similar movements in year-to-year changes, with the gap between them narrowing in recent years. Likewise, both estimates of western output were within capacity and showed relatively stable relationships to each other through 2002. However, the preliminary 2003 Census-based data fell abruptly. Because the Census often revises its estimates in the year following initial publication, this discrepancy may disappear in the final figures.

The largest systematic divergence occurred in the North, where WWPA estimates related to the Census and our

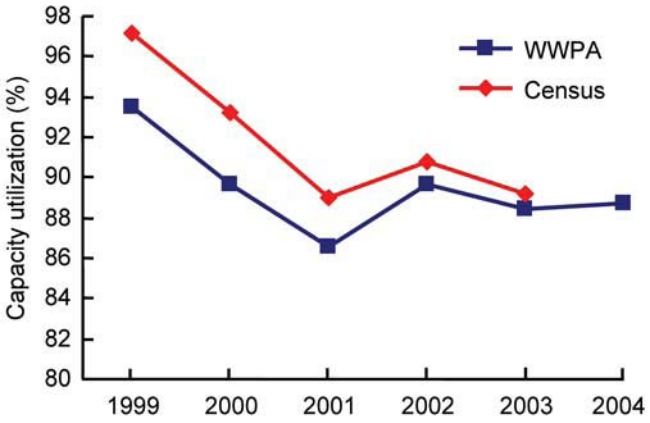

Figure 1—Capacity utilization estimates using U.S. Census and Western Wood Products Association (WWPA) production figures for U.S. South.

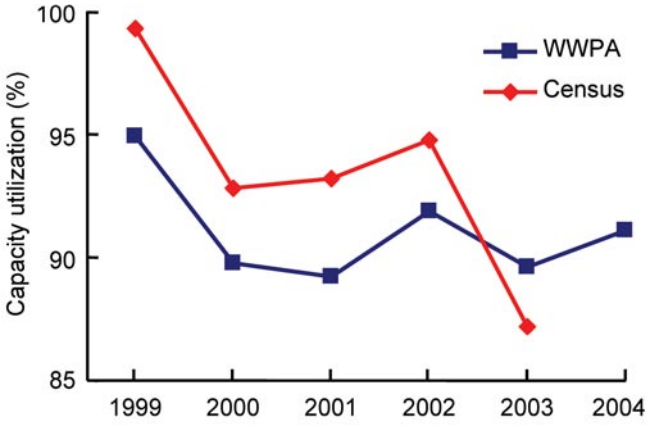

Figure 2—Capacity utilization estimates using U.S. Census and Western Wood Products Association (WWPA) production figures for U.S. West.

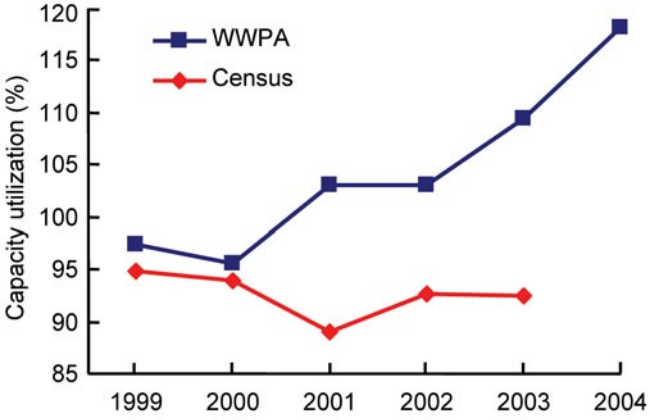

Figure 3—Capacity utilization estimates using U.S. Census and Western Wood Products Association (WWPA) production figures for U.S. North.

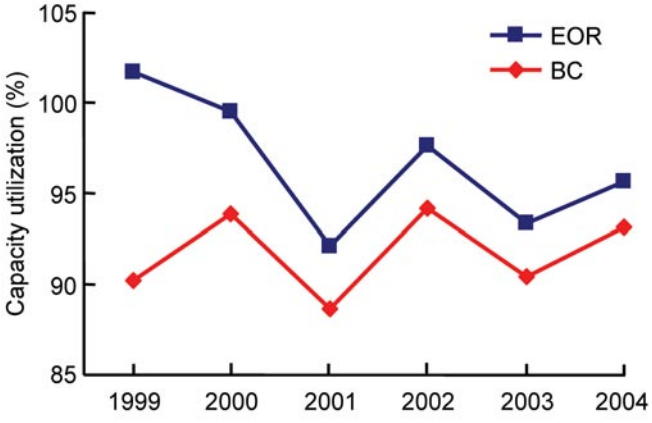

Figure 4—Capacity utilization estimates using Statistics Canada production figures for east of Rockies (EOR) and British Columbia (BC).

capacity estimates have risen over time. Approximately six large mills, mostly in Maine, produce most of the lumber in the North. The reported capacities and production volumes of these mills have not shown the kinds of increases implied by the WWPA estimates. Therefore, if more production is coming from the region, its source must be smaller operations, some of whose capacities we do not account for. If that is the case, however, the Census, which canvasses all operating mills, should have registered these volumes. The differences between these data remain to be resolved.

The ratios between Statistics Canada productions and our capacities are shown in Figure 4. The production data fell below our capacity figures in each year except for 1999, when production exceeded our capacity east of the Rockies.

Employment and Productivity

In the United States, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (2004) tracks combined employment in sawmills, planing mills (both soft- and hardwoods), and wood preservation plants. By contrast, the data in this report are limited to softwood mills only and as such complement the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' more general data.

By employment we mean only those who are directly involved in procuring, processing, administering, and selling wood at a site. Remote location staffs of large firms, loggers and haulers, and those employed by other non-lumber producing facilities within a complex fall outside of our definition, and we have attempted to remove data associated with them where practical.

On that basis, we estimated employment in U.S. softwood sawmills in 2004 at 55,300 people compared to 66,200 in 1995. This 16% loss over the 9 years closely parallels the more general data available from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, which also shows a 16% decline, from 119,000 to 100,000 (Fig. 5).

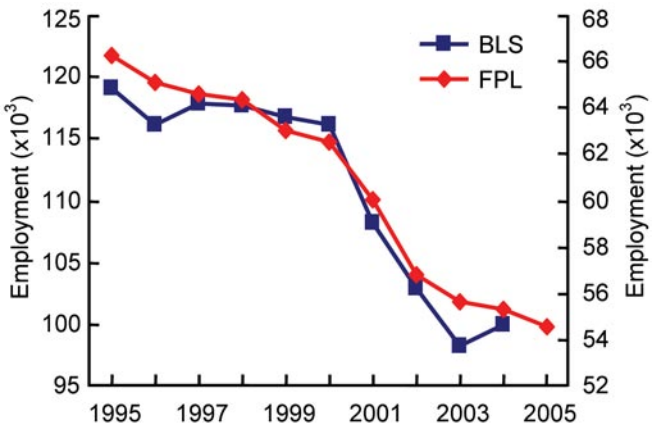

Figure 5—Employment by all U.S. sawmills (Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), left scale), and U.S. softwood sawmills (Forest Products Laboratory (FPL), right scale).

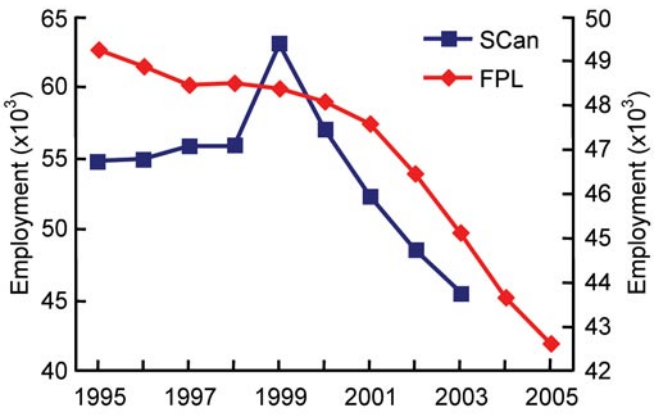

Figure 6—Employment by all Canadian sawmills (Statistics Canada, (SCan), left scale), and Canadian softwood sawmills (Forest Products Laboratory (FPL), right scale).

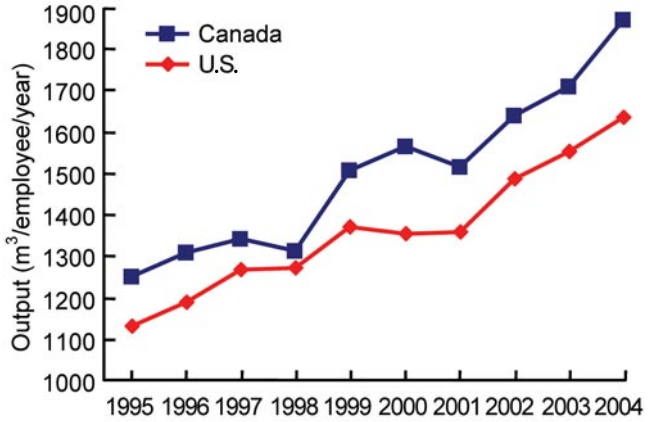

Figure 7—Output per employee per year in U.S. and Canadian softwood sawmills.

Table 6—2004 North American softwood sawmill employment and productivity

	1	2	3	4	5
	Board & cedar	Dimension	Stud	Timbers	Specialty & unknown
U.S.					
Employees (no.)	8,300	33,000	6,300	2,560	5,100
Capacity ($\times 10^6$ bf/yr)	3,470	29,400	6,120	1,320	1,780
Capacity per employee ($\times 10^6$ bf/yr)	416	891	968	516	349
Canada					
Employees (no.)	4,100	26,100	8,400	530	4,330
Capacity ($\times 10^6$ bf/yr)	2,040	25,000	6,840	250	2,520
Capacity per employee ($\times 10^6$ bf/yr)	498	958	812	475	582

Our estimates of Canadian softwood sawmill employment were about 49,200 people in 1995 compared to 43,500 in 2004, for a decline of 12%. This compares with estimates for all sawmills from Statistics Canada of 54,900 in 1995 and 45,600 in 2003, a 17% decline (Fig. 6).

In terms of output per employee, our numbers indicate about a 45% improvement in the United States and 50% in Canada (Fig. 7). Canadian labor productivity has tended to be 5% to 15% higher than that of U.S. mills, and a closer look at 2004 productivities by type of mill indicates some reasons why (Table 6). Labor productivity (represented here against capacity) is least in value-added board, cedar, and specialty operations (Columns 1 and 5, Table 6), where greater product variety and thinner pieces require more labor per unit of output. Productivity in U.S. mills was lower in both categories. On the other hand, productivity is greatest in dimension mills, where production focuses on more standardized, high-volume commodities (Column 2, Table 6). Access to technology is unhindered and spreads freely across borders, resulting in no statistically significant differences between U.S. and Canadian mills. However, studs, even though they are similar high-volume commodities, showed higher productivity in the United States. The explanation lies partly in the raw material, which is smaller in boreal Canada where harsh growing conditions limit tree sizes. Smaller logs affect throughput per log and labor productivity. Also, many western U.S. mills sell lumber green, requiring fewer personnel to handle drying. Finally, timber mills, which are more prevalent in the United States, show about equal productivities.

Table 7—2004 North American average sawlog diameters by region, measured at small end in centimeters and inches

Region	Centimeters	Inches	Number of mills
BC[a] Coast	42.1	16.6	7
Pacific Northwest	30.7	12.1	35
Interior BC	24.1	9.5	24
Interior West	24.1	9.5	23
Maritime[b]	25.1	9.9	33
U.S. Midwest	21.3	8.4	9
U.S. South	22.5	8.9	74
Boreal[c]	15.9	6.2	63

[a]BC, British Columbia.
[b]Includes Canadian Provinces and parts of Quebec east of St. Lawrence River and states north of Massachusetts.
[c]Includes Canadian Provinces east of British Columbia to the St. Lawrence River.

Log Size and Lumber Recovery

We explored two key operating characteristics of sawmilling: the log sizes being processed (small-end diameter) and lumber recoveries (board feet lumber per unit of log). We received information about average sawlog dimensions from 268 mills, accounting for 48.7 million m^3 (20.6×10^9 bf, 28% of total production). Two hundred thirty five, representing 50.5 million m^3 (21.4×10^9 bf, 29% of production) shared data on recoveries.

Log Size

One of sawmilling's major transitions has been the shift from large old-growth to smaller second-growth timber. Initially the resource consisted mainly of big virgin trees available in abundance in many parts of the continent. As one region's supply was exhausted, the industry migrated to another more remote region. By the 1950s, however, the easily accessible old-growth became scarce, forcing loggers to move to higher elevations and more remote locations to get suitable timber. Often these trees were smaller in proportion to the harshness of the environment where they grew. But what was "small" 40 years ago has a quaint ring today. The regearing of one mill to accommodate "smaller" logs with just an average of 300 bf per log was deemed newsworthy in 1960, even though such a log implies a small-end diameter of 40 to 48 cm (16 to 19 in.), depending on the version of Scribner scale used (*The Lumberman* 1960). Contemporary industry primarily harvests second-growth, smaller dimension trees that grew back in formerly cutover places or small virgin timber where harsh environments stunt tree growth. Technology- and regulation-driven improvements in tree-stem use have also backed this trend; standard minimum top sizes were 20 cm (8 in.) in the 1970s and are now 11.5 cm (4.5 in.) or smaller.

To determine contemporary log sizes, we asked contacts to indicate the average small-end diameter of their logs. We derived regional averages by weighting each mill's average by its share of production. To display the results without revealing individual mill numbers, we aggregated the data into regions that would have a sufficiently large sample within ecologically homogeneous areas to enable aggregations of similar logs. The results are displayed in Table 7.

The biggest logs were found in coastal British Columbia, where larger, older growth trees are still available. We note, however, that the sample was small and that six of the seven were specialty mills. Forty percent of coastal British Columbia capacity consists of dimension mills whose wood supply consists of smaller logs. A more realistic estimate of the average regional log size, therefore, is about 8 cm (3 in.) less than our sample average. United States coastal mills west of the Cascades, where old-growth timber is now scarce but growing conditions favor large trees, had the next biggest.

In the interior of British Columbia, the predominant resource consists of lodgepole pine and white spruce. The former is a bigger version of jack pine found farther east. The log sizes used in this region reflect these resources and are similar to the logs used in the U.S. West interior.

The greatest contrast in log size is found between maritime (25 cm, 9.9 in.) and boreal regions (15.9 cm, 6.2 in.). Proximity to the Atlantic Ocean moderates growing conditions in the maritime region so that tree growth, primarily of white pine and spruces, results in medium-size logs. Along similar latitudes, but farther inland, the climate becomes more continental and tree-growing conditions less favorable. Consequently, the white/black spruce–jack pine–balsam fir trees that predominate in the boreal forest grow more slowly and produce smaller girths.

Historically, much of the boreal resource was most suited for pulp until advances in small-log sawmilling technology in the 1990s enabled their greater use for lumber as well. Chief among these were scanning systems capable of taking readings along the surface of a log to accurately map its shape; computers that determine in real time the optimal cuts; and positioning systems that enable the saws to carry out the prescribed cuts. All this has to occur at sufficiently high speeds (25 or more stud logs or 12 or so dimension logs per minute) to maintain production rates competitive with mills sawing larger timber. Also significant to the economics of small-log milling was finding value for trim ends and short pieces in finger-jointed studs and as webs in trusses, along with the use of smaller dimensions (2 by 3's) in trusses and non-load-bearing partitions.

In the U.S. South, where the timber economy has shifted to second-growth or plantation wood, average log sizes are lower still at around 22.5 cm (8.9 in.). In the U.S. Midwest, the forests consist primarily of hardwoods. The 25% or so that are softwoods consist mainly of medium-size white and red pine and smaller spruce–pine–fir found in the boreal region to the north. A few larger mills have been built to use

Table 8—2004 North American average sawlog diameters by product, measured at small end in centimeters and inches

Mill type	Centimeters	Inches	Number of mills
Specialty	37.2	14.6	28
Timbers	32.6	12.8	23
Boards	28.6	11.3	45
Dimension	23.9	9.4	118
Studs	17.7	7.0	54

Table 9—Example sawmill recovery ratios at various phases of sawmilling and resulting log recovery factors

Loss category[a]	Stud mill	Dimension mill
	Recovery ratio	
LT	0.97	0.97
SS	0.70	0.75
DD	0.99	0.99
ET	0.70	0.80
PS	0.87	0.87
	Lumber recovery factor	
	264 bf/m^3	304 bf/m^3
	7.5 bf/ft^3	8.6 bf/ft^3

[a]LT, log trim; SS, slabs and sawdust; DD, due to drying; ET, edgings and trimmings; PS, planer shavings.

the latter, small-diameter material for commodity lumber production. A greater number of smaller mills specialize in white pine, sometimes in combination with hardwoods. The somewhat small size of the "average" log shown in Table 7 reflects the influence of the handful of large commodity mills.

Sawlog size also tends to vary with the product (Table 8). Mills specializing in studs use the smallest sizes whereas specialty, timber, and board mills use largest. Log sizes in dimension mills fall in between.

Lumber Recovery

Wood is the costliest component in sawmilling, so its use is a key variable. The amount of lumber recovered per log is affected by several steps in the sawing process.

The first is bucking of trees into logs. Pieces with inadequate trim or broken ends result in more trim waste. Large end checks also lead to shorter usable lumber.

At the saw, the set target size has to take into account drying shrinkage, planer allowance, and thickness variation caused by movement either of the saw or of the log itself because of the holding mechanism's inability to withstand the sawing stresses. The more variation present, the greater the target size has to be, reducing recovery. Measures that can lessen variation, and thus possibly increase recovery, include thicker sawblades that sway less but generate more sawdust, or slower feed speeds that decrease stress but at the cost of reduced throughput.

Product mix also affects recoveries because smaller pieces require more sawlines. But nominal lumber sizes can also falsify recovery signals because thin pieces can be credited with more volume than they actually contain. Fence posts that are 14 mm (9/16 in.) thick but are counted as 25-mm (1-in.) boards, for example, can result in seemingly spectacular recovery numbers even while the saw performance may be poor.

In drying, a combination of variable wood properties (moisture content, compression wood around knots, and juvenile wood) and uneven conditions within a kiln takes a toll. Pieces that warp or check excessively may have to be cut short or discarded.

Recovery is further affected by edging and trimming of flitches, pieces that have wane on one or both edges. Edging and trimming decisions involve tradeoffs between getting the longest possible length or the greatest possible width, or cutting a long, tapered flitch into several pieces to minimize edging loss. The importance of edging is amplified as log size falls because more of the pieces have outside edges compared with large logs where the preponderance of boards comes from within the core with no wane. Wane allowances on manufactured lumber dramatically increase yields in small logs compared with sawing full-size pieces only. The complexity of the decisions is compounded by grade considerations that can yield more value even while sacrificing some volume. Optimizing edger systems that scan pieces and calculate the best solutions in real time have been widely deployed to deal with these complexities.

Losses in the different stages of lumber production can be summarized as follows, where LRF stands for lumber recovery factor:

LRF = (LT × SS × DD × ET × PS) × 424/VA (bf/m^3), or
LRF = (LT × SS × DD × ET × PS) × 12/VA (bf/ft^3)

LT = (1 – fractional volume loss of log trim)
SS = (1 – fractional volume loss of slabs and sawdust)
DD = (1 – fractional volume loss due to drying)
ET = (1 – fractional volume loss in edgings and trimmings)
PS = (1 – fractional volume loss in planer shavings)
VA = real to nominal lumber volume adjustment

A stud mill exclusively sawing 2.4-m (8-ft) 2 by 4's from small "micro-sawtimber" logs would have a nominal volume adjustment factor of 0.656; for example, (1.5 × 3.5)/(2 × 4). With values for LT through PS as shown in Table 9, it would reap a lumber recovery factor (LRF) of 264 bf/m^3 (7.5 bf/ft^3). By contrast, a dimension mill sawing a more diverse mix of products, from larger sawlogs, with a nominal adjustment factor of 0.70, and parameters as shown in Column 2 (Dimension mill), Table 9, would obtain a

Table 10a—Average 2004 overrun, ±1 standard deviation

Scale	Overrun (bf lumber/log unit) Average[a]	+ std	– std	Mills (no.)
Int. ¼ inch	1.23	1.37	1.08	13
Scribner small	1.51	1.74	1.28	13
Scribner large	2.13	2.51	1.76	22
Weight				
Bf/ton (S. Pine)	221	252	189	22
Cord				
Bf/cord	494	na	na	5

[a]Volume weighted.

Table 10b—Average 2004 North American lumber recovery factors, ±1 standard deviation

	Lumber recovery factor[a] (bf lumber/log unit) Average[a]	+ std	– std	Mills (no.)
Mill type				
Timber	267	310	224	15
Dimension	266	305	227	120
Board	254	286	221	25
Stud	249	285	213	54
Specialty	236	267	205	21
Region				
U.S. West	301	347	255	21
BC[b] Interior	275	296	254	38
U.S. South	273	311	235	44
Interior West	269	302	236	13
U.S. Midwest	256	305	206	7
Maritime[c]	252	282	223	26
British Columbia Coast	242	269	215	17
Boreal[d]	229	260	198	69

[a]Board feet per cubic meter. To calculate per cubic feet, multiply by 0.0283.
[b]BC, British Columbia.
[c]Includes Canadian provinces and parts of Quebec east of St. Lawrence River, and states north of Massachusetts.
[d]Includes Canadian Provinces east of British Columbia to the St. Lawrence River.

higher LRF of 304 bf/m^3 (8.6 bf/ft^3). Values of variables LT through PS are outside the scope of this report. Instead we focus on their collective effects expressed though a process-wide LRF.

Measurement units of recovery vary, usually depending on how the timber is purchased. For the sake of clarity, the above-referenced LRF is preferred because the influence of log size on recovery is lower. Lumber recovery per cubic volume has become the standard measure of recovery in Canada. In the United States, however, where logs change hands on the basis of weight, cords, and a variety of log scales, there is no common standard. To create uniform, comparable data, we converted such recoveries from the various units to LRFs using the available information on average log sizes and the type of log scale involved. The details of these conversions are supplied in Appendix A. See Fonseca (2005) for a basic reference source on timber measurement conventions and conversions. For the benefit of mills that do not use LRFs, however, we show the data both in original units as reported and the larger standardized set (Tables 10a and 10b).

Overruns, International ¼-inch log scale

Overrun is a term for the amount by which actual recovery exceeds the log scale estimate. In the U.S. Northeast, Virginia, Maine, and parts of Michigan, mills scale softwood logs by the International ¼-inch log rule. Recoveries in this form were given by 13 mills. Among the board foot scales, this rule, by taking log taper partially into account, is the most accurate. Consequently, the average volume-weighted overrun was a relatively small 1.23 (23% more than predicted by the scale, Table 10a).

Figure 8 illustrates the reported values relative to average log diameters (Note: two mills reported identical overruns and diameters, hence there are only 12 points on the chart.). Even this rule, however, tends to understate potential recoveries at the small end of the size range. When the data were converted to LRFs, the mill that achieved the highest overrun with 16.5-cm (6.5-in.) logs dropped below the sample average (Fig. 9). This indicates that, as a measure of recovery efficiency, overruns can mislead at the small end of sawable log sizes.

Overruns, short-log Scribner scale

Many mills in the U.S. West east of the Cascades, and some in the South and Midwest, measure recovery by the short-log version (6.1 m (20 ft) or less) of the Scribner scale. We had 13 such results. The cohort weighted average was 1.51 (51% over scale, Table 10a). This scale's lower accuracy relative to the International ¼-inch scale is reflected in consistently higher overruns along the diameter spectrum. As before, converting these data into LRFs diminished the yield-boosting effect of declining log size.

Overruns, long-log Scribner scale

The long-log version (up to 12.2 m (40 ft)) of the Scribner rule is used in the U.S. coastal Pacific Northwest. The predictive accuracy of the rule is among the lowest, principally because of the longer allowed lengths, which increase the volume in the tapered portion of the log outside of the scaling cylinder, defined by the small-end diameter. Consequently, for the 22 mills the average overrun was 2.13, more than double the scaled volume. As with all board foot scales, overruns generally increase with declining log diameters.

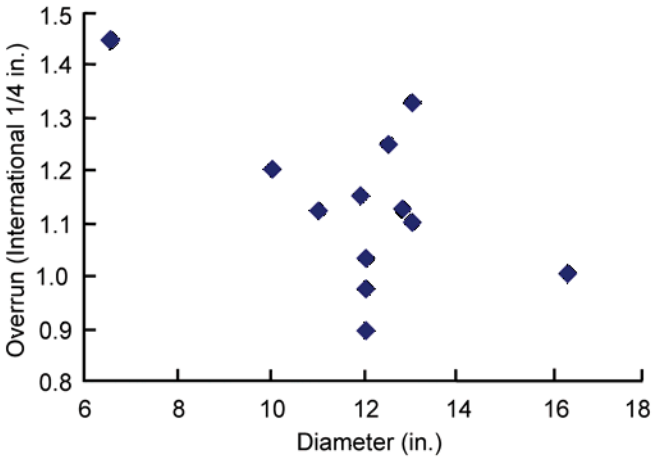

Figure 8—Overrun (International ¼ inch log scale) compared to diameter, 13 measurements.

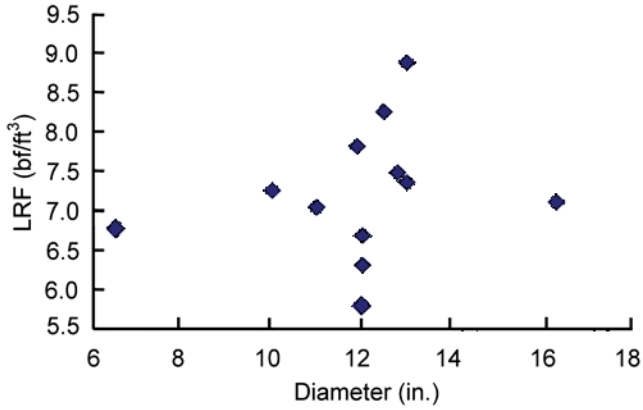

Figure 9—Lumber recovery factor (LRF) compared to diameter measurements for mills reporting overrun in International ¼-inch log scale.

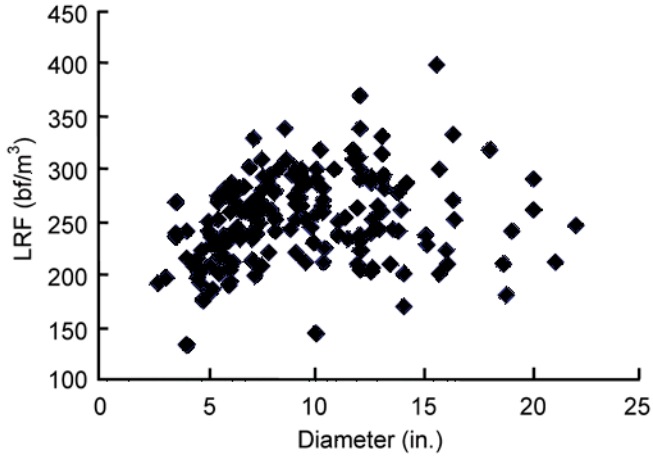

Figure 10—Lumber recovery factor (LRF) compared to diameter, 187 measurements.

Recovery in weight

Weight scaling is widespread in the U.S. South and other places where small size and relatively uniform quality make individual log scaling uneconomic. Weight incorporates all parts of a log and is a proxy for cubic volume. Log weights can deviate from cubic because of variations in moisture content and specific gravity, but within the same species the deviations are relatively small and tend to even out in large log populations.

Twenty-four weight recovery factors were provided, of which 22 were from the U.S. South. Among the recoveries from the U.S. South, the effect of diameter was muted and the opposite of that for overruns. That is, recoveries decreased with decreasing log size, which reflects the higher share of edging and slab volumes in small logs. The average lumber recovery was 221 bf/ton, or 4.5 tons per mbf (thousand board feet).

Recovery in cords

In some instances, log input is measured in cords. The cord is a quasi-cubic volume measure, but the amount of wood contained in a cord declines with log size and, therefore, recoveries also decline at smaller diameters. For the five observations reported in cords, the recovery of lumber averaged 494 bf/cord, but the data were too few to determine a trend.

Recovery in cubic volume: lumber recovery factor

This then brings us to our preferred measure of recovery, the LRFs, of which 113 gave both diameter and recovery. Combined with the 77 transformed recoveries originally measured in other units as described above, the total sample with both diameter and LRF was 190. The scatter of these LRFs against diameter is shown in Figure 10. Their weighted average was 263 bf/m^3 (7.4 bf/ft^3). The weighted average across the total sample (including the 44 where there was a recovery but not a diameter) was slightly lower at 261 bf/m^3 (7.4 bf/ft^3).

The weighted average U.S. LRF is of additional interest. Concern about the adequacy of timber supplies in the 1970s led to inquiries about ways that the amount of lumber recoverable from the same input of logs could be increased (President's Advisory Panel on Timber and the Environment 1973). At the time, the estimate of national LRF was pegged at 6.5 bf/ft^3. Employing the best practices, it was projected that LRFs could be increased in the range from 300 to 320 bf/m^3 (8.5 bf/ft^3 to 9.1 bf/ft^3) for logs between 21 and 33 cm (8 and 13 in.) in diameter. Our sample showed an average U.S. LRF of 279 bf/m^3 (7.9 bf/ft^3). This indicates the industry is very close to the level thought realistically achievable for recovery (the smaller size of contemporary logs that constitute the input of most sawmills could account for much of the shortfall).

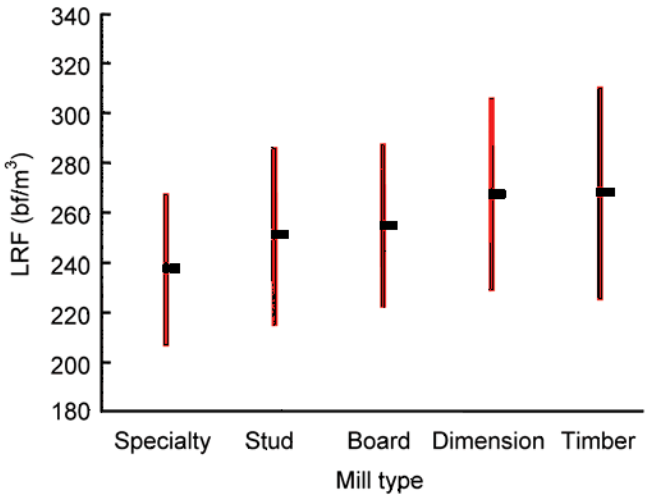

Figure 11—Lumber recovery factors (LRF) by product, ±1 standard deviation, for 230 mills.

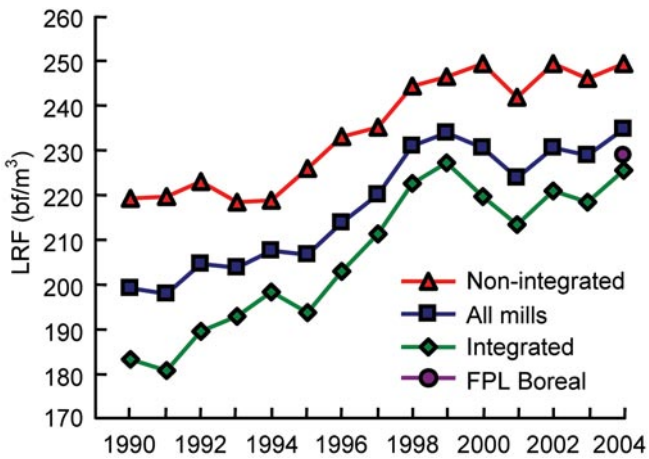

Figure 12—Lumber recovery factors in Quebec, Canada, 1990 to 2004 for integrated and non-integrated mills compared with the Forest Products Laboratory (FPL) 2004 estimate for boreal region.

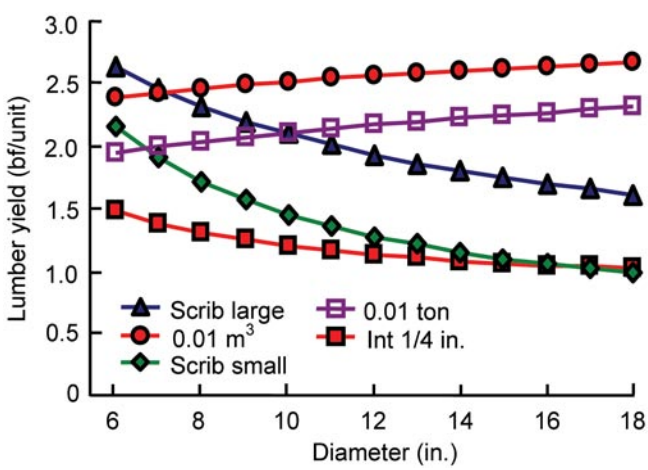

Figure 13—Lumber yields relative to average log diameters for five modes of log measurement: International ¼ inch, Scribner small-log version, Scribner large-log version, weight (board feet (bf)/0.01 ton) and cubic volume (bf/0.01 m^3).

There was considerable variability between mills. As Figure 10 suggests, some of this can be ascribed to log size. As with weight, recoveries tend to fall with decreasing log diameter. This again reflects the increasing share of slabs and edgings when standard-size prismatic boards are extracted from basically round logs.

Differences also were also seen by product type (Table 10b). Timber mills had the highest average LRF, partly reflecting the larger log sizes used by those mills and partly the fewer sawlines, and thus sawdust, required to generate such lumber. Dimension mills showed the next highest level followed by board mills. Lumber recovery in stud mills was the second lowest, reflecting the generally smaller logs used in stud production. Specialty mills obtained the lowest recovery, though in each case the distribution of LRFs was wide, as summarized in Figure 11.

Western U.S. mills displayed the highest LRFs, whereas mills in the boreal region of Canada showed the lowest, which reflects in part the size of the log supply by region. An exception to the general effect of log diameters is the low LRF found in coastal British Columbia. This region has access to large logs but has a reputation for older, technologically dated mills. Outmoded technology could be one cause of lower yields. The stricter quality ("no wane") standards of Japanese grading rules, where much of the region's supply is exported, could be another.

The yield-enhancing effects of precision scanning and cutting technology conflict with the yield-reducing effects of smaller logs. Trade literature is amply supplied with anecdotal reports of one-time 10%, 15%, 20%, or more gains in yields following newly installed optimizing hardware but little information about lower yields stemming from the use of smaller logs. One 15-year record on yields in sawmilling is data from the Canadian Province of Quebec, summarized in Figure 12 (personal communication, André D'Arcy, Quebec Ministry of Natural Resources, 2005). These data have little likely confounding effect from log sizes and showed 18% gains in yield achieved by all mills over 15 years, with integrated mills gaining 23% whereas non-integrated mills showed 14% gains. The average for all mills in 2004 was 235 bf/m^3, close to 229 bf/m^3 found in our data for mills in the boreal region.

Figure 13 summarizes the empirical relationships between diameter and the various log scales, derived by fitting curves to each data set. The three board-foot log scales increase exponentially as log size declines, whereas the weight and cubic measures of recovery show opposite but more muted tendencies. These curves can be used to standardize specific mill data obtained from particular batches of logs. If mill yields are higher than the relevant point on the curve for that diameter, it indicates yield performance above the norms found in this study, while below the line indicates the opposite. These empirical formulas are summarized in Appendix B (Table B-1).

Table 11—Effect of product type and region on lumber recovery factors (LRF) relative to U.S. board/specialty/timber mills

	Change in LRF (%)	
Product type	U.S.	Canada
Board/specialty/timber	0	–8.0
Stud	15.0	–8.0
Dimension	16.0	–8.0

Over and above log size differences, other variables influence recovery and a further refinement of the LRF–diameter relationship is to take those into account. As noted above, LRF varies with product type. Further, log measurement protocols affect apparent LRFs through different allowances for trim, defects, and diameter measurements. For example, in most Canadian Provinces, volume allowances for trim are not made, nor are deductions for some defects, which are instead accounted for in the grading rules. These differences can increase log input volumes, thus reducing LRFs. Multiple regression isolates the effects of these variables and more accurately partitions the population. Table 11 summarizes the effects of each of these variables on LRFs. These formulas are also contained in Appendix B.

Economic Conditions and Outlook in United States

Long-range economic events can be stripped down into three basic components: trend, cyclical, and random. The first two are subject to analysis and reasonably accurate prediction. The unfortunate tendency of the latter random element to intrude and often overwhelm the first two makes economic prognostication somewhat speculative.

A fortuitous alignment of beneficial tendencies in U.S. trend and cyclical components has led to exceptionally favorable economic circumstances for the lumber industry. Housing has performed particularly well, with construction rising since the early 1990s, fueled by underlying demographics. Around the mid-1970s, births in the United States began to rise again as the maturing post-war "baby boom" generation arrived at its family-rearing stage. These demographics are now swelling the ranks of those entering adulthood and the mainstream of economic activity where the first requirement of an independent life is shelter (Fig. 14). Surging immigration reinforced this trend.

These two demographic factors alone would have assured strong housing demand. But adding cyclical fuel was the extraordinarily low interest rates that have prevailed since 2001. Low interest rates followed the stock market collapse of 2000, the severity of which compelled the central bank (Federal Reserve) to reduce rates to generational lows in order to cushion the economy from the shock of the collapse in equities. The central bank has been able to maintain this policy thanks to worldwide trade liberalization that

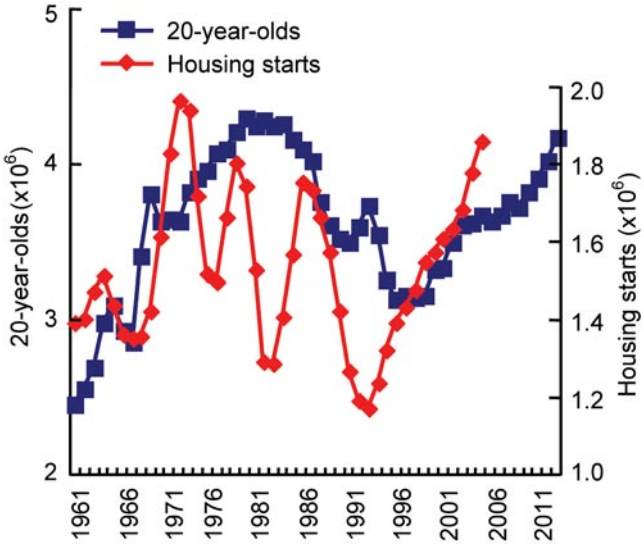

Figure 14 –United States native-born 20-year-olds and new housing starts, 1961 to 2004.

facilitated the emergence of China and other low-cost countries into the world trading arena. The new supply of low-cost goods undermined the power of domestic producers and unions to command higher prices and wages, thus moderating the potentially inflationary impact of extremely cheap credit.

Housing, however, was another story. Young people, immigrants, and other low-income householders, who might otherwise have begun their consumption of shelter with apartments or mobile homes, were able to enter into single-family home ownership sooner. Home prices consequently inflated at rates double or more than the general rate of inflation, creating a windfall for home owners and generating a self-reinforcing cycle of demand for this appreciating asset class manifested in rising purchases of second homes and homes for investment.

Consumers also used rising real estate values by borrowing against inflating home values to offset lagging wage income. The indebtedness of consumers relative to the underlying productivity of the economy has thus been increasing. Whereas some see that indebtedness as an increasing risk to the economy, others note that the rising indebtedness has occurred against a backdrop of rising asset values, thus keeping ratio of the overall debt to equity in balance. If real estate values, however, have become unsustainably high and were to revert to mean, then that could leave highly leveraged borrowers vulnerable.

In grappling with these issues, many economists have noted similarities between the current economic environment and that of the early 1970s. Included in this are large excesses of government expenditures over income, low interest rates, large balance of trade deficits, high energy prices, and war expenditures. Until recently the use of the 1970s as an

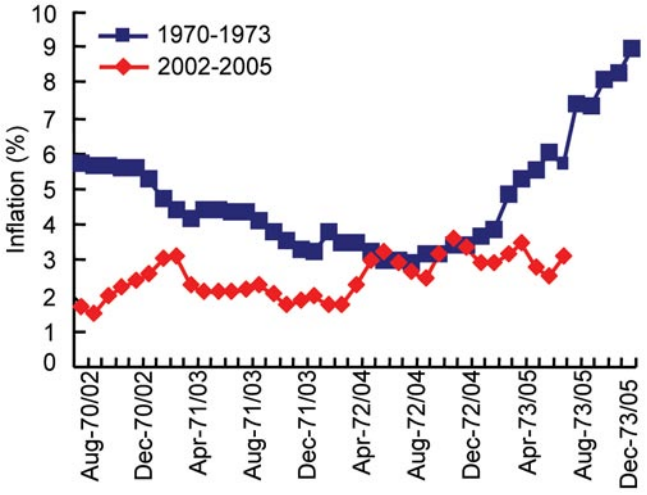

Figure 15—Consumer price inflation, year-over-year, 1970 to 1973 compared with 2002 to 2005.

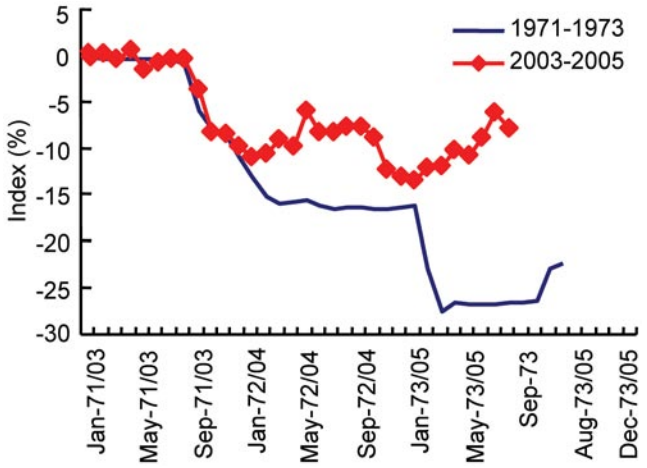

Figure 16—Yen per dollar index (first period = 0), 1971 to 1973 compared with 2003 to 2005.

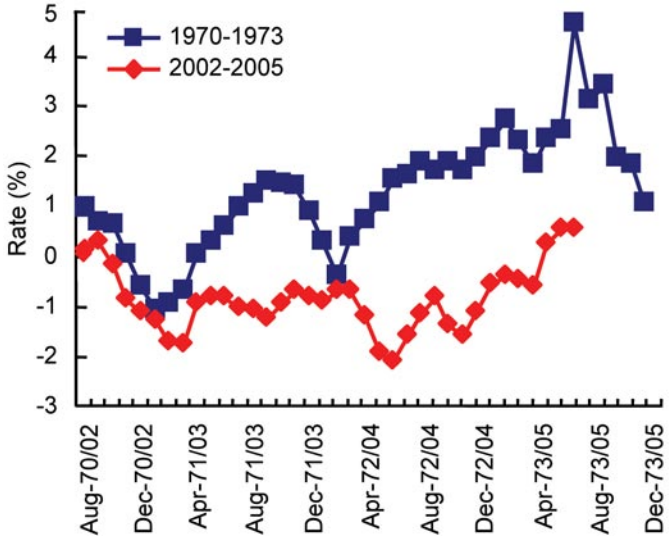

Figure 17—Rate on Federal Funds, less inflation, 1970 to 1973 compared with 2002 to 2005.

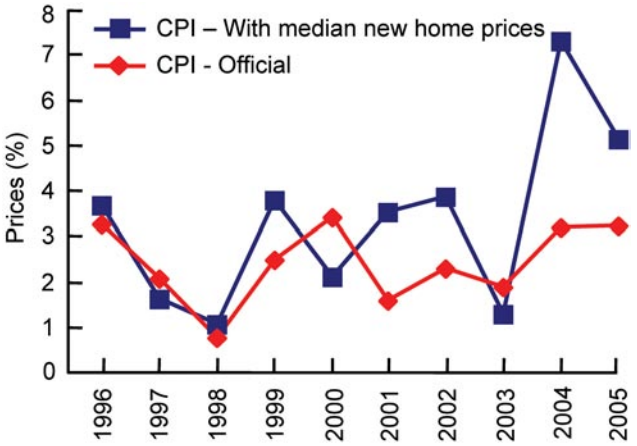

Figure 18—Consumer price index (CPI) with median new home prices compared with owners' equivalent rent, 1996 to 2004.

indicator of present trends has worked well. Several major divergences, however, have become evident in recent months. One is inflation, which, as officially measured by the consumer price index, has risen less sharply (Fig. 15). A second is the performance of the dollar, which in the previous period traded sharply lower, but thus far has performed better (Fig. 16). A third is interest rates, which have continued at low real levels despite ten increases (Fig. 17).

Regarding inflation, we note that the definition of the contemporary consumer price index differs from its 1970s predecessor. Chief among the differences is the replacement of home prices by "owners' equivalent rent of primary residence." Until recently this has not mattered much because the changes in the two prices did not differ significantly. In 2004, however, they have diverged sharply, as shown by recalculating the consumer price index using home prices instead of the present day alternative. With that change, the 2004 inflation is almost twice the official rate (Fig. 18).

Although not commented on much, the boom-like conditions in real estate have played a role in the Federal Reserve's ten successive quarter-point increases in its Federal Funds rate. Somewhat to the puzzlement of the Federal Reserve, however, their increases in short-term rates have not carried over into long-term rates, which are more determinative of mortgage markets and thus of housing. Some view this as indicative of tame long-term inflation expectations and thus a sign that the current up cycle has much life left in it. Others, however, point to the growing quantity of paper IOUs accumulating in Asian central banks as a result of Asian trade surpluses as the reason for the low long-term rates, casting the state of long-term credit in less favorable light.

Nevertheless, the above-mentioned divergences in key financial indicators imply that the downward stage of the 1970s cycle that would be due around late 2005 or 2006

will be, at the least, postponed. This means that the housing cycle is unlikely to wilt as it did in the mid-1970s, but also that the speculative excesses, and the ensuing danger from them, will continue to build. In a recent paper on housing market conditions, economists at the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) have examined home market conditions in major U.S. metropolitan markets and found an unprecedented number in which conditions fit their definition of a "boom" (Angell and Williams 2005). The FDIC economists pointed to indicators of speculation in an expansion of subprime lending, high loan-to-value mortgages, growing use of home equity lines of credit, expanding use of adjustable rate mortgages, growing purchases of home as investments, and a widening home price–consumer income gap. They noted that past booms tended to end in periods of price stagnation rather than collapse, and when the latter did occur, it was relatively rare and precipitated mostly by localized economic distress. In 2004, the broadening of the U.S. housing boom to more areas may imply a growing role for national factors, chiefly mortgage credit conditions. If those credit conditions should then stiffen, the likelihood of a less benign correction increases.

In summarizing these discussions, we note primarily that the demographics of housing demand are good and point to many years of above-normal activity. Shorter term cyclical influences, however, may rest on less secure footing and, if they turn, could temporarily dampen the upward effects of demographics. Monetary authorities seem to be aware of the risks that out-of-control asset markets pose and have been attempting to slow them through a campaign of gradual interest rate hikes. But their approach of doing so in pre-telegraphed small steps may have worked against their intentions, as long-term rates have not increased. A likely course is the continuation of the present approach of quarter-point increases until a supposedly neutral rate at or around 4% is reached. At that point, if some of the interest-sensitive sectors of the economy, such as small businesses and consumers (whose borrowing costs are tied to the short-term prime rate) begin to show some weakness, the credit tightening would likely be relaxed. Under that scenario, a downturn in housing would be delayed, and if one does occur, is apt to be less severe than the 1973–1975 down cycle. But, until some parts of the economy begin to show signs of less robust growth or weakening, the current spate of credit tightening is likely to continue.

We can point with greater confidence to the likely evolution of lumber supply. The ability of the lumber industry to boost capacity and production is historically well demonstrated. The most recent manifestation of that occurred in the first half of 2005 when, despite continued good field activity and sales, a buildup of production overwhelmed even that strong level of demand, sending prices for most western species to a 20% or more correction. Despite the increased consolidation in fewer, larger firms, the ability of the industry to restrain its production appears limited until prices below breakeven levels force it to do so. Looking ahead, the availability of large volumes of beetle-killed timber in British Columbia, the resurgent second-growth on private lands in the U.S. Pacific Northwest, and the rising productivity of southern plantation timberlands imply few resource barriers to increasing capacity. Thus, oversupply rather than underdemand appears to pose the greater threat to lumber market stability and profits in the next few years.

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Appendix A—Conversion of Recoveries in Various Units to Cubic Meters

Lumber recovery is measured in several ways. Each can serve its purpose as a standard of reference for a particular mill, but their variety complicates comparisons between mills. To provide an industry-wide standard, we converted each recovery based on a particular unit of measure to a cubic meter (foot) basis as follows:

International ¼ inch

The average volume of a log in terms of the International board foot rule is estimated from the formula definition for the International ¼-inch scale, using the average small-end log size (D) and assuming a (net) 16-ft- (4.8-m-) long log. The cubic volume is derived from the Smalian formula, again based on the small-end log diameter, a taper of 2 in. (51 mm), and the 16-ft (4.8-m) length.

International ¼-inch bf (16-ft logs)

$$= \{0.22 \times [D^2 + (D + 0.5)^2 + (D + 1)^2 + (D + 1.5)^2] - 0.71 \times [D + (D + 0.5) + (D + 1) + (D + 1.5)]\} \times 0.905$$

$$\text{ft}^3 \text{ volume inside bark} = 0.005454 \times [D^2 + (D + 2)^2]/2 \times 16$$

$$\text{Overrun} \times \text{Int ¼ bf/ft}^3 = \text{bf, LT/ft}^3 = \text{LRF}$$

Scribner Decimal C scale, short-log version

The Scribner board foot volume is estimated from an empirical conversion formula estimated by Cahill for populations of logs scaled according to protocols in the areas east of the Cascades for 20-ft (2.4-m) and shorter logs.

$$\text{bf LS/ft}^3 \text{ LS} = 5.336 + 0.085 \times D - 13.93/D$$

$$\text{Overrun} \times (5.336 + 0.085 \times D - 13.93/D) = \text{bf, LT/ft}^3 = \text{LRF}$$

Scribner Decimal C scale, long-log version

The Scribner board foot volume is also estimated from an empirical conversion formula by Cahill for populations of logs scaled according to protocols in the areas west of the Cascades for 40-ft (16.2-m) or shorter logs.

$$\text{bf LS/ft}^3 \text{ LS} = 10.16 - 0.04 \times D - 88.18/D + 290.58/D^2$$

$$\text{Overrun} \times (10.16 - 0.04 \times D - 88.18/D + 290.58/D^2) = \text{bf, LT/ft}^3 = \text{LRF}$$

Weight

Recoveries expressed in board feet per ton were converted to cubic by multiplying the board feet per ton yield factor by 71 lb/ft^3 for southern pine and 64 lb/ft^3 for red pine.

Cords

Recoveries expressed in board feet per cord were converted to board feet per cubic foot by dividing the per cord yield factor by 73 ft^3/cord.

Appendix B—Benchmarking Formulas

Equations relating recoveries by various measures to log diameter can be used as industry benchmarks against which a particular mill's performance can be evaluated more precisely by eliminating the effect of log size. The numbers in parentheses are reference values derived at 10 in. (25 cm).

International ¼ inch

$$\text{bf LT/bf Int ¼ LS} = 0.78815 + 4.17511/D$$

$R^2 = 0.48$ (1.21)

Scribner, Dec C, short log

$$\text{bf LT/Scrib Short log LS} = 0.39189 + 10.6801/D$$

$R^2 = 0.53$ (1.46)

Scribner Dec C, long log

$$\text{bf LT/Scrib Long log LS} = 5.98529 \times D^{-0.4522}$$

$R^2 = 0.54$ (2.11)

bf/ton

$$\text{bf LT/ton LS} = 146.659 \times D^{0.16014}$$

$R^2 = 0.04$ (212)

bf/m^3, all mills

$$\text{bf LT/m}^3 \text{ LS} = 199.717 \times D^{0.10365}$$

$R^2 = 0.07$ (254)

This last formula was re-estimated with additional explanatory variables to account for some of the systematic variability in the data. These additional variables were specific product types (dimension, stud, and by elimination, all others) and region (mills in Canada where log scaling protocols differ from U.S. practices in disallowing trim and some defects, and, again by elimination, mills in the United States and Alberta, where recorded log volumes exclude trim).

These result in the following specific formulas for various mill categories:

United States		Canada	
Board & Specialty Timber			
$174.146 \times D^{0.13729}$	(1a)	$160.218 \times D^{0.13729}$	(1b)
Stud			
$200.223 \times D^{0.13729}$	(2a)	$184.209 \times D^{0.13729}$	(2b)
Dimension			
$202.480 \times D^{0.13729}$	(3a)	$186.286 \times D^{0.13729}$	(3b)

Thus, for example, a dimension mill in Canada, except Alberta, would compare its results against the benchmark provided by Equation (3b), while a similar mill in the United States would more appropriately use Equation (3a). Likewise, in benchmarking timber costs, an allowance of 8% should be factored in (i.e., \$60/m^3 in Canada would be the equivalent of \$65/m^3 in the United States).

Table B-1—Board foot/cubic meter, partitioned mills

Variable	Coefficient	Standard error	*t*-statistic
Constant (log of)	5.15990	0.13900	37.1
Diameter (log of)	0.13729	0.03040	4.5
Dimension = 1, else 0	0.15075	0.02556	5.9
Stud = 1, else 0	0.13954	0.03427	4.1
Canada (excl. Alberta) = 1, else 0	–0.08340	0.02215	–3.8
R^2	0.25		

Note: All variables were significantly different from zero at the 99% level of confidence.

Appendix C—Sawmill Capacity and Timber Inventory by State and Province

The following maps and tables show past and current capacity of sawmills and the availability of timber, by county, in the vicinity of these mills in 30 States. Information on timber density by county in Canada is not available; hence, those maps contain only sawmill sites.

The maps, and their associated tables, are arranged in alphabetical order, as follows:

Alabama

Alberta

Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah

Arkansas

British Columbia, North

British Columbia, South East

British Columbia, Vancouver

California, northern

Colorado, South Dakota, and Wyoming

Florida

Georgia

Idaho

Louisiana

Maine

Manitoba—*see* Saskatchewan

Maritime Provinces (New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island)

Maryland

Michigan

Minnesota

Mississippi

Missouri

Montana

New Brunswick—*see* Maritime Provinces

Newfoundland—*see* Maritime Provinces

New Hampshire—*see* Vermont

New Mexico—*see* Arizona

New York

North Carolina

Nova Scotia—*see* Maritime Provinces

Oklahoma

Ontario

Oregon

Quebec

Prince Edward Island—*see* Maritime Provinces

Saskatchewan and Manitoba

South Carolina

South Dakota—*see* Colorado

Tennessee

Texas, eastern

Utah—*see* Arizona

Vermont and New Hampshire

Virginia

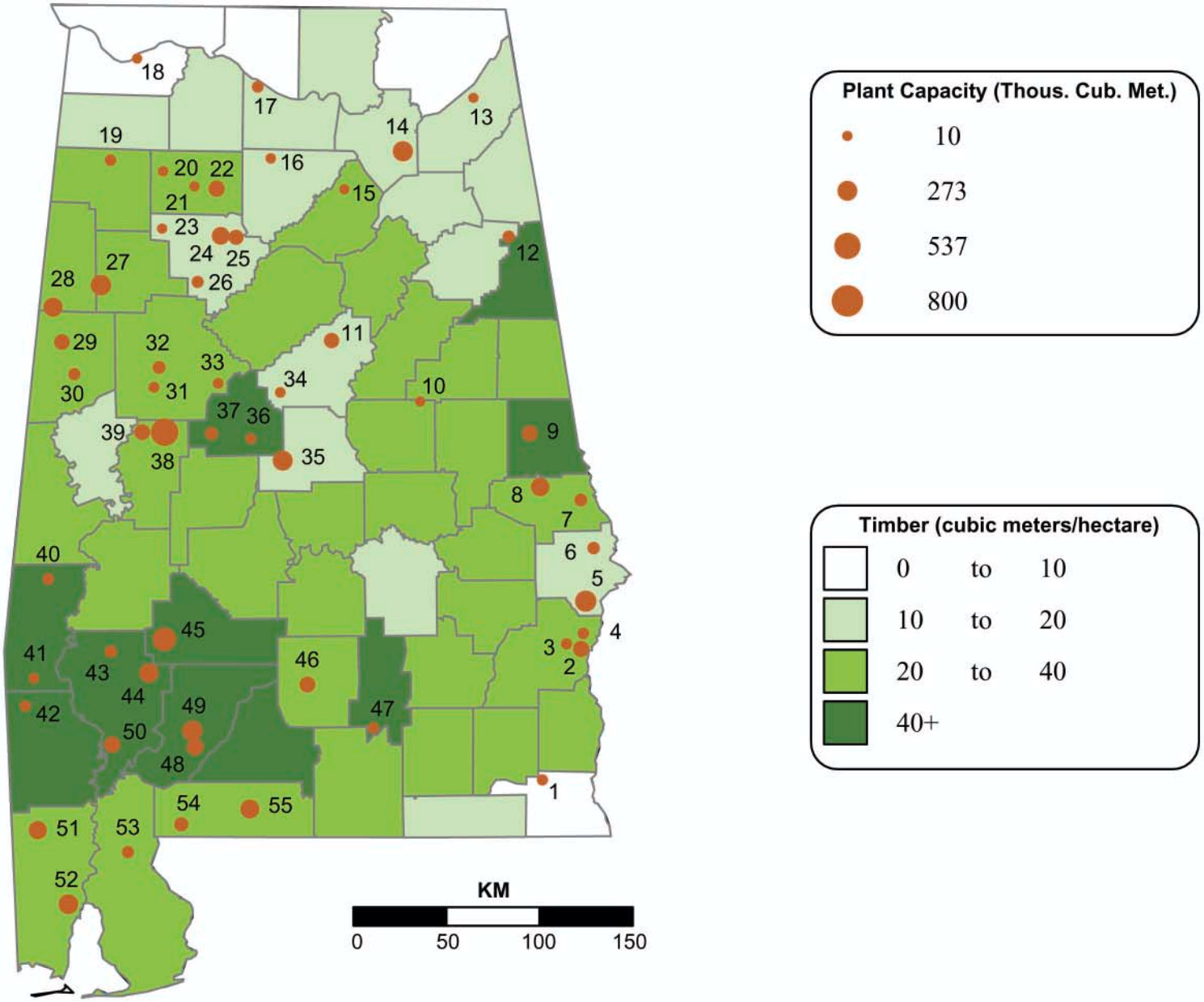
Washington

Wisconsin

Wyoming—*see* Colorado

Alabama

Softwood Roundwood Inventory and Softwood Sawmill Capacity



Alabama

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
						Closed Mills			
	Hampton Lum Sales		Vance	35					
	U.S. For Ind	Abbeville FP	Abbeville	236					
	Sterling Lum Co		Goodwater	35	24				
	Louisiana-Pacific Corp		Evergreen	83	35				
	McEntyre Lum Co		East Gadsden	12	12	12	12		
	D. J. Bondurant Lum Co		Flomaton	21	21	21	21		
	International Pap Corp		Moundville/Tus	283	283	283	142		
	A. C. Swindle		Quinton	8	8	8	8	8	
	Newton Lum Co		Tuscaloosa	11	11	11	11	11	
	Robins Lum Co		Double Springs	12	12	12	12	12	
	J. H. Nash Lum Co		Haleyville	19	19	19	19	19	
	Garrison Sawmill		Haleyville	36	36	36	36	36	
	Vance Lum Co		Vance	59	59	59	59	59	
						Timber Mills			
38	Gulf States Pap		Moundville				106	118	142
46	International Pap Cor	Union Camp Corp	Chapman	118	118	137	137	142	142
48	Rocky Creek Lum Co		Mexia		47	142	153	165	165
19	Valley Lum Co		Hackleburg	35	35	35	35	35	35
						Stud Mills			
28	Weyerhaeuser Co		Millport	238	238	238	238	238	238
						Dimension Mills			
50	Boise Cascade		Jackson	217	109	109	109	130	153
14	Bowater Lum Co		Albertville	229	248	248	247	271	283
11	Bowater Lum Co	Prod For Alliance	Westover	118	118	118	118	130	130
7	Dudley Lum Co		Salem	61	61	61	61	61	61
27	Georgia-Pacific Corp		Fayette	288	288	288	288	288	288
22	Grayson Lum Corp		Houston	123	123	146	153	153	153
52	Gulf Lum Co		Mobile	231	231	260	260	260	264
39	Gulf States Pap		Moundville	271	330	366	366	401	590
49	Harrigan Lum Co		Monroeville	201	201	201	201	283	283
51	International Pap Cor	Champion	Citronelle	208	208	212	212	212	212
35	International Pap Corp		Maplesville	236	260	271	271	271	271
8	International Pap Cor	Union Camp Corp	Opelika	224	224	224	224	224	224
24	Jasper Lum Co		W Jasper	184	189	189	198	198	198
5	Mead Westvaco	Georgia Kraft	Cottonton	283	295	295	319	319	319
2	M. C. Dixon Lum Co		Eufaula	153	153	153	153	212	212

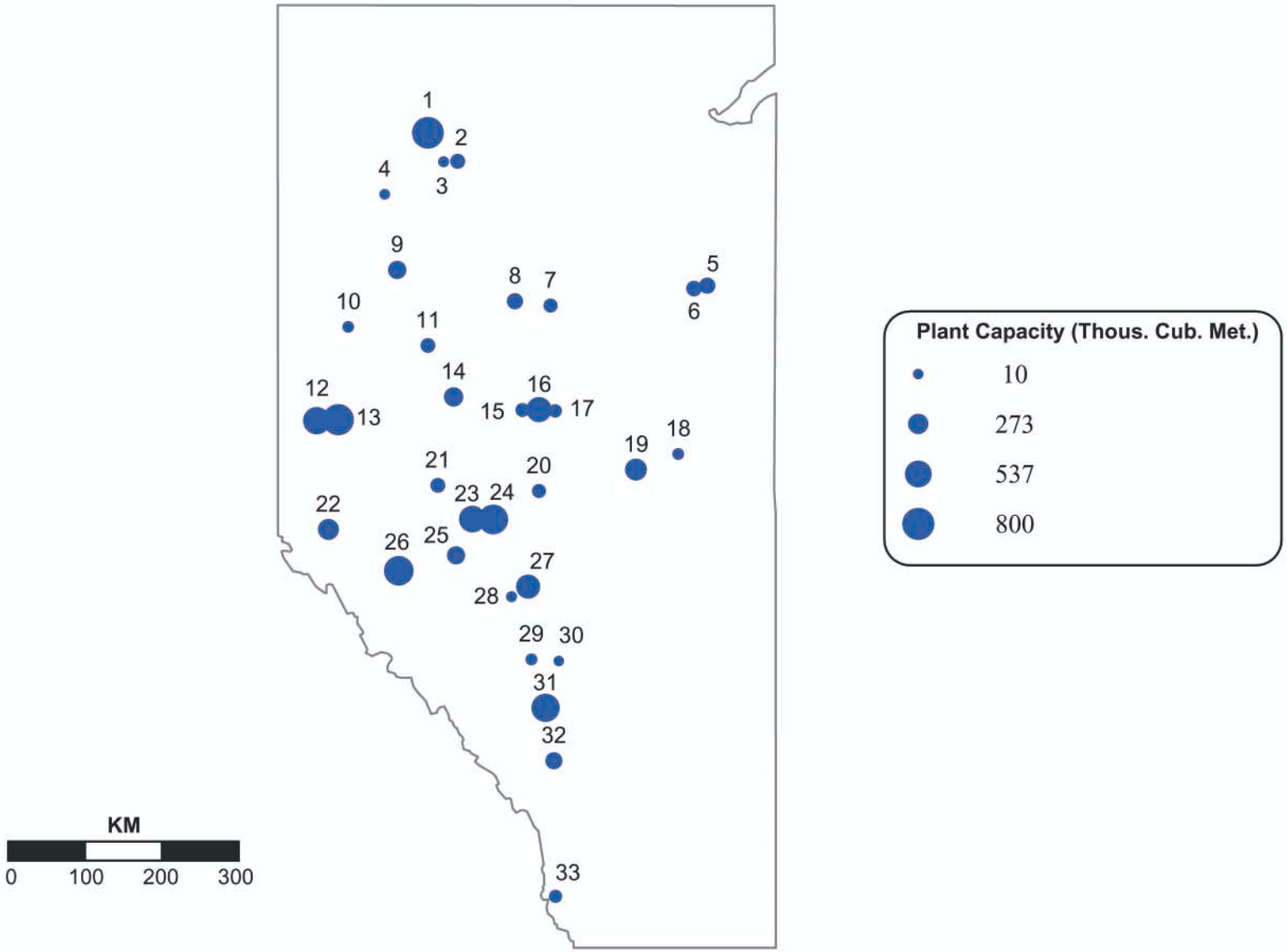
Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Estimated capacity	6206	6037	6159	6279	6433	6540
Reported output (U.S. Census)	5529	5168	5209	5119		
Implied capacity utilization	89%	86%	85%	82%		

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
37	Olon Belcher Lum Co		Brent	65	65	65	65	65	65
30	Pate Lum Co		Carrollton	42	42	42	42	50	50
44	Scotch Lum Co		Fulton	236	236	236	236	236	236
25	SE Wood-Jasper Sawmill		Jasper	118	118	118	118	118	118
43	Thomasville Lum Co	Coastal Lum Co	Thomasville	47	47	0	47	47	47
55	T. R. Miller Mill Co		Brewton	165	165	177	212	236	236
45	Weyerhaeuser Co	McMillanBloedell	Pine Hill	354	378	378	389	401	401
						Board Mills			
40	Jachin Lum Co		Jachin	34	34	34	34	34	34
36	Kornegay Lum Co		Centreville	14	14	14	14	14	14
16	Littrell Bros Lum Co		Vinemont	15	15	15	15	15	15
17	Littrell Lum Mill		Decatur	24	42	42	42	42	42
29	McShan Lum Co		McShan	63	125	125	135	135	135
						Specialty or Unknown			
12	Bennett Lum Co		Piedmont	53	53	53	53	53	53
3	Brabham Lum Co		Eufaula	30	30	30	30	30	30
53	Crosby Lum Co		Bay Minette	47	47	47	47	47	47
1	Custom Lum Mfg Co		Dothan	28	28	28	28	28	28
47	Dozier Lum Co		Dozier	28	28	28	28	28	28
23	Earley Lum Co		Carbon Hill	7	7	7	7	7	7
9	East Alabama Lum Co		Lafayette	132	132	132	132	132	132
13	F.G. Lum Co		Sylvania	7	7	7	7	7	7
4	Garrison Bros Lum Co		Eufaula	35	35	35	35	35	35
20	Great Southern For Prod		Haleyville	16	16	16	16	16	16
33	KyKenKee		Vance	21	21	21	21	21	21
41	Lassiter Lum Co		Silas	15	15	15	15	15	15
26	LKL Lum Co	Guthrie Lum Co	Oakman	47	47	47	47	47	47
18	McKinney Lum Co		Muscle Shoals	7	7	7	7	7	7
42	Millry Mill Co		Millry	24	24	24	24	24	24
15	Mooneyham Lum Co		Blountsville	4	4	4	4	4	4
31	Pearson Lum Co		Tuscaloosa	23	23	23	23	23	23
6	Phenix Lum Co		Phenix City	59	59	59	59	59	59
34	Seaman Tim Co		Montevallo	18	18	18	18	18	18
21	Sipsey River Tim Co		Double Springs	12	12	12	12	12	12
10	Sterling Lum & Sup Co		Goodwater	8	8	8	8	8	8
54	Swift Lum Co		Atmore	71	71	71	71	94	94
32	W.G. Sullivan Lum Co		Northport	66	66	66	66	66	66

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of sawmills	66	65	62	64	61	55
Number employed ('000)	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.1

Alberta

Softwood Sawmill Capacity



Alberta

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
				Closed Mills					
	Johnson Bros F P	Cowley For Prod	Cowley	38	38	38			
	Tara For Prod		Calling Lake	59	59	59	5		
	Calling Lake Lum		Athabasca	24	24	24	24	24	
	CanFor		Hines Creek	184	184	201	201	201	94
				Timber Mills					
28	Tall Pine Tim		Lodgepole	21	21	21	21	21	21
				Stud Mills					
15	Alberta Plywood Ltd		Slave Lake	83	83	83	83	83	83
6	Carrier Janvier F P		Ft. McMurray	130	130	130	130	130	130
7	Carrier Lum Ltd		Trout Lake	89	89	89	89	89	89
				Dimension mills					
33	Atlas Lum		Blairmore	66	66	66	66	66	66
11	Boucher Bros		Nampa	61	61	61	61	99	101
14	Buchanan Lum		High Prairie	201	201	236	236	236	236
22	C & C Wood Prod	Weyerhaeuser Car	Grande Cache	278	297	297	297	74	297
12	CanFor		Grande Prairie	437	472	491	503	555	562
18	Ed Bobocel Lum		Lac La Biche	28	28	28	28	35	35
2	LaCrete Sawmills		LaCrete	94	113	113	113	113	113
9	Manning Diverified F P		Manning	205	205	205	205	224	224
19	Millar Western Ind		Boyle	248	248	271	295	330	330

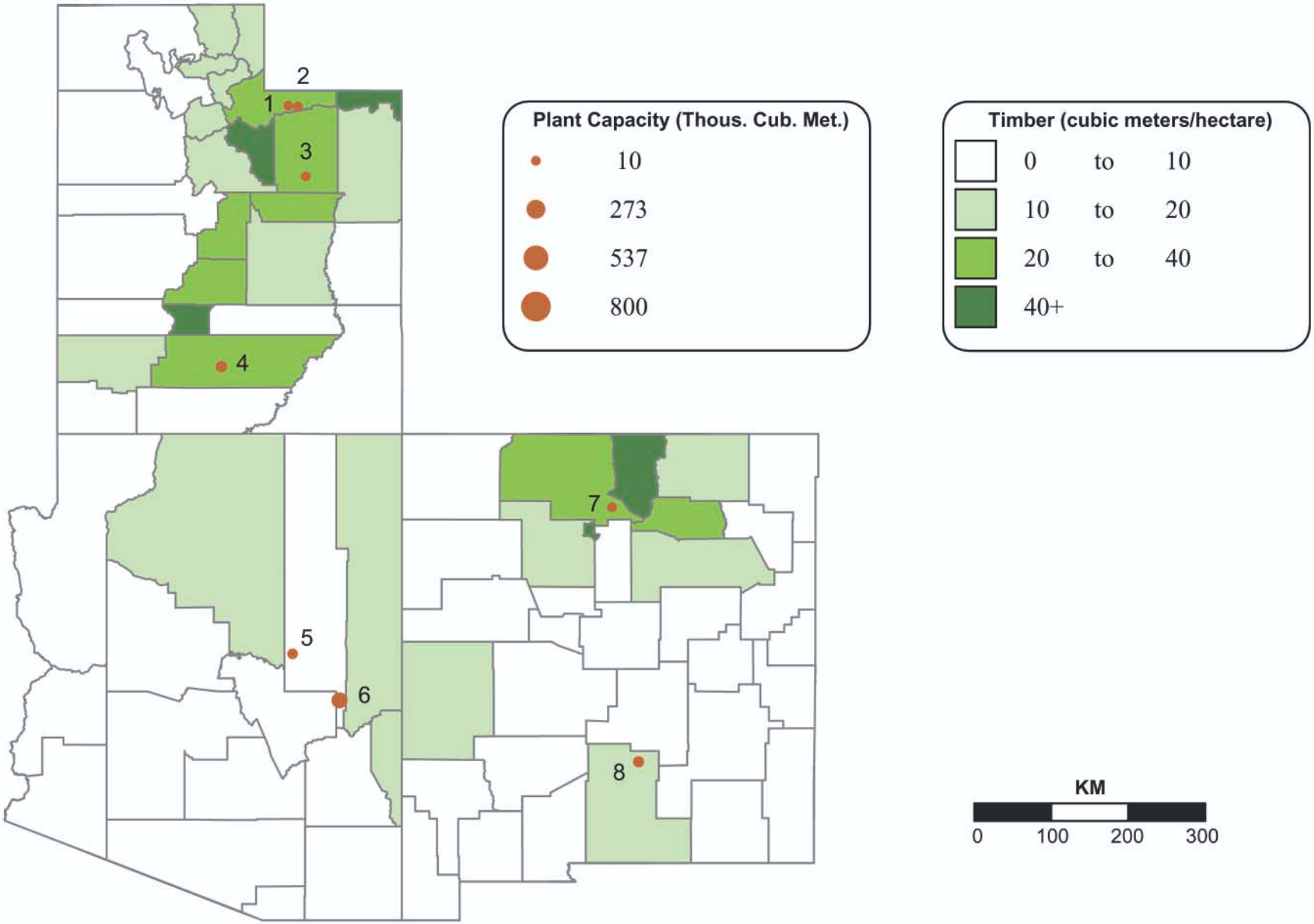
Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Estimated capacity	6851	7226	7528	7585	7951	8294
Production (Stats Can)	6743	6841	7205	7541	8033	
Implied capacity utilization	98%	95%	96%	99%	101%	

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
23	Millar Western Ind		Whitecourt	413	448	448	531	531	531
21	Mostowich Lum		Fox Creek	83	106	113	113	113	109
5	Northland F P		Fort McMurray	142	142	142	142	142	142
29	Rocky Wood Preservers		Rocky Mtn Hse	28	28	28	28	38	38
32	Spray Lake		Cochrane	165	165	165	165	165	165
25	Sundance		Edson	201	201	201	201	201	201
20	Timeu For Prod	Spruceland Millworks	Fort Assiniboine	83	83	83	83	83	83
1	Tolko	Daishowa	High Level	590	625	628	637	654	779
16	Vanderwell		Slave lake	189	354	460	460	460	460
26	West Fraser Tim Co	Hi-Atha Sawmill	Hinton	578	578	578	578	663	663
8	West Fraser Tim Co	Seehta For Prod	Red Earth Creek	142	142	142	142	142	142
17	West Fraser Tim Co	Zeidler For Ind	Slave Lake	71	71	71	71	71	71
31	West Fraser Tim Co	Sunpine	Sundre	448	460	510	510	597	602
24	West Fraser Tim Co	Blue Ridge	Whitecourt	590	590	623	644	682	684
27	Weyerhaeuser Can		Drayton Valley	316	316	326	326	378	415
13	Weyerhaeuser Can		Grande Prairie	498	529	529	529	675	750
				Specialty or Unknown					
3	Evergreen Lum		LaCrete	19	19	19	19	19	19
30	Hansen For Prod		Eckville	12	12	12	12	12	12
4	Wetkeg For Prod		Keg River	15	15	15	15	15	15
10	Zavisha Sawmills		Hines Creek	24	24	24	24	32	32

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of sawmills	37	37	37	36	35	34
Number employed ('000)	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.5

Arizona, New Mexico, & Utah

Softwood Roundwood Inventory and Softwood Sawmill Capacity



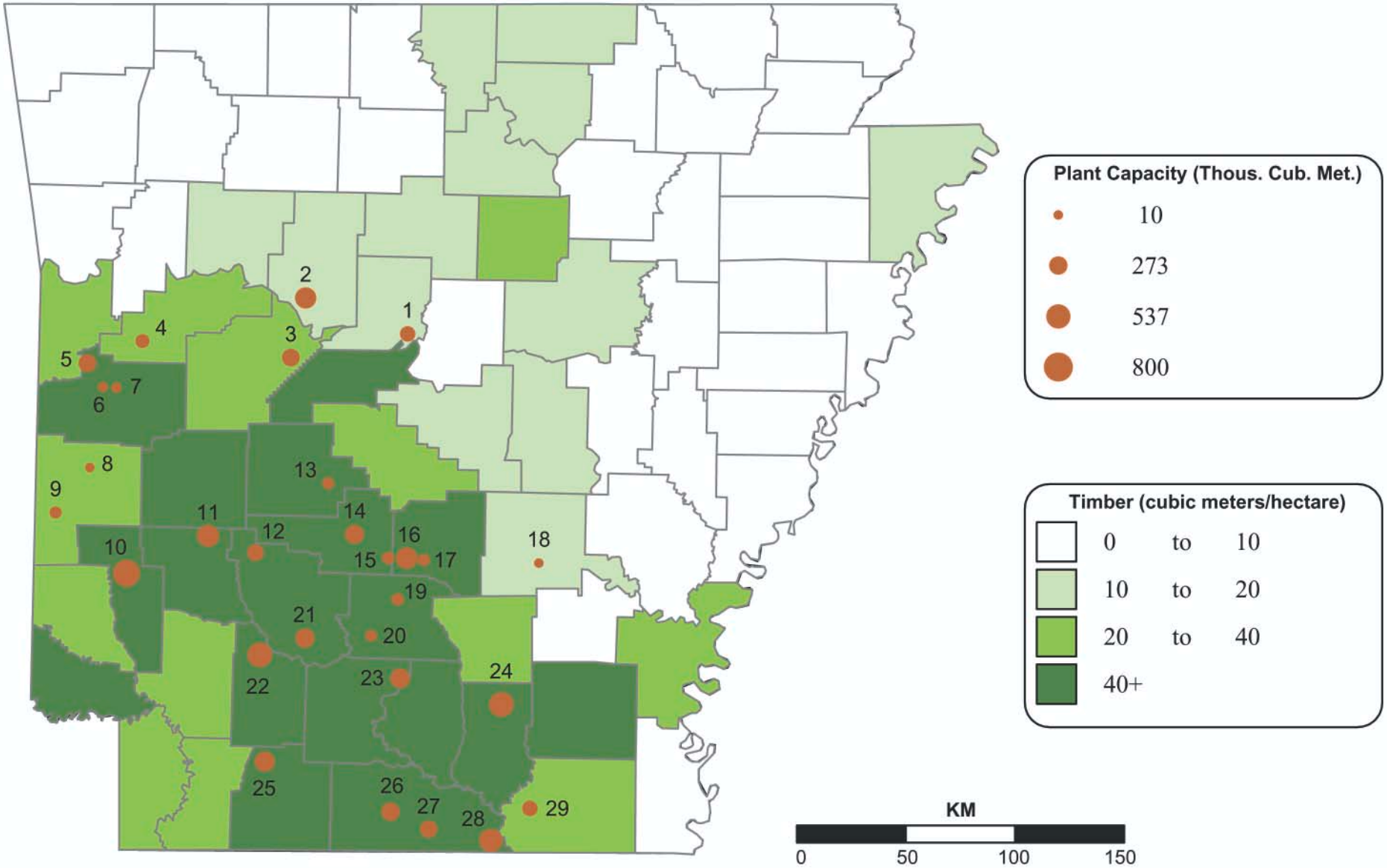
Arizona/New Mexico/Utah

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
						Closed Mills			
	Reidhead Bros Lum Co		Nutrioso	18	18				
	Tricon Timber	Pacific Studs & Lum Co	Cimarron	57	19				
	Idaho Tim Corp	Rio Grande For Prod	Espanola	118	130	130	65		
	Mescalero For Prod	Allied For Prod	Alamogordo	73	28	73	73	73	
						Dimension Mills			
6	Fort Apache Tim Co		White River	146	146	113	142	177	177
8	Mescalero For Prod		Mescalero	41	41	41	41	41	41
						Board Mills			
5	Precision Pine		Heber	35	30	28	28	28	28
						Specialty or Unknown			
1	Blazzard Lum Co		Kamas	16	16	16	16	16	16
3	Fabrizzio Sawmill		Duchesne					14	14
2	Leavitt Lum Co		Kamas	30	30	28	7	7	7
4	Skyline For Res	Utah For Prod	Escalante	24	24	24	24	47	47
7	Vallecitos	Vaugn Bros	Vallecitos	19	19	19	19	19	19

Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Estimated capacity	576	500	472	415	423	350
Production (U.S. Census)	644	566	496	441		
Implied capacity utilization	112%	113%	105%	106%		
Number of sawmills	11	11	9	9	9	8
Number employed ('000)	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6

Arkansas

Softwood Roundwood Inventory and Softwood Sawmill Capacity



Arkansas

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
				Closed Mills					
	International Pap Corp		Whelen Springs	47	35				
	Weyerhaeuser Co		Mountain Pine	271	153				
	Wood Lum Co		Chidester	15	15	15	15		
				Stud Mills					
29	Georgia-Pacific Corp		Crossett	165	165	165	165	165	165
				Dimension Mills					
27	Anthony For Prod		Urbana	212	212	224	224	224	224
23	Anthony Timberlands	Bearden Lum Co	Bearden	307	307	307	314	319	319
14	Anthony Timberlands		Malvern	165	189	212	260	271	283
11	Bean Lum Co		Glenwood	342	342	342	401	413	413
2	Bibler Brothers	Nekoosa Pap	Russellville	354	354	354	366	389	389
13	Buddy Bean Lum Co		Hot Springs	59	59	59	59	59	59
12	Curt Bean Lum Co		Amity	189	189	189	201	201	201
3	Deltic Tim Corp		Ola	189	189	201	248	248	248
25	Deltic Tim Corp		Waldo	260	283	307	321	330	330
26	Georgia-Pacific Corp		El Dorado	260	260	271	260	260	260
19	Idaho Tim Corp		Carthage	83	83	83	83	83	83
21	International Pap Corp		Gurdon	283	283	293	295	295	295

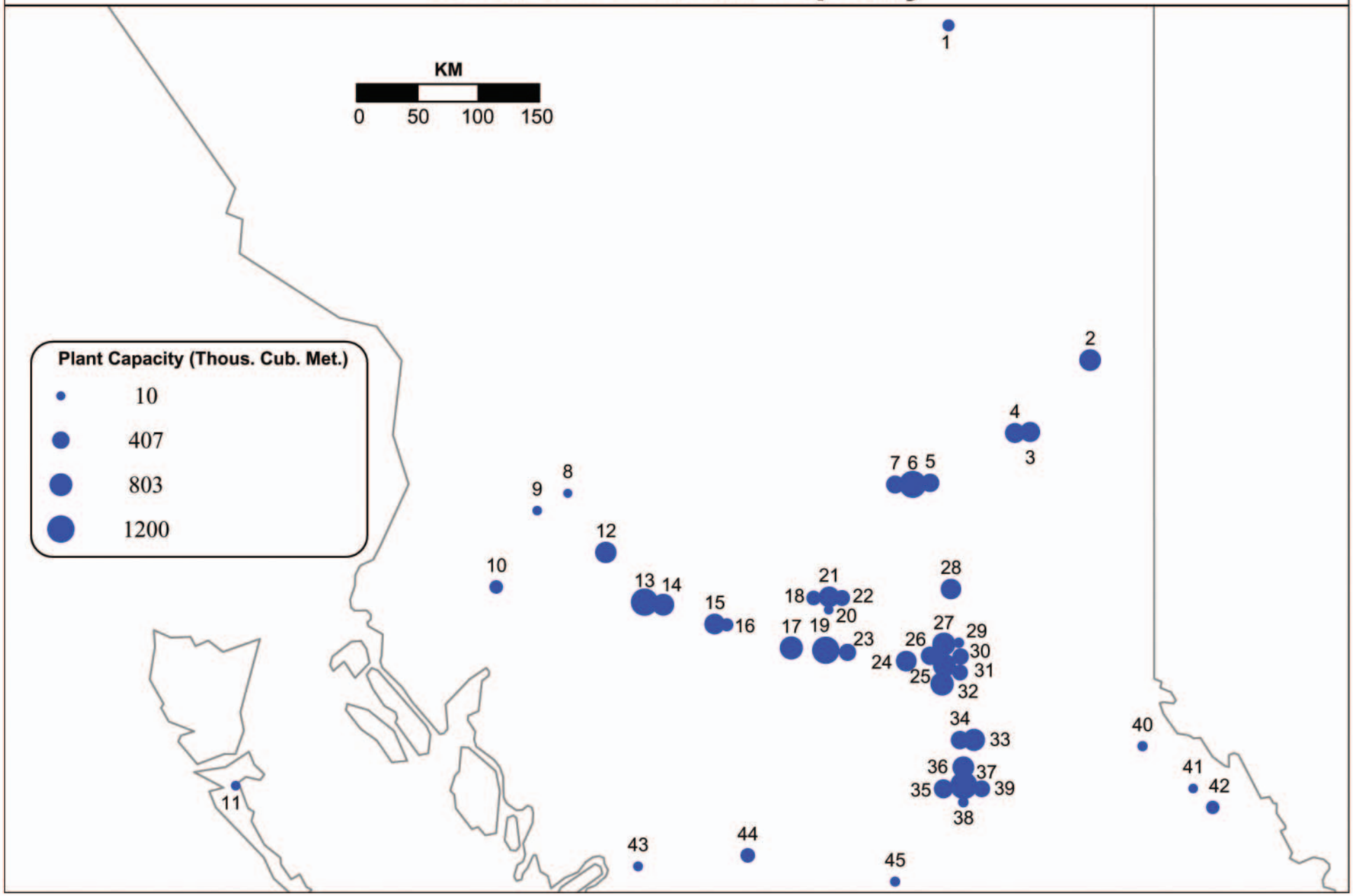
Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Estimated capacity	5765	5857	5900	6327	6527	6725
Reported output (U.S. Census)	5034	5034	5088	5671		
Implied capacity utilization	87%	86%	86%	90%		

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
16	International Pap Corp		Leola	224	401	401	401	401	401
1	Pinecrest Lum Co	Green Bay Pkg	Plumerville	106	106	153	153	160	165
22	Potlatch Corp		Prescott	347	354	465	543	531	543
24	Potlatch Corp		Warren	411	401	378	531	531	543
5	Travis Lum Co		Mansfield	248	248	248	248	248	248
4	US Tim Co South		Booneville	118	118	118	118	118	118
28	West Fraser Tim Co	Plum Creek Tim Co	Huttig	264	264	264	271	354	472
10	Weyerhaeuser Co		Dierks	590	590	590	590	661	661
				Board Mills					
15	H G Toler & Son		Leola	71	71	71	71	71	71
17	Ray White Lum Co		Sparkman	52	52	57	57	61	66
				Specialty or Unknown					
6	C & M Lum Co		Waldron	14	14	14	14	14	14
20	Garland Gaston Lum C	Freestone Sawmill	Sparkman	12	12	12	12	12	47
18	Hixson Lum Sales		Pine Bluff	7	7	7	7	7	7
9	Lewis Lum & Mfg Co		Cove	71	71	71	71	71	71
8	Mid-South Wood Prod		Mena	7	7	7	7	7	7
7	Scott County Lum Prod		Waldron	23	23	23	23	23	23

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of sawmills	32	32	30	30	29	29
Number employed ('000)	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4

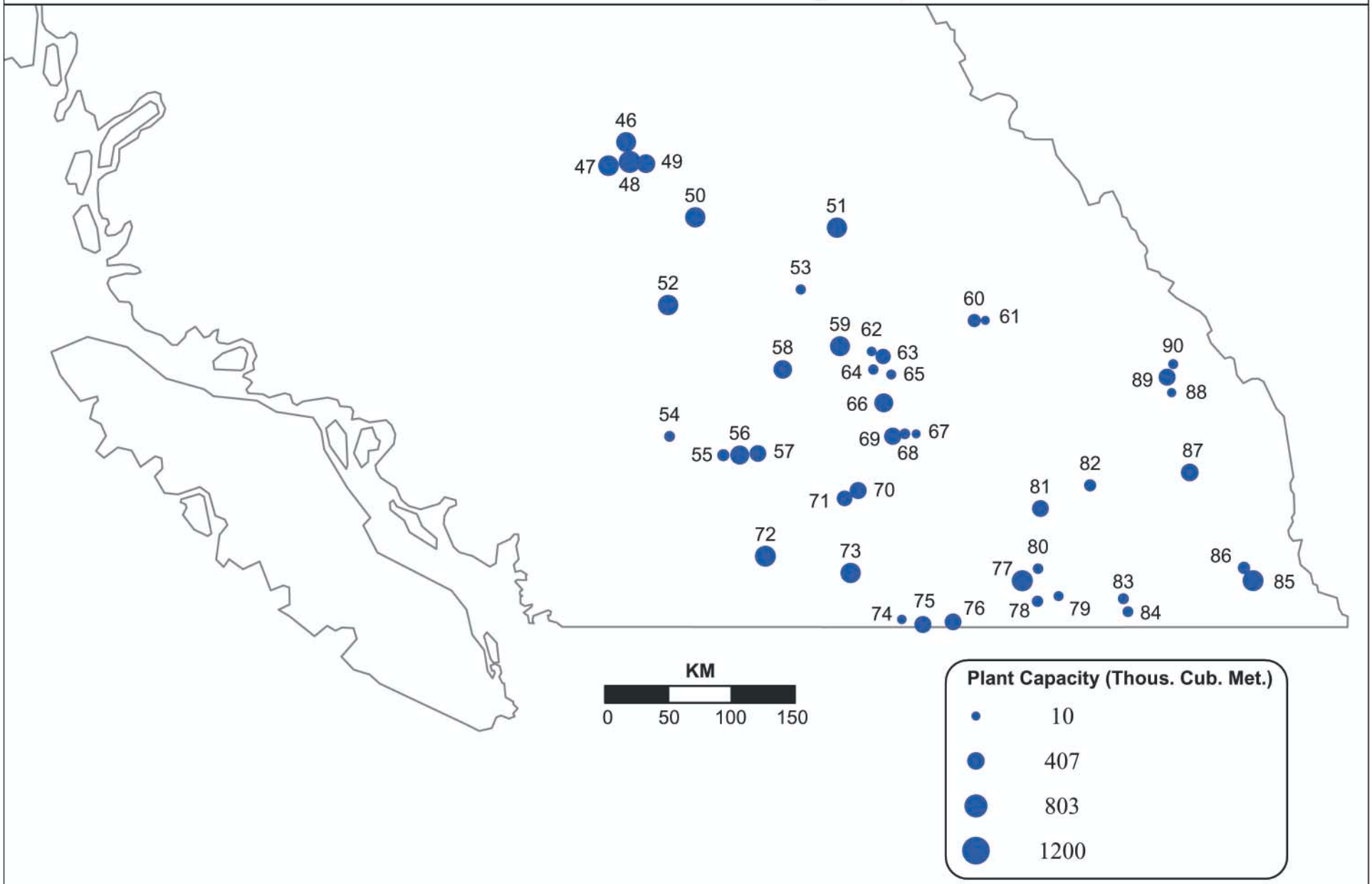
British Columbia - North

Softwood Sawmill Capacity



British Columbia - South East

Softwood Sawmill Capacity



British Columbia - Interior

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
				Closed Mills					
	Skeena Cellulose	Repap	Carnaby/S Hazelton	158	158				
	West Fraser Tim Co	Wedeene River L	Prince Rupert	215	170				
	Skeena Cellulose	Repap	Terrace	373	373				
	Atco		Fruitvale	23	23	23			
	J.S. Jones		Boston Bar	510	510	510			
	Poplar Creek		Salmon Arm	28	28	28	28		
	Weyerhaeuser Can		Vavenby	352	373	373	93		
	CanFor	Balfour For Prod	Taylor	170	182	189	118		
	West Fraser Tim Co	Skeena Cellulose	Smithers	123	123	123	123		
	Tolko		Louis Creek/Barriere	208	208	330	264		
	CanFor	Northwood	Upper Fraser	599	614	732	354		
	C GED For Prod	Westar Ind	Kitwanga	94	113	113	113	113	
	Canfor-B	Slocan - B	Quesnel	108	118	118	59	118	
	Louisiana-Pacific Cor	Evans For Prod	Malakwa	136	109	118	118	118	
				Timber Mills					
61	Joe Kozek Sawmills		Revelstoke	12	12	12	12	12	12
88	North Star Planing		Athalmer	11	11	11	17	17	17
				Stud Mills					
1	CanFor	Slocan	Fort Nelson	217	186	201	283	260	127
30	CanFor	Balfour For Prod	Pr George/Clear Lak	312	312	342	347	347	347
44	Carrier Lum Ltd	West Chilcotin For P	Anahim Lake	222	222	222	250	250	250
40	McBride For Ind Ltd	West Fraser Tim Co	McBride	51	51	51	51	52	52
22	Sinclair		Ft. St. James	271	260	260	290	330	330
23	Sinclair/L & M Lum	Nechako Lum	Vanderhoof	358	368	368	396	396	396
31	Sinclair		Prince George	295	295	295	316	316	316
66	Tolko	Riverside FP	Armstrong	260	321	321	389	474	496
70	Tolko	Riverside FP	Kelowna	340	340	340	378	387	385
49	Tolko	Riverside FP	Williams Lk/Soda Cr	170	260	283	354	484	484
				Dimension Mills					
6	Abitibi Consolidated	Donohue/Finlay	MacKenzie	787	791	826	826	1121	1180
57	Aspen Planers		Merritt	177	177	177	182	238	354
78	Atco		Park Siding	182	94	94	94	94	94
28	CanFor	Polar Div	Bear Lake	378	432	590	623	623	623
4	CanFor		Chetwynd	437	448	524	531	578	578
19	CanFor	Slocan	Engen/Vanderhoof/F	732	732	850	885	979	1328
2	CanFor		Fort St. John	385	448	472	566	708	708
13	CanFor	Northwood	Houston	968	1029	1038	1038	1345	1421
24	CanFor	Isle Pierre	Isle Pierre	389	401	566	581	637	642
5	CanFor	Slocan	MacKenzie	420	425	425	425	543	543
7	CanFor	Slocan	MacKenzie	437	448	448	448	566	566
25	CanFor	Northwood	Pr George	476	476	543	566	847	847
32	CanFor	Rustad Bros/NWd	Pr George	602	651	684	720	767	826
89	CanFor	Slocan	Radium Hot Spr.	283	283	283	378	378	378
51	CanFor	Slocan	Vavenby/Clearwater	401	441	453	495	519	595
36	Canfor-A	Slocan - A	Quesnel	351	373	373	623	708	708
26	Carrier Lum Ltd		Pr George	396	396	396	413	472	472
34	Dunkley Lum		Strathnaver				173	472	472
33	Dunkley Lum		Strathnaver	590	614	614	755	755	755
86	Galloway Lum		Galloway	125	125	125	142	142	142
41	Hauer Bros		Tete Janue/Valemou	40	33	33	33	33	33
59	Inter For Prod	Adams Lake	Chase	307	330	354	401	519	566
9	Kitwanga Lum Co		Kitwanga	132	170	170	146	59	31
77	Pope & Talbot		Castlegar	489	500	500	566	566	649
21	Pope & Talbot	CanFor	Fort St. James	519	623	644	647	647	647

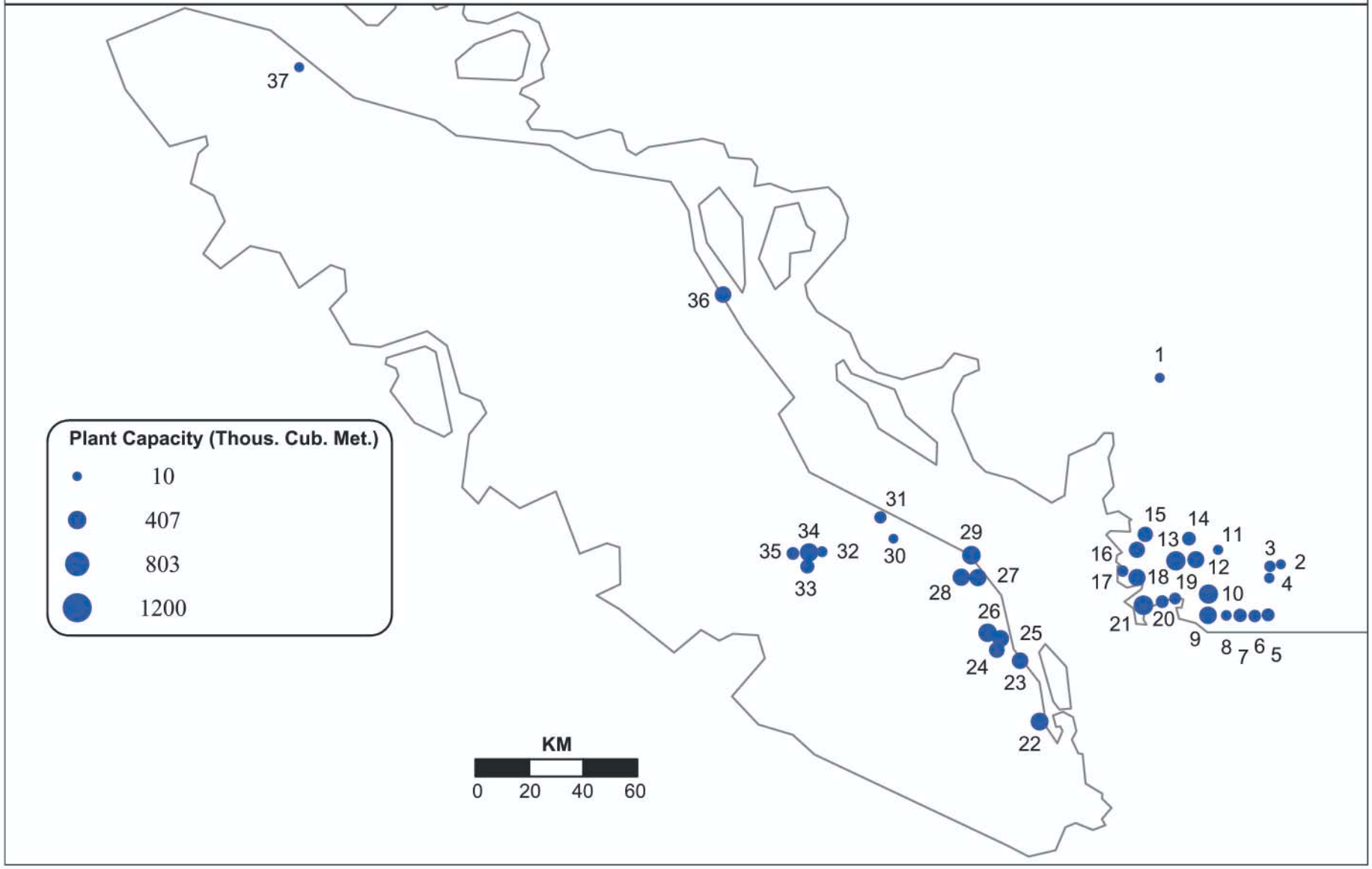
Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Estimated capacity	27844	28608	29776	31380	34161	35451
Production (Stats Can)	26293	25156	29438	29622	33023	
Implied capacity utilization	94%	88%	99%	94%		

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
76	Pope & Talbot		Grand Forks	179	316	316	319	319	363
75	Pope & Talbot		Midway	366	366	366	385	385	385
45	Sigurdson Bros Logging Co		Hanceville	47	47	47	47	47	47
81	Springer Creek For Prc	CanFor	Slocan	260	260	260	363	363	363
18	Stuart Lake Lum Co		Fort St. James	249	255	255	255	255	255
87	Tembec	Crestbrook For Ind	Canal Flats	307	307	307	413	425	425
85	Tembec	Crestbrook For Ind	Elko	363	363	363	531	637	637
27	The Pas Lum Co		Prince George/B	472	472	566	637	649	826
69	Tolko		Lavington	283	319	342	389	389	389
67	Tolko	Riverside FP	Lumby/Lavingtor	113	28	12	12	12	12
56	Tolko		Merritt	342	342	354	354	413	510
35	Tolko	Ernst F P	Quesnel	378	378	460	460	481	519
47	Tolko	Riverside FP	Williams La/Cree	496	496	493	543	614	614
48	Tolko	Riverside	Williams Lk/Ligni	519	531	538	538	720	720
50	West Fraser Tim Co	Weldwood	100 Mile House	425	510	510	522	581	590
16	West Fraser Tim Co	Babine For Prod	Burns Lake	590	590	590	595	642	642
15	West Fraser Tim Co	Decker Lake	Burns Lake	99	125	156	165	177	177
3	West Fraser Tim Co	Chetwynd For Ind	Chetwynd	486	507	548	576	590	602
52	West Fraser Tim Co	Ainsworth	Clinton/Chasm	413	160	354	540	602	602
14	West Fraser Tim Co	Houston For Prod	Houston	614	625	696	696	732	732
17	West Fraser Tim Co	Eurocan Pulp&Pap	LeJac/Fraser Lk	566	566	566	802	826	826
39	West Fraser Tim Co	Weldwood	Quesnel	295	295	314	314	382	382
37	West Fraser Tim Co		Quesnel	720	732	795	868	892	1227
12	West Fraser Tim Co	Pac Inl Res	Smithers	453	505	529	623	684	684
10	West Fraser Tim Co	Skeena Cellulose	Terrace	189	189	189	94	191	191
46	West Fraser Tim Co		Williams Lake	389	389	465	524	566	566
58	Weyerhaeuser Can		Kamloops/Miss F	262	271	283	319	486	477
73	Weyerhaeuser Can		Okanogan Falls	321	342	385	385	548	590
72	Weyerhaeuser Can		Princeton	337	345	345	361	552	640
				Cedar Mills					
11	Abfam Enterp.		Queen Charlotte	57	34	34	34	34	33
43	C & C Wood Prod	Little Valley For Prc	Bella Coola	7	38	38	38	38	38
64	Cooper Creek Cedar		Salmon Arm	35	45	45	57	57	57
53	Gilbert Smith	Glenn Propty	Barriere	57	57	57	52	52	52
62	Lakeside Tim		Tappen	28	28	28	33	33	33
82	Meadow Creek Cedar		Kaslo	113	113	113	125	125	125
65	Paragon Ventures	Custom Pre-Cut St	Grindrod	34	34	34	45	45	45
68	Paragon Ventures	Custom Pre-Cut St	Lumby				68	68	68
				Board Mills					
71	Gorman Bros		Westbank	227	227	260	283	307	307
84	J H Huscroft		Creston	57	57	57	83	71	71
				Specialty or Unknown					
55	Ardrew		Merritt	50	108	108	108	127	127
38	C & C Wood Prod		Quesnel	57	57	57	64	64	64
42	NW Specialty Lum	CanFor	Valemount	212	236	236	236	189	189
60	Downey		Revelstoke	125	125	125	165	175	175
63	Federated Coop		Canoe	203	203	203	203	203	283
20	FSJ All Nations For Corp		Fort St James				28	28	28
74	Hilmoe For Pr		Rock Creek	23	23	23	23	23	24
80	Kalesnikoff		Thrums	71	71	71	71	61	61
8	Kispiox For Prod	Stege Logging	South Hazelton	113	113	113	113	0	0
54	Lytton Lum Ltd		Lytton	38	38	38	71	71	71
79	Porcupine Wood Prod		Salmo	47	51	47	45	45	45
90	Seel For Prod		Edgewater	34	34	34	42	42	42
29	Woodland Lum		Prince George	68	68	68	68	68	68
83	Wynndel Box & Lum		Wynndel	40	40	40	83	83	83

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of sawmills	101	101	98	99	93	90
Number employed ('000)	15.5	15.3	14.9	14.8	13.9	13.7

British Columbia - Vancouver

Softwood Sawmill Capacity



British Columbia - Coast

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
						Closed Mills			
	CIPA Lum Co		Nanaimo	203					
	TimberWest For	FletchChall	Youbou/Cowichan	283					
	Bayside		Port Mellon	79	79				
	Doman-Western Lum	Pacif For Prod(CIP)	Tahsis	295	59				
	Inter For Prod	Fraser Mills	Coquitlam	340	142				
	Weyerhaeuser Can	McMillan Bloedell	Vancouver(Wh Pine)	295	295	59			
	Doman		Chemainus/Nanoose	109	113	113			
	Inter For Prod	Weldwood	Squamish	212	224	224	75		
	Western For Prod Inc	FletchChall/BCFP	Vancouver	396	396	396	396		
	Howe Sound	West Coast Cellufibre	Vancouver	113	142	142	142	142	
	Inter For Prod	Primex(Field mill)	Courtenay	224	224	224	295	330	
			Dimension Mills			Timber Mills			
5	Mill&Tim Prod		Surrey	153	153	153	132	132	132
7	Stag	Teal Cedar Prod	Surrey	153	153	153	153	153	153
						Dimension Mills			
13	Inter For Prod	Western Whitewood	New Westminster	234	234	234	236	260	460
9	J.S. Jones		Surrey					354	354
36	TimberWest For	FletchChall/CFI	Campbell R/Elk Falls	271	283	283	307	307	307
22	Western For Prod Inc	Doman	Cowichan Bay	340	340	340	340	356	382
26	Western For Prod Inc	Doman	Duke Pt./Nanaimo	210	210	210	172	271	415
24	Western For Prod Inc	Doman	Ladysmith	312	312	312	250	238	264
25	Western For Prod Inc	Doman	Ladysmith/Saltair	340	396	396	307	290	330
23	Weyerhaeuser Can	McMillan Bloedell	Chemainus/CSD	238	238	307	307	307	307
34	Weyerhaeuser Can	McMillan Bloedell	Pt Alberni(APD)	401	406	406	406	406	406
						Cedar Mills			
1	A J For Prod		Brackendale	23	23	23	23	23	23

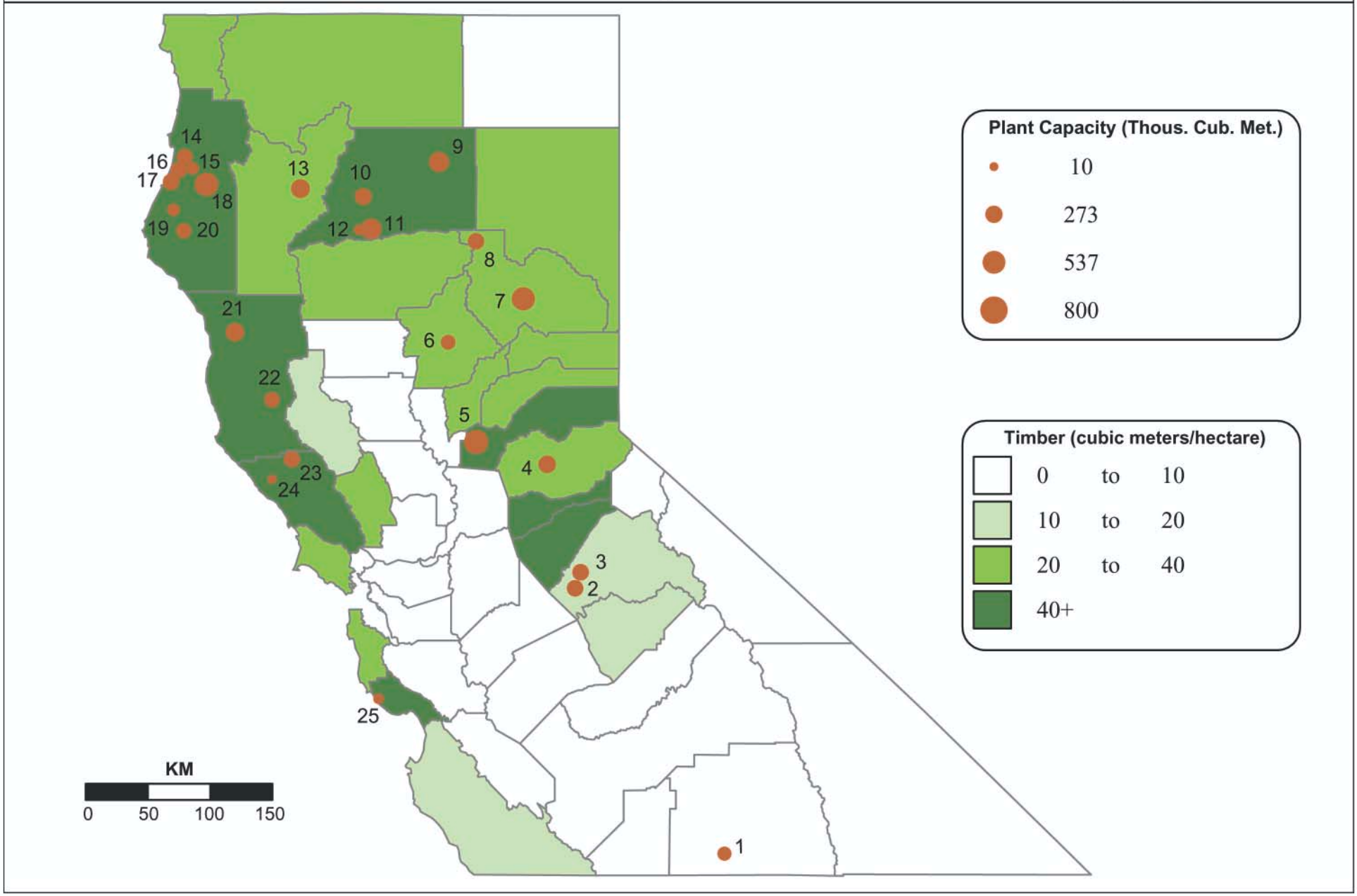
Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Estimated capacity	8738	8186	7913	7807	7958	8071
Production (Stats Can)	8053	7450	6063	5802	6182	
Implied capacity utilization	92%	91%	77%	74%	78%	

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
4	Andersen Pac For Prod		Ruskin				40	40	40
35	Coulson Manufact		Port Alberni	89	113	113	125	125	125
19	Delta Cedar		Delta	96	85	85	85	85	90
30	Errington Cedar		Errington	23	20	20	20	20	20
8	Fraser Pulp chips		Surrey	40	40	40	47	47	47
17	Goldwood Ind		Richmond	91	91	91	91	71	71
29	Inter For Prod	FletchChall/BCFP	Hammond/Maple Rc	342	366	366	366	401	425
14	Mill&Tim Prod	Flavelle Cedar	Port Moody	0	153	153	170	170	170
18	Terminal For Prod		Richmond	227	236	236	236	340	340
15	Terminal For Prod		Vancouver	181	181	181	241	241	241
3	Twin River Cedar	Empire Cedar	Ruskin	57	57	57	71	71	71
16	Western For Prod Inc	Doman	Vancouver/silvertree	238	238	238	238	250	283
27	Weyerhaeuser Can	McMillan Bloedell	Nanaimo/Isl Phoenix	168	168	342	342	342	342
12	Weyerhaeuser Can	McMillan Bloedell	New Westminster	319	319	319	319	330	330
33	Weyerhaeuser Can	McMillan Bloedell	Pt Alberni(SOMASS)	182	182	182	182	182	182
						Specialty or Unknown			
32	Franklin For Prod		Port Alberni				57	57	57
11	Halo For Prod	Y.N. For Corp	Pitt Meadows	35	35	35	35	35	35
21	Inter For Prod	Primex(Acorn mill)	Delta	378	378	378	425	425	472
6	Inter For Prod	McKenzie Mills	Surrey	177	177	177	177	76	116
31	Long Hoh Enterprises		Qualicum Beach				47	111	111
37	Lukwa Mills Ltd		Port Hardy	17	24	24	24	24	24
10	S and R Sawmills		Surrey/Pt Kells	408	453	453	453	453	453
2	Silvermere For Prod	Slave Lake cedar	Ruskin	28	28	28	24	24	24
28	Western For Prod Inc	Doman	Nanaimo	307	307	307	340	340	340
20	Weyerhaeuser Can	Coast Mtn Hardwds	Delta	113	113	113	113	130	130

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of sawmills	43	42	39	40	39	38
Number employed ('000)	6.2	5.9	5.3	4.6	4.5	4.4

Northern California

Softwood Roundwood Inventory and Softwood Sawmill Capacity



California

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
				Closed Mills					
	Eel River		Redcrest	153					
	Sequoia For Ind		Dinuba	47					
	Sierra Pacific Ind		Loyalton	236					
	Butler For Prod		Redding	21	21				
	Beaver Lum Co		Santa Clara	89	45				
	Big Valley Lum Co		Bieber	111	57				
	Pacific Lum Co-Mill A		Scotia	425	94				
	Pacific Lum Co-Mill B		Scotia	52	54				
	Siskiyou For Prod	P&M Cedar Prod	Anderson	118	118				
	Wisconsin-California FP		Redding	142	142	47			
	Big Valley Lum Co		Burney	94	94	94			
	Blue Lake For Prod		Arcata	142	142	142			
	Georgia-Pacific Corp		Fort Bragg	236	215	214			
	Mendocino For Prod	Louisiana-Pacific Cor	Fort Bragg	165	94	94	59		
	Pacific Lum Co	Wetsel-Oviatt Lum Co	ElDorado Hills	83	83	83	61		
	California Cedar	P&M Cedar Prod	McCloud	149	149	149	149		
	Pacific Lum Co	Louisiana-Pacific Cor	Carlotta	224	224	224	224	12	
	Sierra Pacific Ind		Susanville	260	260	227	236	59	
	Pacific Lum Co		Fortuna	165	201	257	314	315	158
				Timber Mills					
24	Berry's Sawmill		Cazadero	14	14	14	7	7	7
16	Sierra Pacific Ind		Arcata	205	205	185	217	219	227
				Stud Mills					
12	Sound Stud		Anderson	52	52	52	52	52	52

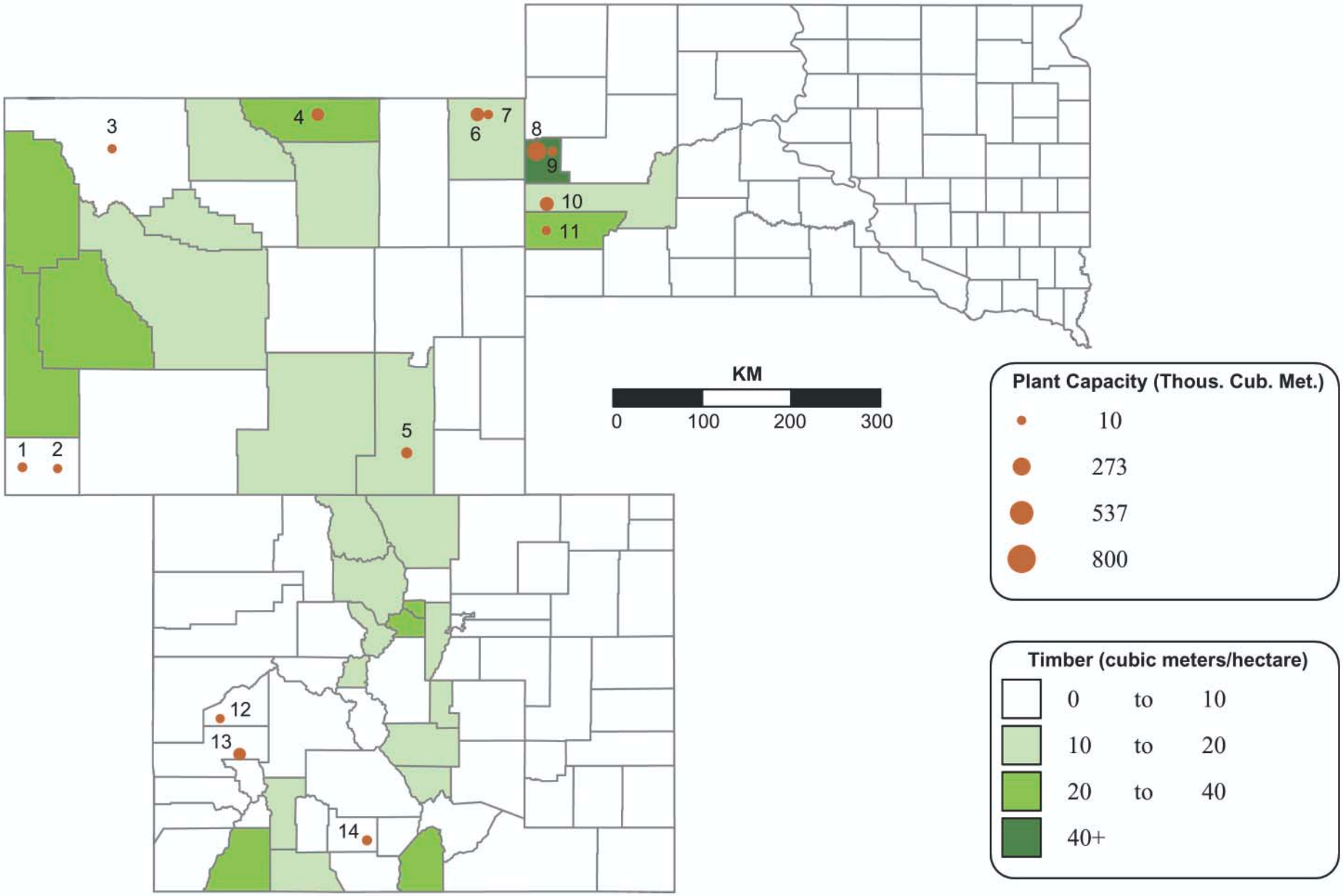
Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Estimated capacity	8393	7299	6913	6911	6751	6438
Production (WWPA)	7488	6445	6216	6263		
Implied capacity utilization	89%	88%	90%	91%		

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
				Redwood Mills					
25	Big Creek Lum Co		Davenport	52	52	52	52	52	54
14	Britt Lum Co		Arcata	118	118	212	212	212	212
22	Mendocino For Prod	Louisiana-Pacific Corp	Ukiah	177	153	142	142	189	189
23	Redwood Empire		Cloverdale	212	212	212	212	224	224
17	Schmidbauer Lum Co		Eureka	146	146	217	224	236	236
15	Simpson Tim Co	Orick sawmill	Arcata	94	94	94	94	94	94
18	Simpson Tim Co		Korbel	496	507	557	557	557	557
				Dimension Mills					
8	Collins Pine Co		Chester	182	94	35	236	236	236
19	Eel River Lum Prod		Fortuna	189	189	0	24	177	47
21	Harwood Prod		Branscomb	307	307	307	307	307	307
20	Pacific Lum Co		Scotia					177	177
1	Sierra For Prod		Terra Bella	132	71	109	142	153	153
11	Sierra Pacific Ind		Anderson	330	330	387	408	413	413
9	Sierra Pacific Ind		Burney	307	307	333	375	396	404
4	Sierra Pacific Ind	Michigan-California	Camino	283	283	269	283	283	283
2	Sierra Pacific Ind		Chinese Camp	248	248	244	244	244	244
5	Sierra Pacific Ind		Lincoln	566	566	583	588	607	607
7	Sierra Pacific Ind		Quincy	543	543	543	543	548	550
10	Sierra Pacific Ind		Shasta Lake	236	236	238	248	250	250
13	Trinity River Lum Co		Weaverville	236	236	295	319	312	337
				Board Mills					
6	Sierra Pacific Ind		Oroville	118	118	106	146	172	172
3	Sierra Pacific Ind		Standard	238	224	196	236	248	248

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of sawmills	43	40	33	30	28	26
Number employed ('000)	5.6	5.2	4.7	4.3	4.2	3.7

Colorado, South Dakota, & Wyoming

Softwood Roundwood Inventory and Softwood Sawmill Capacity



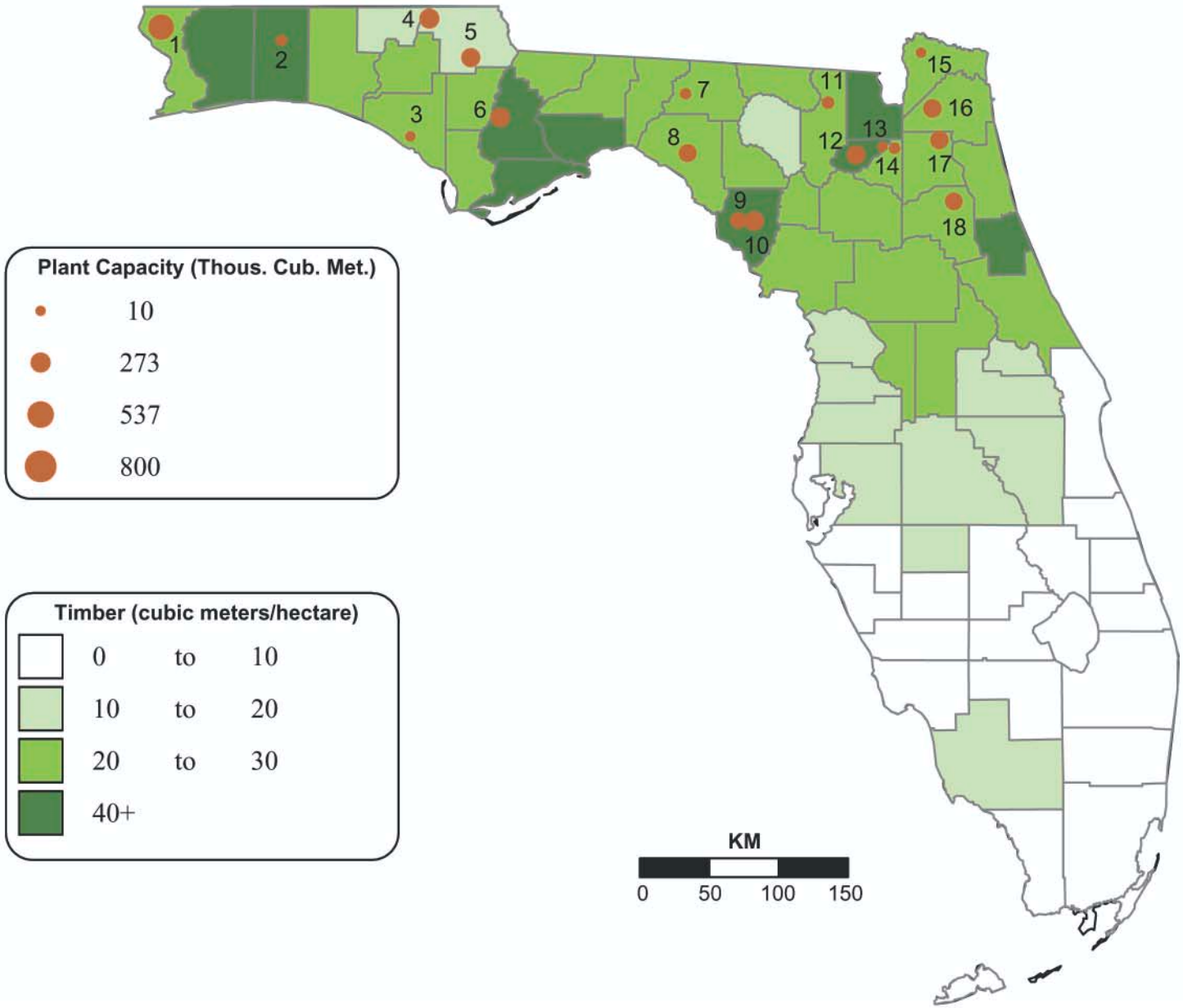
Colorado/S. Dakota/Wyoming

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
						Closed Mills			
	Pope & Talbot	Cambria	Newcastle	42					
	U.S. For Ind	South Fork Lum	South Fork	153	83				
	Louisiana-Pacific Corp		Saratoga	118	224	236			
	South Fork Lum		Wheatland	6	6	6	6	6	
						Timber Mills			
2	Ayres & Baker		Mt. View	7	7	7	7	7	7
7	Bear Lodge For Prod	Hullett Post & Pole	Hulett	9	9	9	9	14	14
						Stud Mills			
4	Wyoming Sawmills		Sheridan	94	94	94	94	94	94
						Dimension MIlls			
10	Neimann/Rushmore	Continental Lum Co	Hill City	118	125	135	137	137	137
						Board Mills			
5	Big Horn Lum Co		Laramie	45	45	47	47	52	57
3	Cody Lum Co		Cody	19	19	19	19	12	12
13	Intermountain For Prod		Montrose	94	94	94	94	94	94
9	McLaughlin Sawmill Co		Spearfish	24	24	24	24	17	14
6	Neimann Sawmill	Devils Tower FP	Hulett	118	118	118	118	118	118
14	Pleasant Logging & Milling		Monte Vista	30	30	30	30	30	30
8	Pope & Talbot		Spearfish	271	271	271	271	297	302
						Specialty or Unknown			
12	Delta Tim Co		Lazear	5	5	5	5	5	5
11	R.E. Linde Sawmills		Custer	12	12	12	12	12	12
1	South & Jones		Evanston	24	24	24	24	24	24

Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Estimated capacity	1189	1189	1130	897	918	919
Production (WWPA)	na	na	na	na		
Implied capacity utilization	na	na	na	na		
Number of sawmills	18	17	16	15	15	14
Number employed ('000)	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9

Florida

Softwood Roundwood Inventory and Softwood Sawmill Capacity



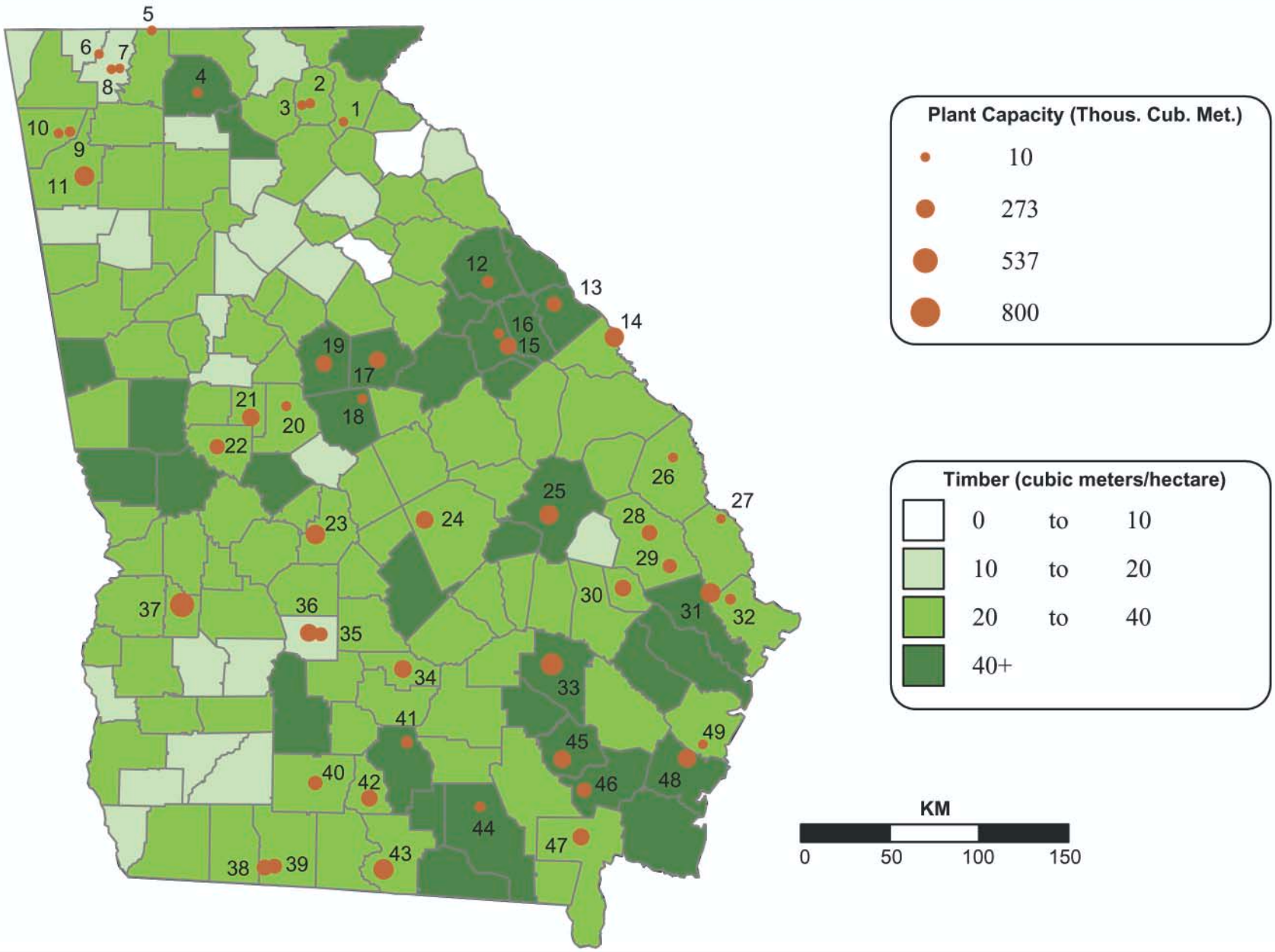
Florida

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
						Timber Mills			
3	Grayson Lum Corp	Louisiana-Pacific Corp	Westbay	83	83	83	83	0	0
14	Tatum Bros Lum Co		Lawtey	33	33	33	33	33	33
						Stud Mills			
5	Grayson Lum Corp	Louisiana-Pacific Corp	Marianna/Cypress	83	189	236	236	236	236
						Dimension Mills			
2	Fleming Lum Co		Crestview	27	27	27	27	27	27
10	Georgia-Pacific Corp		Cross City	201	201	212	236	245	245
18	Georgia-Pacific Corp	ITT Rayonier	Palatka	179	179	179	179	184	184
12	Gilman Building Prod Co		Lake Butler	224	224	224	224	224	224
17	Gilman Building Prod Co		Maxville	212	212	212	212	212	212
8	Gilman Building Prod Co		Perry	130	186	186	198	198	198
11	Great South Tim & Lum	Daniels Lum	Lake City	47	47	47	54	54	54
1	International Pap Corp	Champion	McDavid		177	366	413	463	472
16	International Pap Corp	Champion	Whitehouse	210	210	210	210	210	210
6	North Florida Lum Co		Bristol	153	153	153	153	248	248
13	Pride of Florida		Raiford	12	12	12	12	12	12
4	Rex Lum LLC	U.S. For Ind	Graceville	142	0	0	208	248	269
9	Suwannee Lum Mfg Co		Cross City	118	142	142	142	142	142
						Board Mills			
7	Sherrod Lum Co		Greenville	30	30	30	30	30	30
						Specialty or Unknown			
15	Franklin Lum Co		Hilliard	6	6	6	6	6	6

Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Estimated capacity	1889	2111	2359	2656	2772	2803
Reported output (U.S. Census)	1739	2006	2072	1994		
Implied capacity utilization	92%	95%	88%	75%		
Number of sawmills	17	17	17	18	18	18
Number employed ('000)	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5

Georgia

Softwood Roundwood Inventory and Softwood Sawmill Capacity



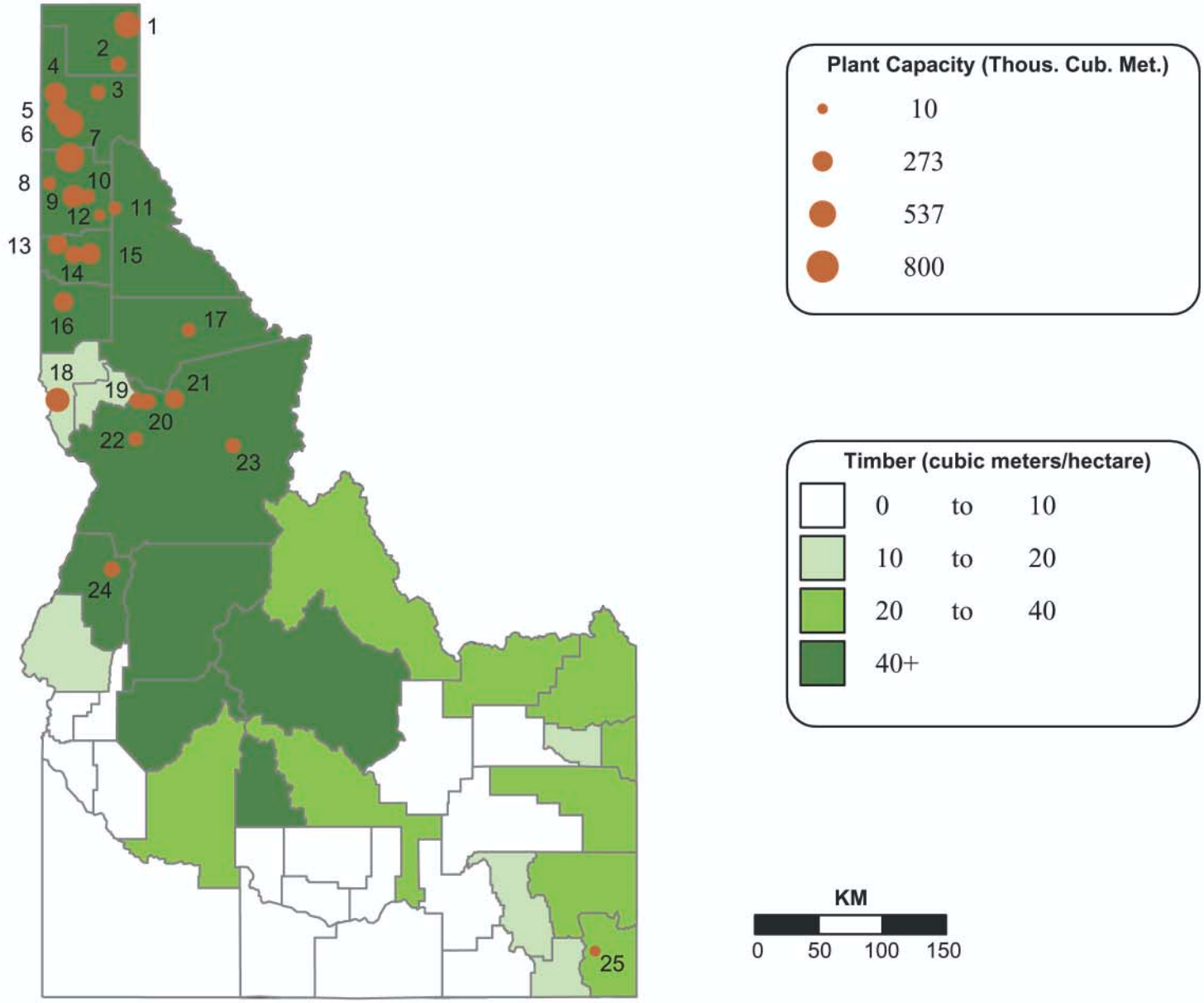
Georgia

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
						Closed Mills			
	International Pap Corp	Champion	Waycross	33					
	International Pap Corp		Washington	437					
	Frank G. Lake Lbr Co		Monticello	17	7				
	Georgia Mountain Tim		Cornelia	6	6	6			
	J P Haynes Lum Co		Canton	14	14	14			
	Georgia Lum Co		Covington	89	89	47			
	Burgin Lum Co		Cuthbert	83	85	78			
	Mead Westvaco		Greenville	260	260	260	130		
						Timber Mills			
12	Burt Lum Co		Washington	45	38	52	54	59	59
10	Hogan&Storey Wood Prod		Armuchee	18	18	18	18	18	18
7	W D Cline & Sons Lum Co		Dalton	12	12	12	12	12	12
						Stud Mills			
19	Georgia-Pacific Corp		Monticello	177	177	177	177	177	177
29	W M Sheppard Lum Co		Brooklet	64	64	64	118	123	123
						Dimension Mills			
39	Balfour Lbr Co.	Beadles Lum Co	Thomasville	113	118	118	118	142	142
40	Beadles Lum Co		Moultrie	130	130	135	153	130	130
28	Claude Howard Lum Co		Statesboro	113	113	113	165	165	165
42	Del-Cook Lum Co		Adel	201	201	201	201	201	201
48	Georgia-Pacific Corp		Brunswick/Ste	208	0	0	0	167	250
30	Georgia-Pacific Corp		Claxton	201	201	201	201	201	201
15	Georgia-Pacific Corp		Warrenton	201	201	201	201	201	201
45	Gilman Building Prod Co		Blackshear	201	212	212	227	227	227
24	Gilman Building Prod Co		Dudley	243	243	243	243	243	243
34	Gilman Building Prod Co		Fitzgerald	241	241	241	241	241	241
35	Griffin Lum Co		Cordele	111	111	111	111	111	111
3	Hogan Lum Co		Cleveland	14	14	14	14	9	9
14	International Pap Corp	Federal Papbd	Augusta	307	307	307	307	307	307
47	International Pap Corp	Union Camp Corp	Folkston	156	165	189	212	212	212
31	International Pap Corp	Union Camp Corp	Meldrim	295	307	307	307	307	307
	Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)			2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Estimated capacity			6888	6394	6477	6409	6721	7050
	Reported output (U.S. Census)			6544	6011	6278	5742		
	Implied capacity utilization			95%	94%	97%	90%		

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
21	Jordan Lum & Sup Co	Weyerhaeuser Co	Barnesville	307	319	319	236	236	236
22	Keadle Lbr Enterpr		Thomaston	94	106	135	142	153	153
43	Langdale For Prod Co		Valdosta	307	319	319	326	331	342
38	Metcalf Lbr Co		Metcalfe	177	177	177	177	177	177
13	Pollard Lum Co		Appling	81	81	125	125	130	137
33	Rayonier		Baxley	389	389	389	389	389	389
17	Rayonier	Louisiana-Pacific Corp	Eatonton	177	177	177	177	189	189
25	Rayonier	Champion	Swainsboro	283	283	283	283	283	283
9	S L Miller & Sons Lum		Armuchee	30	30	30	30	30	30
11	Temple-Inland	Inland Container	Rome	283	283	283	319	319	319
23	Tolleson Lum Co		Perry	260	295	295	307	307	307
37	Tolleson Lum Co	Container Inc	Preston	217	260	260	271	271	507
36	US Timber	Southeastern For Prod	Cordele				47	236	236
46	Varn Wood Prod		Hoboken	94	94	94	94	142	132
						Board Mills			
6	Guess Brothers Lbr Co		Tunnel Hill	15	15	15	7	7	7
16	The Timbermen Inc		Camak	24	24	24	24	24	24
						Specialty or Unknown			
8	Baldridge Bros		Dalton	5	5	5	5	5	5
49	Edgy Planing Mill		Darien	9	9	9	9	9	9
26	Evans Lum Co		Sylvania	15	15	15	15	15	15
18	Hallman Wood Prod		Eatonton	16	16	16	16	16	16
41	Hubert Moore Lum Co		Alapaha	0	47	59	59	59	59
1	Irvin Lum Co		Cornelia	7	7	7	7	7	7
27	J W Exley Lum Co		Clyo	12	12	12	12	12	12
44	Little Suwannee Lbr Co		Homerville	20	20	20	20	20	20
2	Mount Yonah Lum Co		Cleveland	19	19	19	19	19	19
32	Shearouse Lum Co		Pooler	17	17	28	40	40	40
4	Sparks Lum Co		Ellijay	11	11	11	11	11	11
5	Sutton Lum Co		Tennga	14	14	14	14	14	14
20	Vaughn Lum Co		Forsyth	21	21	21	21	21	21
				2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Number of sawmills			55	53	52	49	49	49
	Number employed ('000)			4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0

Idaho

Softwood Roundwood Inventory and Softwood Sawmill Capacity



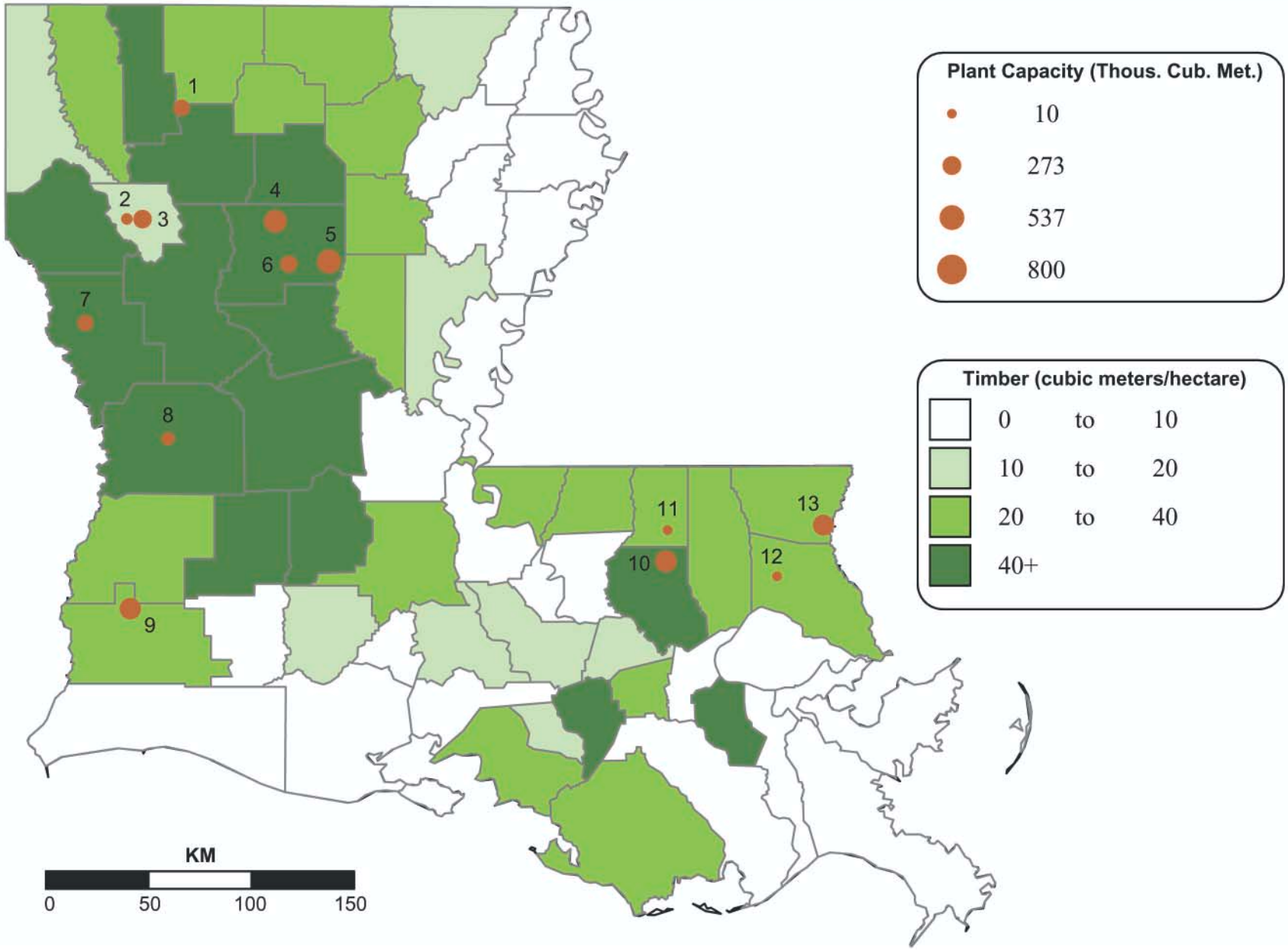
Idaho

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
						Closed Mills			
	Poxleitner Sawmill		Keuterville	9					
	Central Idaho For Prod		Princeton	47					
	Camas Prairie Lum		Craigmont	83					
	Boise Cascade		Cascade/Emmett	224	112				
	Crown Pacific	Daw For Prod	Coeur d'Alene	236	236				
	Riley Creek Lum Co	Louisiana-Pacific Corp	Bonners Ferry	283	295	295	177		
						Stud Mills			
3	Idaho Veneer Co	Ceda-Pine Veneer	Samuels	85	85	85	90	90	90
13	Plummer FP	Rayonier	Plummer	0	83	165	179	224	224
14	Regulus Stud Mill		Saint Maries	130	130	177	177	177	177
1	Riley Creek Lum Co	Louisiana-Pacific Corp	Moyie Springs	354	378	378	437	484	484
9	Stimson Lum Co	Idaho For Ind Inc	Coeur d'Alene-Dearmond	319	319	319	321	321	321
5	Stimson Lum Co	Idaho For Ind Inc/Merritt Bro	Priest River	330	330	330	319	319	319
						Dimension Mills			
23	Bennett For Ind	Shearer Lum Prod	Elk City	83	83	142	153	153	102
22	Bennett For Ind		Grangeville						79
21	Clearwater For Ind		Kooskia	71	94	194	196	201	201
20	Empire Lum Co		Kamiah	118	118	118	118	118	118
24	Evergreen For Prod		New Meadows	123	123	123	123	123	123
4	J D Lum		Priest River	307	307	307	319	319	319
18	Potlatch Corp	Clearwater Lum	Lewiston	378	378	378	401	413	413
15	Potlatch Corp		Saint Maries	208	212	212	248	271	271
7	Riley Creek Lum Co	Louisiana-Pacific Corp	Chilco (Athol)	283	330	453	472	590	590
6	Riley Creek Lum Co		Laclede	330	425	460	496	543	543
19	Three Rivers Tim		Kamiah	130	130	130	137	137	137
						Board Mills			
16	Bennett Lum Co		Princeton	189	189	201	217	224	224
8	Idaho Veneer Co		Post Falls	59	59	59	59	59	59
17	Konkolville Lum Co		Orofino	64	64	64	64	68	71
11	Malloy Lum Co		Kingston	57	59	59	59	59	59
10	Stimson Lum Co	Idaho For Ind Inc	Coeur d'Alene-Atlas	201	201	201	189	94	94
						Specialty or Unknown			
25	Jensen Lum Co		Ovid	19	19	19	19	19	19
2	Welco Lum Co		Naples	94	99	101	106	106	106
12	Whiteman Lum Co		Cataldo	14	14	14	14	14	14

Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Estimated capacity	4826	4870	4982	5088	5126	5156
Reported output (WWPA)	4475	4326	4498	4600		
Implied capacity utilization	93%	89%	90%	90%		
Number of sawmills	29	27	25	25	24	25
Number employed ('000)	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.5

Louisiana

Softwood Roundwood Inventory and Softwood Sawmill Capacity



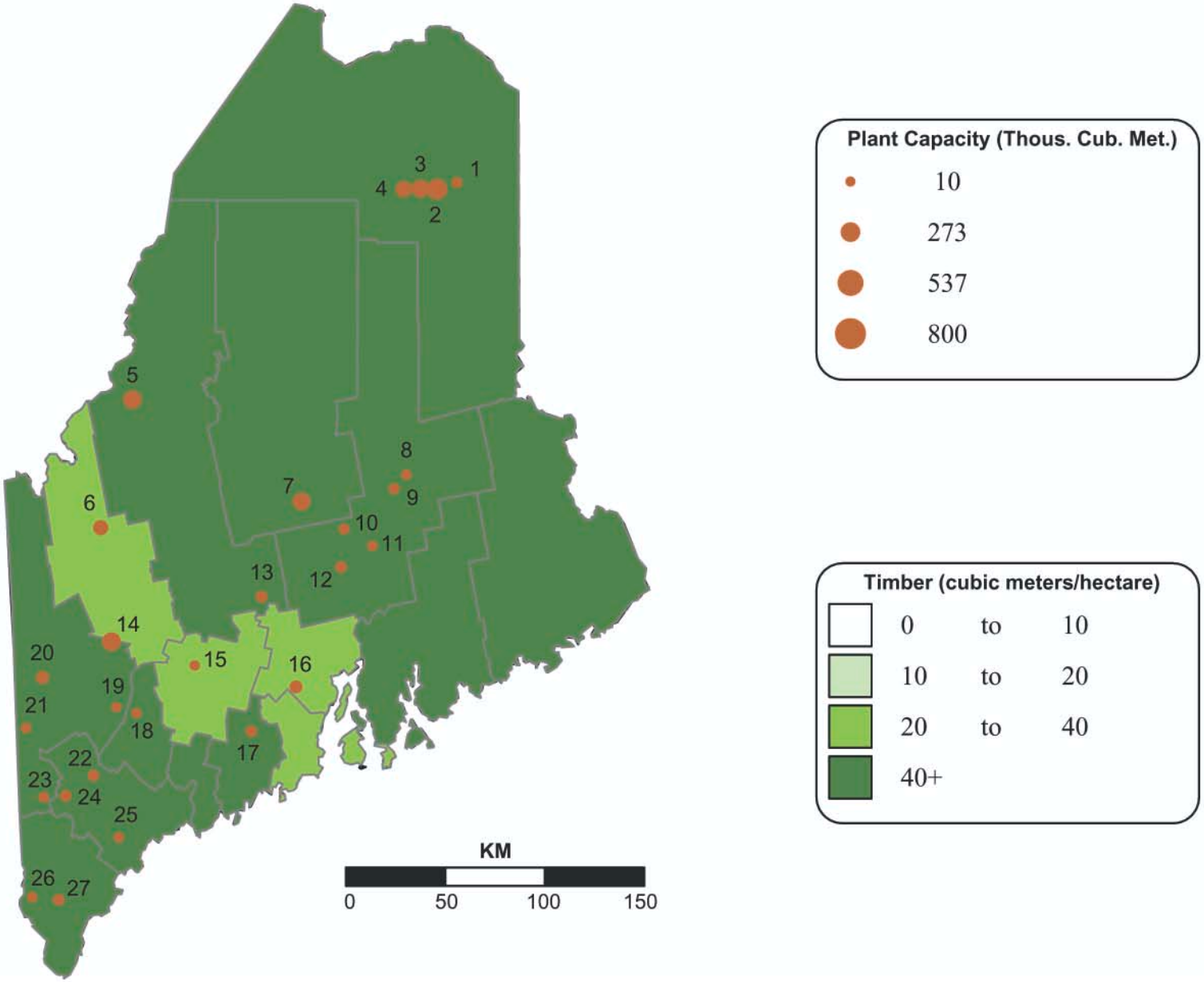
Louisiana

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
						Closed Mills			
	Hunt Lum Co	Martin Lum Co	Castor	130					
	Angie Lum Co		Angie	35	35				
	Mimms Lum Co		Mansfield	35	35				
	International Pap Corp		Springhill	271	271	271			
	Leesville Lum Co	Louisiana-Pacific Corp	Bernice	106	44	106	106	47	
						Stud Mills			
10	Weyerhaeuser Co	Cavenham	Holden	293	293	293	302	378	378
1	Weyerhaeuser Co	Willamette Ind	Taylor	118	177	189	189	189	189
7	Weyerhaeuser Co	Willamette Ind	Zwolle	153	177	153	153	165	165
						Dimernsion Mills			
3	Hood Ind	International Pap Corp	Coushatta	236	236	260	260	260	260
13	Joe N. Miles & Sons		Bogalusa	354	354	389	389	354	354
8	Leesville Lum Co		Leesville	90	90	90	90	90	90
6	PBS Lum Mfg	Freestone Sawmill Partners	Winnfield	99	142	142	142	165	202
9	Temple-Inland		Dequincy	342	354	354	378	378	378
5	West Fraser Tim Co	Plum Creek Tim Co	Joyce	425	425	437	448	460	472
4	Weyerhaeuser Co	Willamette Ind	Dodson	149	189	217	425	425	425
						Specialty or Unknown			
2	Almond Bros Lum Co		Coushatta	54	54	54	54	53	52
11	Conway Guiteau Lum Co		Amite	8	8	8	8	8	8
12	Ryan For Prod		Covington	5	5	5	5	5	5

Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Estimated capacity	2904	2889	2968	2949	2976	2977
Reported output (U.S. Census)	2705	2561	2327	2839		
Implied capacity utilization	93%	89%	78%	96%		
Number of sawmills	18	17	15	14	14	13
Number employed ('000)	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4

Maine

Softwood Roundwood Inventory and Softwood Sawmill Capacity



Maine

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
						Closed Mills			
	Marriner Lum Co		Brunswick	7					
	Sherman Lum Co		Sherman Station	17					
	Cousineau	Sonoco Co (Bake	North Anson	42					
	Champion	James River Tim	Old Town	189					
	International Pap Corp	Champion	Passadumkeag	201	47				
	Canfor	Daaquam Lum In	Costigan	194	59				
	Cousineau		Strong	12	12	12			
	Louisiana-Pacific Corp	Georgia-Pacific C	Woodland	156	156	156			
	Richardson For Prod	aka Crobb Box Co	Ellsworth	17	17	17	12		
	R. Leon Williams Lum Co		Clifton	24	24	24	24		
	Bailey Manufacturing Co		Fryeburg	24	24	24	24		
						Timber Mills			
26	Great Brook Lum Co		Lebanon	9	9	9	9	6	6
11	Stillwater Lum		Stillwater	12	12	12	12	12	12
						Stud Mills			
3	Fraser Tim Ltd	J Paul Levesque &	Ashland	177	177	201	201	201	201
						Dimension Mills			
1	Beaulieu Bros Lum		Chapman	17	17	17	17	17	17
2	Fraser Tim Ltd	J Paul Levesque &	Masardis	271	271	302	302	295	295
4	J D Irving	Pinkham Lum Co	Ashland	153	153	153	153	153	153
5	Moose River Lum Co		Moose River	212	212	201	201	215	215

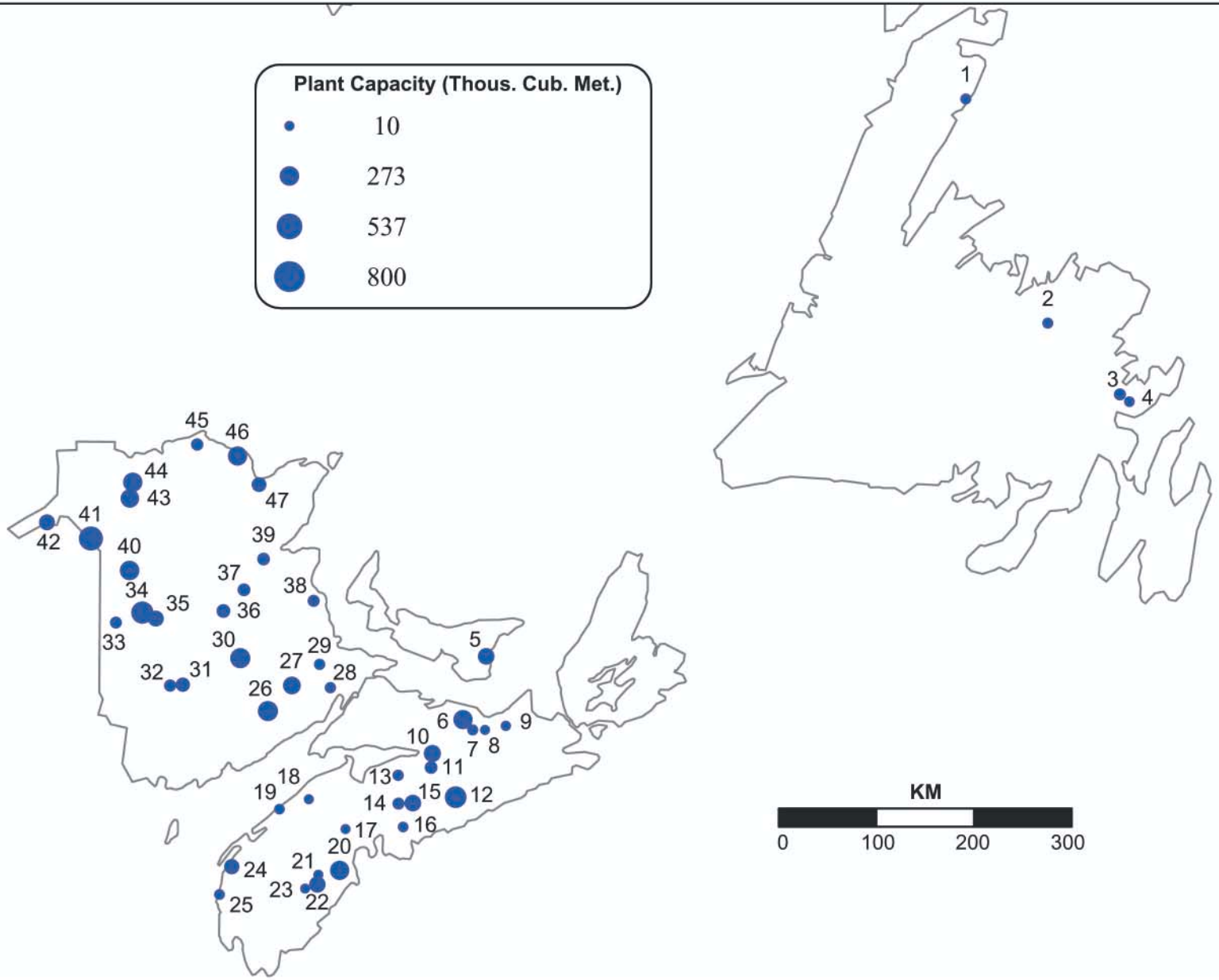
Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
7	Pleasant River Lum C	Gerard Crete & F	Dover-Foxcroft	83	83	189	189	189	201
6	Stratton Lum Co		Stratton	106	106	125	130	130	130
						Board Mills			
9	Cold Stream Lum Co		West Enfield	24	24	24	24	24	24
15	Hammond Lum Co		Belgrade	12	12	12	12	13	13
20	Hancock Lum Co	P.H. Chadbourne	Bethel	57	57	57	57	61	68
22	Hancock Lum Co		Casco	73	73	73	40	40	35
13	Hancock Lum Co		Pittsfield	38	38	38	47	41	41
8	Haskel Lum		Lincoln	9	9	9	9	9	12
25	Hillside Lum		Westbrook	5	5	5	8	9	8
14	J D Irving	Highland Lum Co	Dixfield	201	212	236	236	236	236
27	Lavalley Lum		Sanford	35	35	35	35	35	35
24	Limington Lum Co		East Baldwin	24	24	24	24	35	35
21	Lovell Lum Co		Lovell	15	15	15	15	12	12
18	Moose Creek Lum Co		Turner	9	9	9	9	9	9
17	N C Hunt		Jefferson	30	30	30	30	30	30
12	Old Town Lum Co		Kenduskeag	35	35	35	35	35	35
10	Parker Lum Co		Bradford	12	14	17	17	24	24
19	R E Lowell Lum		Burkfield	12	12	12	12	12	12
16	Robbins Lum		Searsmont	53	53	57	57	64	70
23	Thomas Hammond & Son		East Hiram	14	14	14	14	14	14

Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Estimated capacity	2577	2048	2139	1951	1920	1942
Reported output (U.S. Census)	2421	1827	1985	1919		
Implied capacity utilization	94%	89%	93%	98%		

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of sawmills	38	34	32	30	27	27
Number employed ('000)	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5

Maritime Provinces & New Foundland

Softwood Sawmill Capacity



New Brunswick/Nova Scotia/Pr. Edward Island/Newfoundland

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
				Closed Mills					
	Repap		Newcastle, NB	24					
	Ashley Colter		Boiestown, NB	47	47	47	24		
24	J D Irving	Lewis Sawmill	Weymouth, NS	135	135	135	135	135	90
				Timber Mills					
33	H J Crabbe & Sons Ltd		Bristol, NB	47	47	47	47	47	47
8	Hugh Park & Son		Thorburn, NS	9	9	9	9	9	9
				Stud Mills					
3	Bloomfield Lum Ltd		Bloomfield,NFL	41	47	47	52	52	52
46	Chaleur Sawmill Assoc		Belledune, NB	177	177	177	177	248	260
38	Delco For Prod		Rexton, NB	52	52	52	52	52	52
6	Deniso Lebel	Gamco Lum	Scotsburn, NS	106	142	142	142	165	260
32	Devon Lum Co		Fredericton, NB	59	59	59	59	59	59
27	H A Fawcett&Son Ltd		Petitcodiac, NB	142	177	201	212	212	212
22	Harry Freeman & Son		Greenfield, NS	71	165	165	165	168	168
16	Hefler For Prod Ltd		Lower Sackvill, NS	24	24	24	24	24	24
5	J D Irving	Georgetown Tim	Georgetown, PEI	177	177	177	177	177	177
44	J D Irving	Deniso Lebel	Kedgwick, NB	236	236	248	253	260	260
41	J D Irving		St. Leonard, NB	463	463	463	463	463	463
26	J D Irving	Bayshore Lum	Sussex, NB	295	295	295	295	295	295
15	Ledwidge Lum Co		Enfield, NS	142	142	142	142	158	177
47	UPM Kymmene	Stone Container	Bathurst, NB	118	118	118	118	118	118
				Dimension Mills					
2	A L Stuckless & Sons		Glenwood,NFL	28	28	28	28	28	28
45	Adrien Arsenault		Balmoral, NB	59	59	59	59	59	59
21	Barrett Lum Co		Lower Sackville, NS	16	16	16	16	12	12
37	Blackville Lum		Blackville, NB	59	71	71	71	71	71
42	Bowater	P F Alliance	Baker Brook , NB	156	156	156	156	156	156

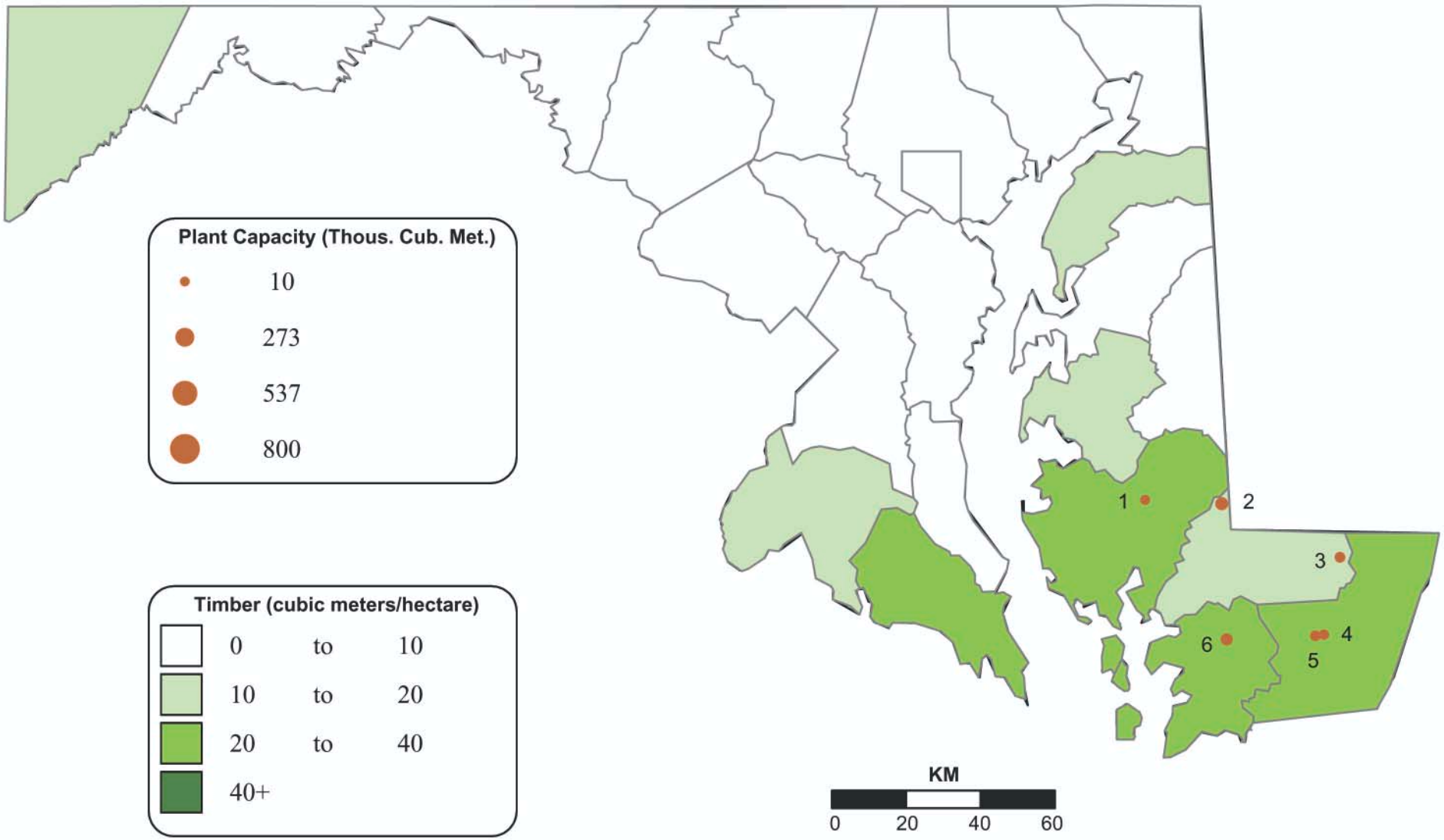
Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Estimated capacity	5384	5666	5727	5731	5767	5859
Production (Stats Can)	5059	4973	5158	5322	5666	
Implied capacity utilization	94%	88%	90%	93%	98%	

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
20	Bowater		Bridgewater, NS	156	234	260	262	262	262
1	Canada Bay Lum Co		Roddickton,NFL	30	30	30	30	30	30
25	Comeau Lum		Meteghan, NS	35	35	35	35	26	26
14	Elmsdale Lum Co		Elmsdale, NS	50	52	52	52	52	52
34	Fraser Timber Ltd	Juniper Lum Co Ltd	Juniper, NB	378	378	378	378	378	378
40	Fraser Timber Ltd	Nexfor Fraser Papers	Plaster Rock, NB	271	271	271	274	274	274
30	J D Irving	Grand Lake Tim Ltd	Chipman, NB	253	295	295	295	295	295
35	J D Irving		Deersd/Juniper, NB	153	153	153	153	153	153
10	J D Irving	Sproule Lum Ltd	Truro, NS	189	189	189	189	189	189
4	Jamestown Lum Co Ltd		Lethbridge,NFL	22	22	22	22	22	22
29	Lakeburn Lum Co		Moncton, NB	35	35	35	35	35	35
31	M L Wilkins&Son Ltd		Fredericton, NB	106	106	106	106	106	106
12	McTara Ltd		Upp.Musquodoboit, NS	413	413	413	413	354	354
43	N American For Prod		St. Quentin, NB	236	236	236	236	236	236
39	Newcastle Lum Co		Newcastle, NB	41	41	41	42	54	66
28	T P Downey & Sons		Hillsborough, NB	35	35	35	35	35	35
				Board Mills					
36	J D Irving		Doaktown, NB	94	94	94	94	94	94
				Specialty or Unknown					
7	C F Dickson For Prod		Westville, NS	28	28	28	28	28	28
19	Hoeg Bros Lum		S. Hampton, NS	24	24	24	24	24	24
23	Holdwright Lum Prod		Queens Co., NS	9	9	9	9	9	9
11	Julimar Lum		Brookfield, NS	71	71	71	71	71	71
18	Kingston Lum&Bldg Suppl		Kingston, NS	12	12	12	12	12	12
17	Murray Reeves		New Ross, NS	11	11	11	11	11	11
13	Russel White Lum		Kennetcook, NS	35	35	35	35	35	35
9	Williams Bros Ltd		Barney's River, NS	15	15	15	15	15	15

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of sawmills	49	48	48	48	47	47
Number employed ('000)	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7

Maryland

Softwood Roundwood Inventory and Softwood Sawmill Capacity



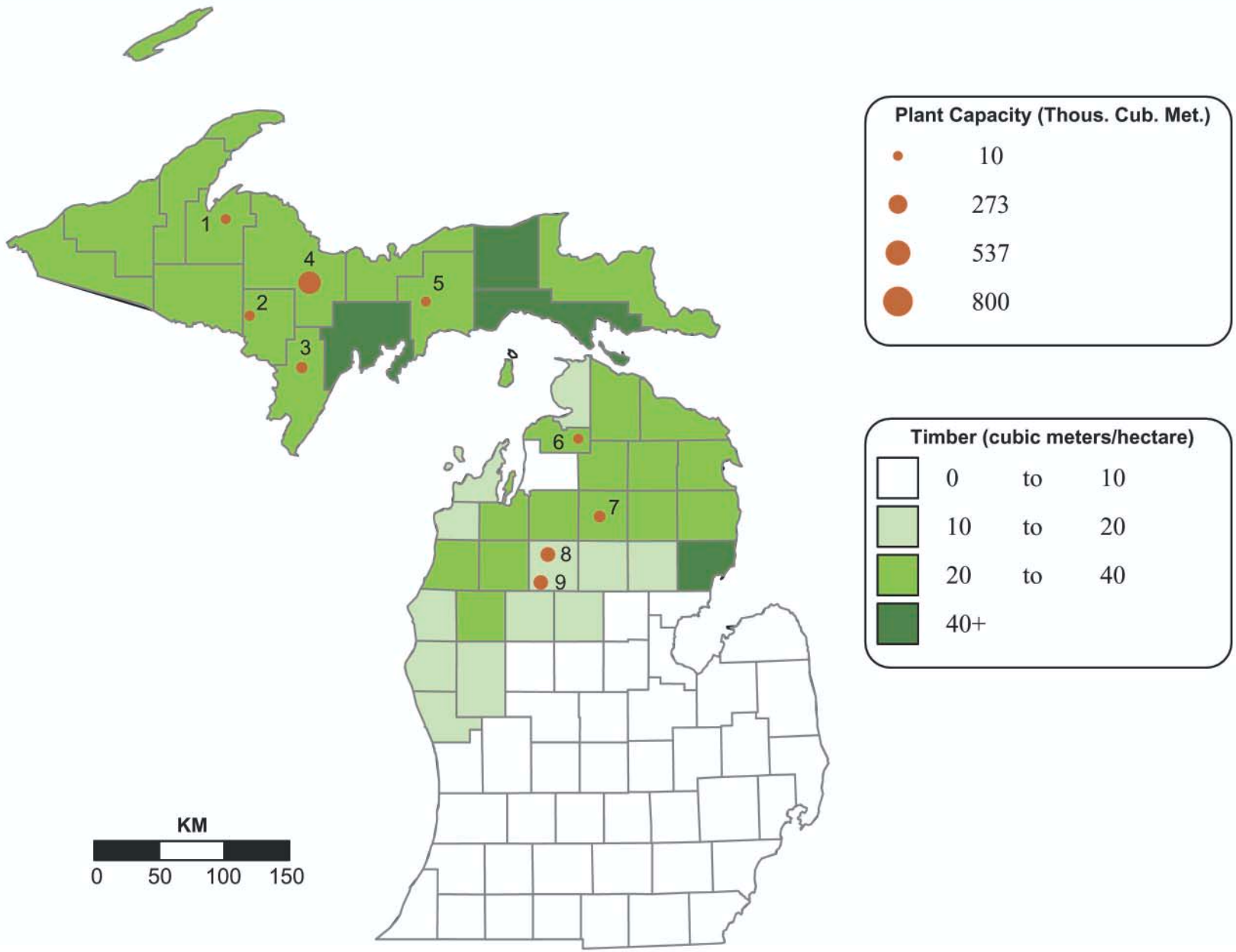
Maryland

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
				Closed Mills					
	Spicer		Church Creek	12					
				Timber Mills					
2	J. V. Wells Lum Co		Sharptown	76	83	83	83	83	83
5	Millville Lum Co	J. Milton Laws	Snow Hill	24	24	24	24	28	28
				Specialty or Unknown					
3	Cropper Brothers Lum Co		Willards	33	33	33	33	33	33
1	Dorchester Lum Co		Linkwood	17	17	17	17	17	17
4	Paul M. Jones Lum Co		Snow Hill	24	24	24	24	24	24
6	St. Laurent Papbd	Chesapeake Bldg Prod	Princess Anne	64	64	64	64	64	64

Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Estimated capacity	248	243	243	243	248	248
Reported output (U.S. Census)	257	267	253	177		
Implied capacity utilization	104%	110%	104%	73%		
Number of sawmills	7	6	6	6	6	6
Number employed ('000)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Michigan

Softwood Roundwood Inventory and Softwood Sawmill Capacity



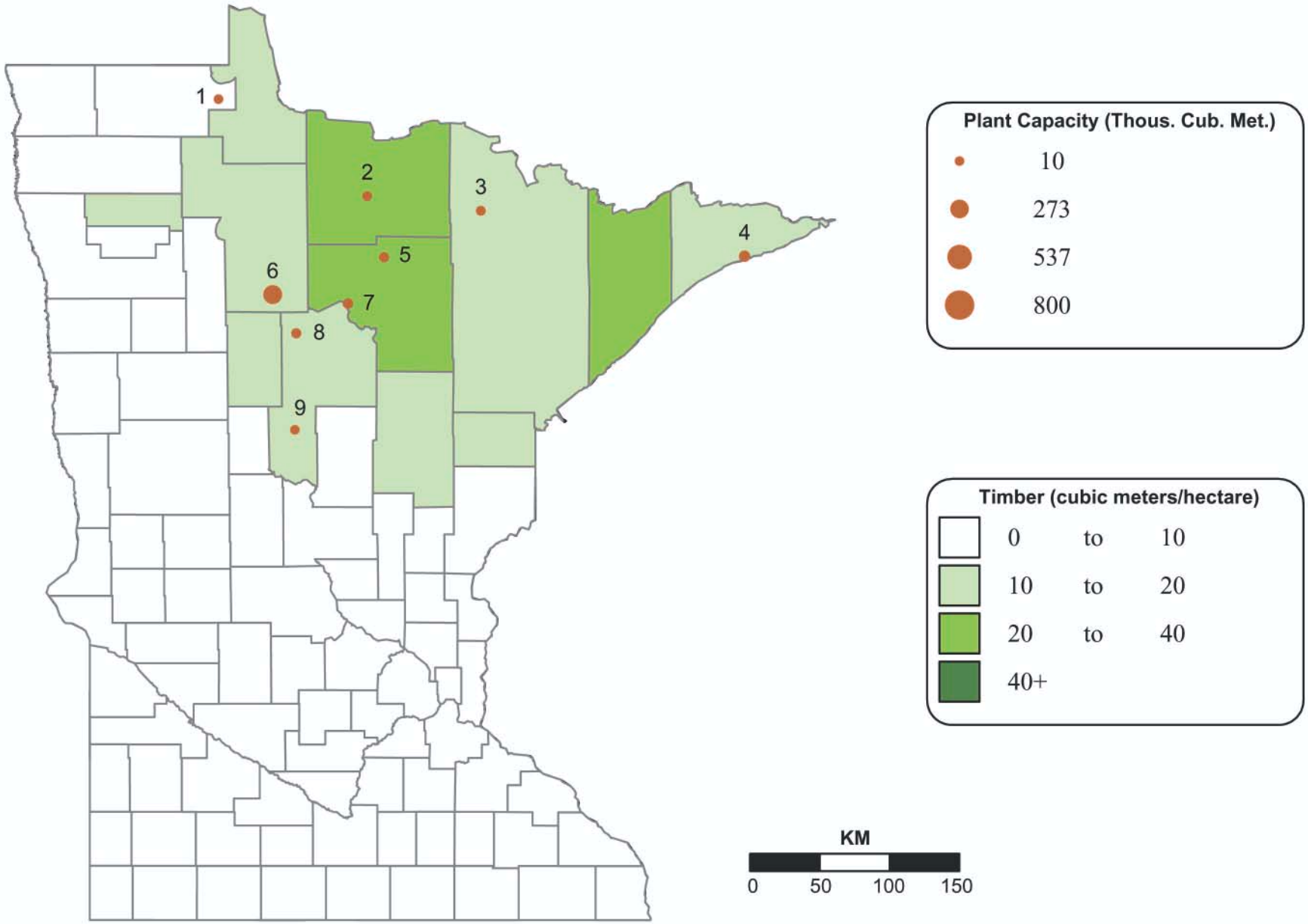
Michigan

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
				Timber Mills					
3	Cedar River Lum Co		Powers	42	42	42	42	42	42
8	Pine Tech		Lake City	83	106	118	118	125	137
				Stud MIlls					
4	Potlatch Corp	Louisiana-Pacific Corp	Gwinn	295	354	413	413	422	422
				Dimension Mills					
9	John A. Biewer Lum Co		McBain	97	97	118	118	118	130
				Board Mills					
7	AJD For Prod		Grayling	52	52	52	52	52	52
2	Aspen Lum Co		Sagola	21	21	21	21	21	21
				Specialty or Unknown					
1	Erickson Lum		L'Anse	15	15	15	15	15	15
5	Manistique Saw & Planing		Manistique	7	7	7	7	7	7
6	Matelski Lum Co		Boyne Falls	14	14	14	14	14	14

Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Estimated capacity	627	709	801	801	817	841
Reported output (U.S. Census)	467	604	793	795		
Implied capacity utilization	75%	85%	99%	99%		
Number of sawmills	9	9	9	9	9	9
Number employed ('000)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6

Minnesota

Softwood Roundwood Inventory and Softwood Sawmill Capacity



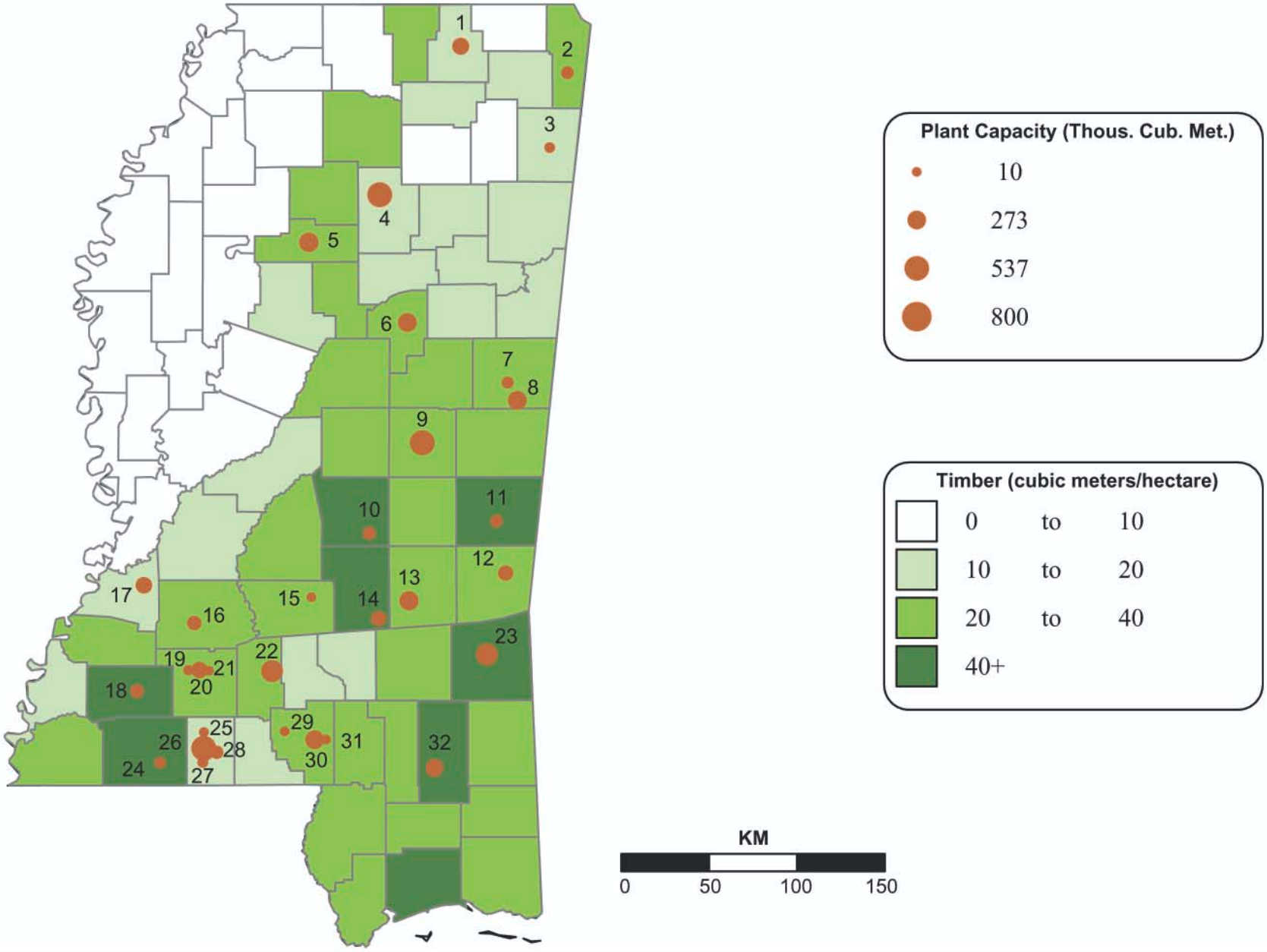
Minnesota

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
						Closed Mills			
	Hedstrom Lum Co	Midwest Tim Inc	Two Harbors	24					
						Timber Mills			
2	Page & Hill For Prod		Big Falls	14	14	14	14	14	14
						Stud Mills			
6	Potlatch Corp		Bemidji	186	201	212	236	260	283
7	Rajala Tim Co		Deer River	83	42	42	42	42	28
						Dimension Mills			
8	Cass For Prod		Cass Lake	24	24	24	24	24	24
4	Hedstrom Lum Co		Grand Marais	59	59	59	59	47	47
						Board Mills			
3	N. Lights Tim & Lum	Nett Lake Res	Orr	14	14	14	14	14	14
5	Rajala Tim Co		Bigfork	24	24	24	24	24	24
						Specialty or Unknown			
9	Christensen For Prod		Pine River	5	5	5	5	5	5
1	Roosevelt Lum		Roosevelt	5	5	5	5	5	5

Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Estimated capacity	437	387	399	423	434	444
Reported output (U.S. Census)	349	309	323	319		
Implied capacity utilization	80%	80%	81%	75%		
Number of sawmills	10	9	9	9	9	9
Number employed ('000)	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4

Mississippi

Softwood Roundwood Inventory and Softwood Sawmill Capacity



Mississippi

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
						Closed Mills			
	Clark For Prod		Leakesville	24					
	Forbes Lum Co		Sandy Hook	28	19				
	Evergreen Lum Co		Sandy Hook	30	30				
	Neshoba Lum	Louisiana-Pacific Cor	Philadelphia	94	59				
	Wiggins Lum Co		Wiggins	94	59				
	Pine Belt Wood Prod	Louisiana-Pacific Cor	Hattiesburg	35	83				
	International Pap Corp		Morton	330	330	91			
	Fisackerly Lum Co		Winona	8	8	8	8		
	Hankins Lum Co		Winona	35	45	47	47	47	
	Georgia-Pacific Corp		Roxie	248	248	0	0	158	
						Timber Mills			
7	Barge For Prod		Macon	52	52	52	61	61	61
27	Byrd Lum Co		Fernwood	38	38	38	42	42	42
3	Homan For Prod		Fulton	33	33	33	33	33	33
10	Jack Batte & Sons		Forest	61	61	83	83	94	94
21	Lincoln Lum Co		Brookhaven	12	12	12	12	12	12
31	Rogers Lum Corp		Columbia	18	18	18	18	18	18
						Stud Mills			
14	Georgia-Pacific Corp		Taylorsville	158	158	158	158	158	158
						Dimension Mills			
2	A. V. Littrell Lum Mill		Tishomingo	83	83	83	83	83	83
12	Bazor Lum Co	Hankins Lum Co	Quitman	153	153	153	0	153	153
11	Buchanan Lum	Mid South	Meridian	57	57	57	57	76	76

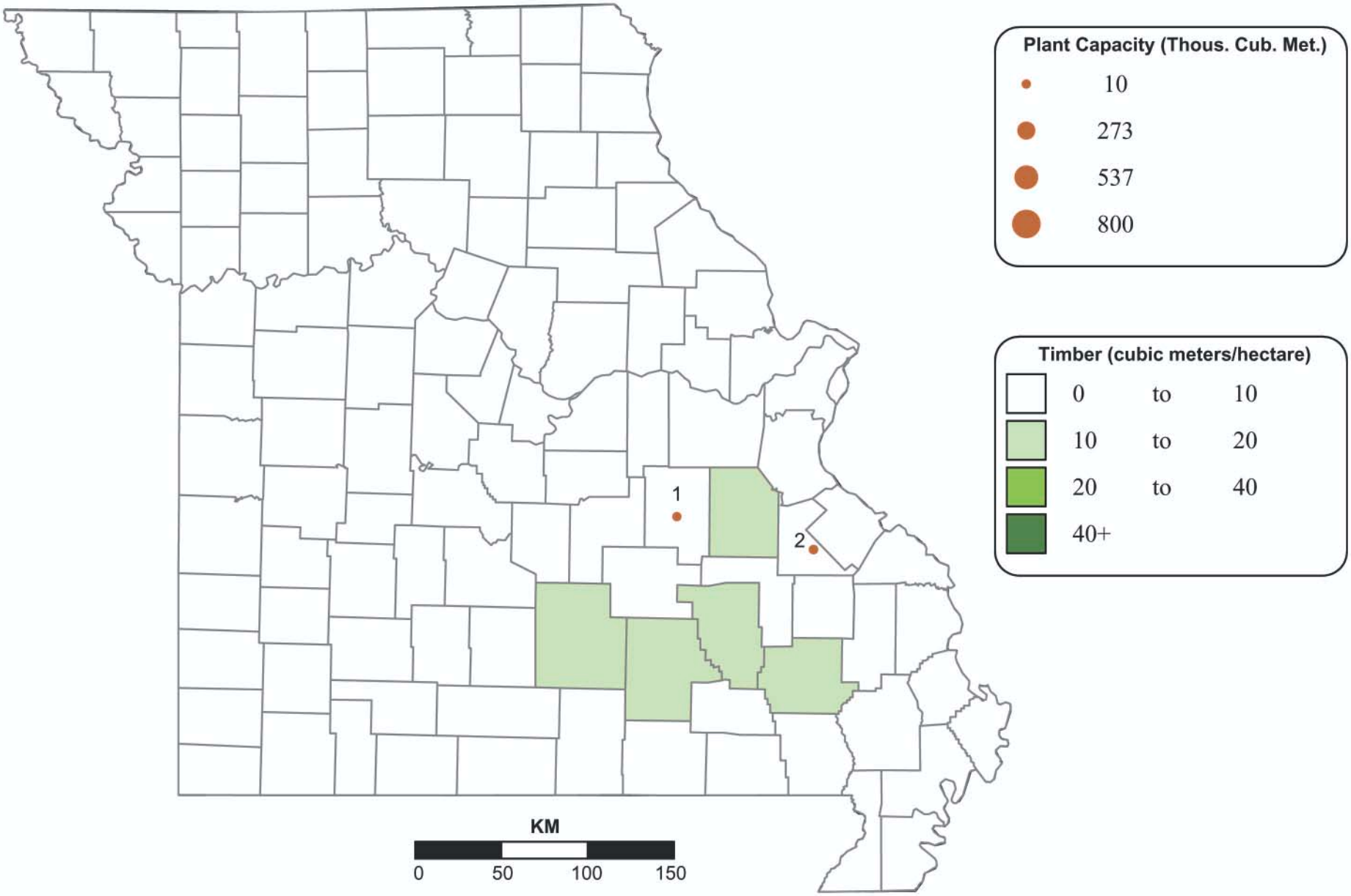
Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
19	Columbus Lbr Co	Phillips Brothers Lur	Brookhaven	24	24	24	24	24	24
20	Columbus Lbr Co		Brookhaven	165	165	182	184	189	189
18	Franklin Tim Co		Bude	42	42	47	47	111	111
13	Georgia-Pacific Corp		Bay Springs	264	276	290	290	290	290
30	Georgia-Pacific Corp		Columbia	271	271	271	271	271	271
32	Georgia-Pacific Corp		New Augusta	236	236	236	236	236	236
1	Hankins Inc		Ripley	146	177	189	201	212	212
5	Hankins Lum Co		Grenada	236	236	283	283	295	295
16	Hazlehurst Lum Co		Hazlehurst	118	118	130	130	130	130
23	Hood Ind	Longleaf For Prod	Waynesboro	354	354	366	366	389	401
22	Joe N. Miles & Sons		Silver Creek	283	283	340	401	401	401
24	Mabry Lum Co		Liberty	47	47	47	47	47	47
6	Packaging Corp	Tenneco	Ackerman	266	266	266	276	276	276
8	Shuqualak Lum Co		Shuqualak	260	260	278	278	278	278
17	Southern Lum Co		Hermanville	165	170	172	177	194	194
4	Weyerhaeuser Co		Bruce	517	517	517	519	543	543
26	Weyerhaeuser Co	Cavenham	Fernwood/McComb	514	514	514	555	543	543
9	Weyerhaeuser Co		Philadelphia	514	514	514	543	543	543
						Board Mills			
28	Three S Enterprises	Seago Lum Co	McComb	44	44	84	101	101	101
						Specialty or Unknown			
15	Broadhead Lum & Mfg Co		Mendenhall	12	12	12	12	12	12
29	Foxworth & Thompson		Foxworth	9	9	9	9	9	9
25	Magnolia Lum Co		Fernwood	17	17	17	17	17	17

Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Estimated capacity	6098	6098	5621	5569	6047	5854
Reported output (U.S. Census)	5652	5237	4892	5119		
Implied capacity utilization	93%	86%	87%	92%		

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of sawmills	42	41	35	33	34	32
Number employed ('000)	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.8

Missouri

Softwood Roundwood Inventory and Softwood Sawmill Capacity



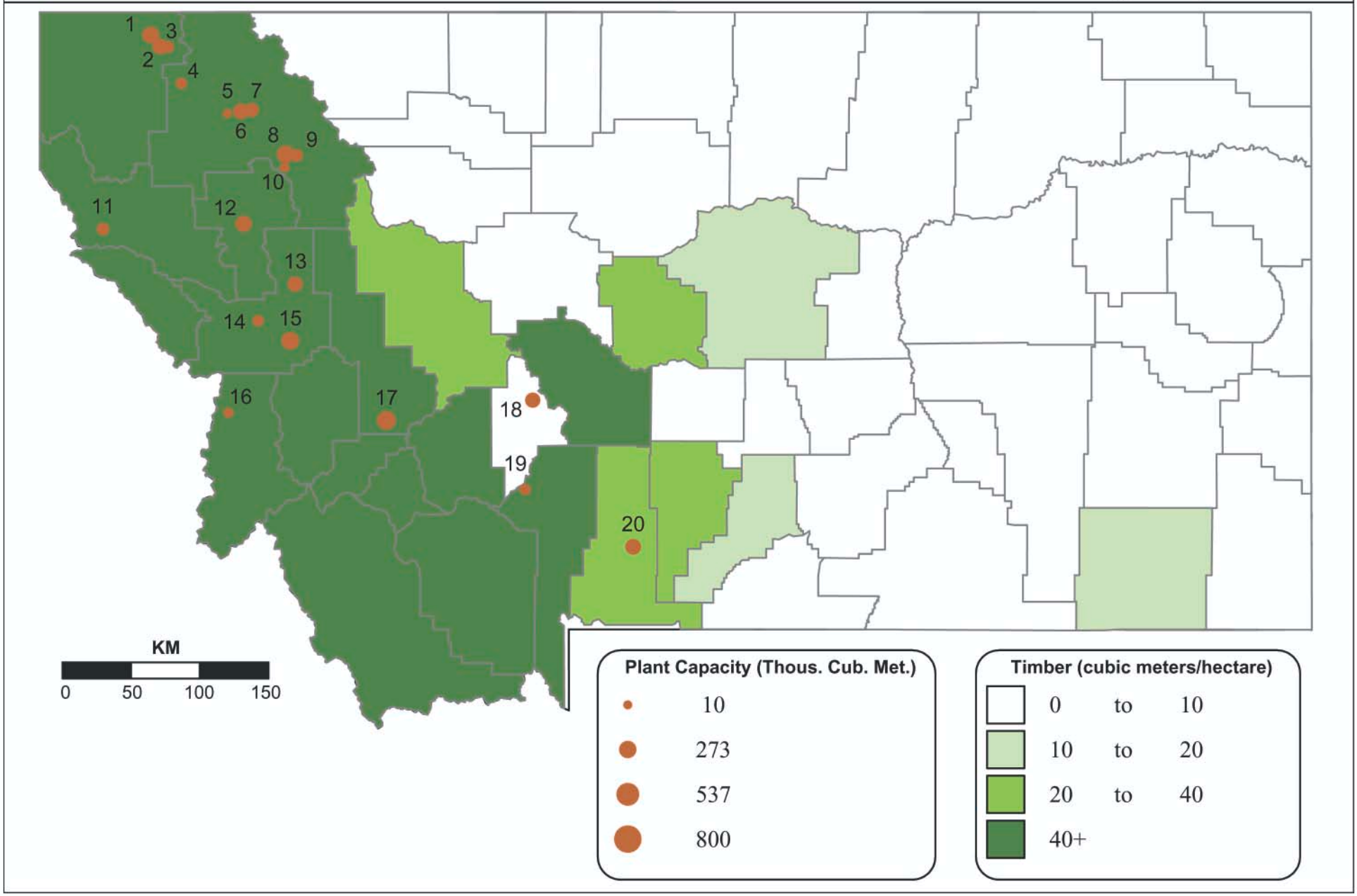
Missouri

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
				Closed Mills					
	Frost Sawmill		Birch Tree	6	6	6	6		
				Specialty or Unknown					
1	Arneson Tim Co		Steelville	9	9	9	9	9	9
2	Botkin Lum Co		Farmington	15	15	15	15	15	15

Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Estimated capacity	30	30	30	30	24	24
Production (U. S. Census)	54	52	45	42		
Implied capacity utilization	180%	173%	149%	141%		
Number of sawmills	3	3	3	3	2	2
Number employed ('000)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0

Montana

Softwood Roundwood Inventory and Softwood Sawmill Capacity



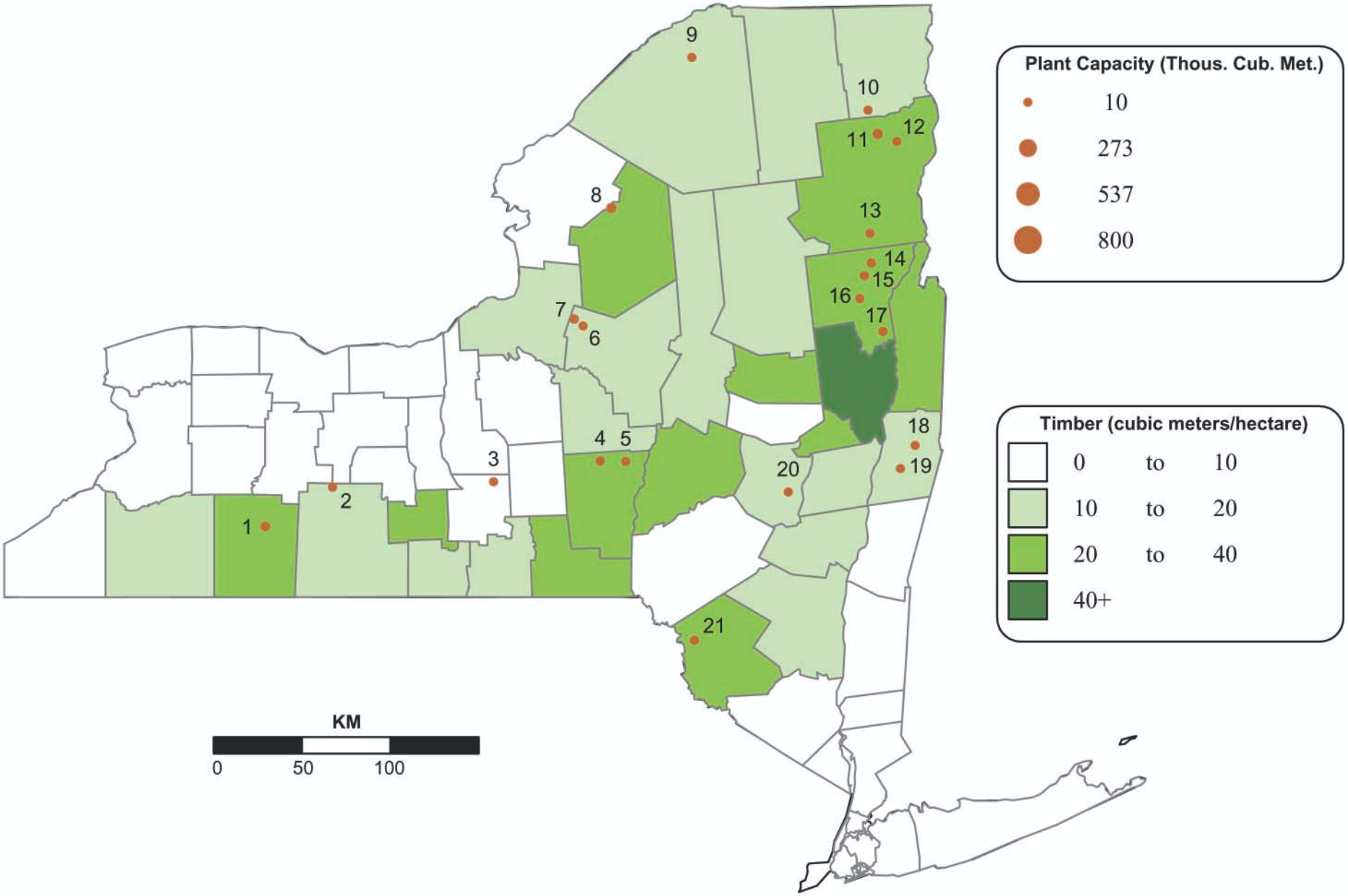
Montana

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
						Closed Mills			
	Lumber Prod Co		Dillon	12					
	American Stud Co		Olney	118					
	Tongue River Lum Co	N. Cheyenne Pine Co	Ashland	71	71				
	Watters Lum Co		Thompson Falls	9	9	9	9		
	Vinson Tim Prod		Trout Creek	57	57	57	57		
	Crowder Lum Co	Berg Lum Co	Lewistown	18	18	35	59		
	Louisiana-Pacific Corp		Belgrade	212	212	208	112		
	Cascade Tim		Laurel	30	30	30	30	30	
						Timber Mills			
10	Klinger Lum Co		Kalispell	21	21	21	21	21	21
						Stud Mills			
14	Eagle Stud Mill		Missoula	54	54	54	54	54	54
17	Mountain Lum	Louisiana-Pacific Corp	Deer Lodge	290	295	319	319	319	319
1	Plum Creek Tim Co		Fortine	165	165	195	234	234	234
8	Plum Creek Tim Co		Kalispell/Evergr	236	243	244	248	248	248
20	R.Y. Tim		Livingston	189	189	212	212	212	212
18	R.Y. Tim		Townsend	142	142	165	189	189	189
15	Stimson Lum Co		Bonner	283	142	142	283	283	283
						Dimension Mills			
7	F.H. Stoltze Land&Lum Co		Columbia Falls	125	132	149	153	156	156
3	Lone Pine Tim Ind		Eureka	90	90	90	90	90	90
2	Owens and Hurst Lum Co		Eureka	189	189	189	189	189	189
11	Thompson River Lum		Thompson Falls	94	94	94	94	94	94
						Board Mills			
19	D & G Lum Co		Three Forks	59	59	59	59	59	59
6	Plum Creek Tim Co		Columbia Falls	189	189	189	189	189	189
12	Plum Creek Tim Co		Pablo	219	219	177	172	212	212
13	Pyramid Mountain Lum		Seely Lake	118	118	142	153	177	177
						Specialty or Unknown			
16	Blackfoot River Lum Co		Victor	30	30	30	30	30	30
4	North End Tim Prod		Olney		35	59	59	59	59
5	RBM Lum		Columbia Falls	4	4	4	4	4	4
9	Stillwater For Prod		Kalispell	94	94	94	94	94	94

Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Estimated capacity	3117	2900	2964	3112	2941	2912
Reported output (WWPA)	2778	2549	2697	2544		
Implied capacity utilization	89%	88%	91%	82%		
Number of sawmills	27	26	25	25	21	20
Number employed ('000)	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8

New York

Softwood Roundwood Inventory and Softwood Sawmill Capacity



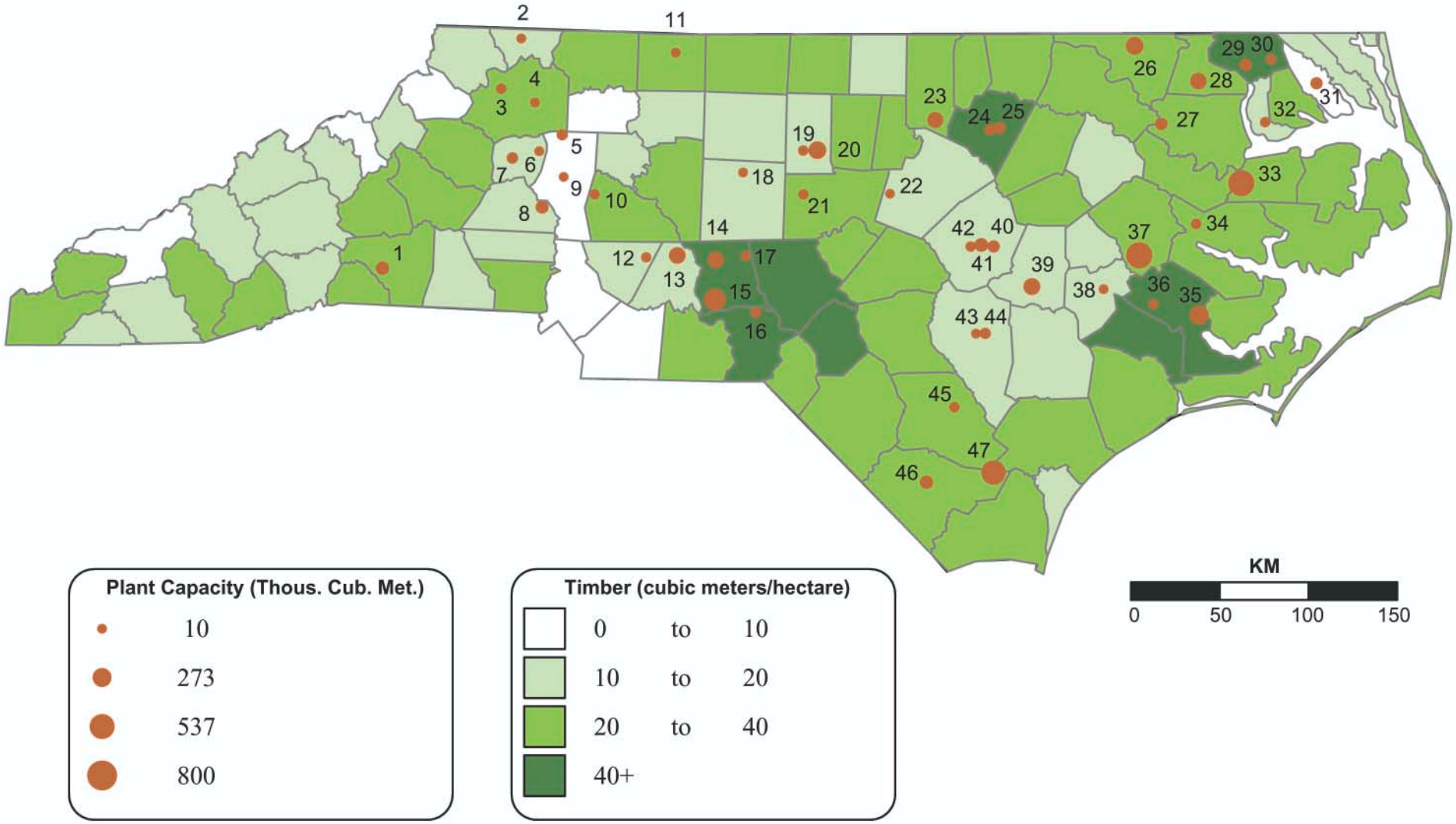
New York

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
						Timber Mills			
1	Angelica For Prod		Angelica	19	19	19	19	19	19
5	Lok-N-Logs		Sherburne	12	12	12	12	12	12
11	Ward Lum Co		Jay	33	33	33	33	33	33
						Dimension Mills			
21	Beechwood Lum Co		Callicoon	5	5	5	5	5	5
9	Brothers Lum		Norwood	7	7	7	7	7	7
4	Edmonds Lum		Smyrna	7	7	7	7	7	7
2	Fleischman Farms		Atlanta	7	7	7	7	7	7
7	G.W. Platt & Sons		Westdale	18	18	18	18	18	18
19	L J Valente, Inc.		Averill Park	5	5	5	5	5	5
18	Rynard G. Gundrum Lum		Grafton	7	7	7	7	7	7
6	Spink Lum		Camden	7	7	7	7	7	7
20	Urrey Lum		Middleburgh	7	7	7	7	7	7
						Board Mills			
14	Brown & Son Lum Co		Chestertown	7	7	7	7	7	7
15	Cooper Lum, Inc.		Chestertown	7	7	7	7	7	7
12	Cornwright Lum Corp		Lewis	11	11	11	11	11	11
3	Cote Wood Prod		Groton	12	12	12	12	7	12
13	Drake Lum Corp		Schroon Lake	9	9	9	9	9	9
8	Johnson Lum Co		Carthage	31	31	31	31	31	31
17	Mead Lum		Queensbury	7	7	7	7	7	7
16	Richard Baker & Sons		Warrensburg	7	7	7	7	7	7
10	Wood Prod Inc		Ausable Forks	9	9	9	9	9	9

Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Estimated capacity	234	234	234	234	229	234
Production (U.S. Census)	262	194	163	160		
Implied capacity utilization	112%	83%	70%	69%		
Number of sawmills	21	21	21	21	21	21
Number employed ('000)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

North Carolina

Softwood Roundwood Inventory and Softwood Sawmill Capacity



North Carolina

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
						Closed Mills			
	Curtis Lum Co		Mooresville	6					
	Waccamaw Lum Co		Tabor City	6					
	Coastal Lum Co	Arant Lum Co	New Bern	24					
	Louisiana-Pacific Corp		Henderson	94					
	Noonkester Lbr		Mount Airy	5	5				
	C. G. Fox Lum Co		Conover	17	17				
	Bingham Lbr Co		Denton	24	24				
	Roanoke Lum Co		Roanoke Rapids	34	34	34			
	Allen Bros Tim Co		Rockingham	10	10	10	5		
	Mebane Lum Co		Mebane	73	73	78	97	8	
	Hillsville Lum Co		Trinity	8	8	8	8	8	
	Younce & Ralph Lum Co		Pantego	19	19	19	19	19	
	Waters Lum Co		Bostic	19	19	19	19	19	
	King Lum Co		Seagrove	24	24	24	24	24	
						Timber Mills			
5	G & G Lum Co		Union Grove	42	42	42	42	42	42
30	Hofler & Sons Lum Co		Sunbury	24	24	24	24	24	24
						Stud Mills			
35	Weyerhaeuser Co		New Bern	201	212	212	271	271	271
						Dimension Mills			
19	Braxton Sawmill		Graham	24	24	24	24	24	24
27	Evans Lum Co		Lewiston	59	59	71	71	71	71
28	Georgia-Pacific Corp		Ahoskie	184	184	184	184	184	184
23	Georgia-Pacific Corp	Champion	Creedmoor	168	168	168	168	168	168
39	Georgia-Pacific Corp		Dudley	198	198	198	198	198	198
46	Georgia-Pacific Corp		Whiteville	170	170	170	170	94	94
13	H W Culp Lum Co		New London	177	177	182	186	189	189
47	International Pap Corp		Riegelwood	437	472	472	472	500	500
26	International Pap Corp	Union Camp Corp	Seaboard	212	224	224	224	224	224
15	Jordan Lum & Sup Co		Mount Gilead	342	354	366	401	472	531
34	Mason Lum Co		Washington	35	35	35	38	38	28
20	New South	J. L. Sizemore & Sons	Graham	189	189	201	201	231	231

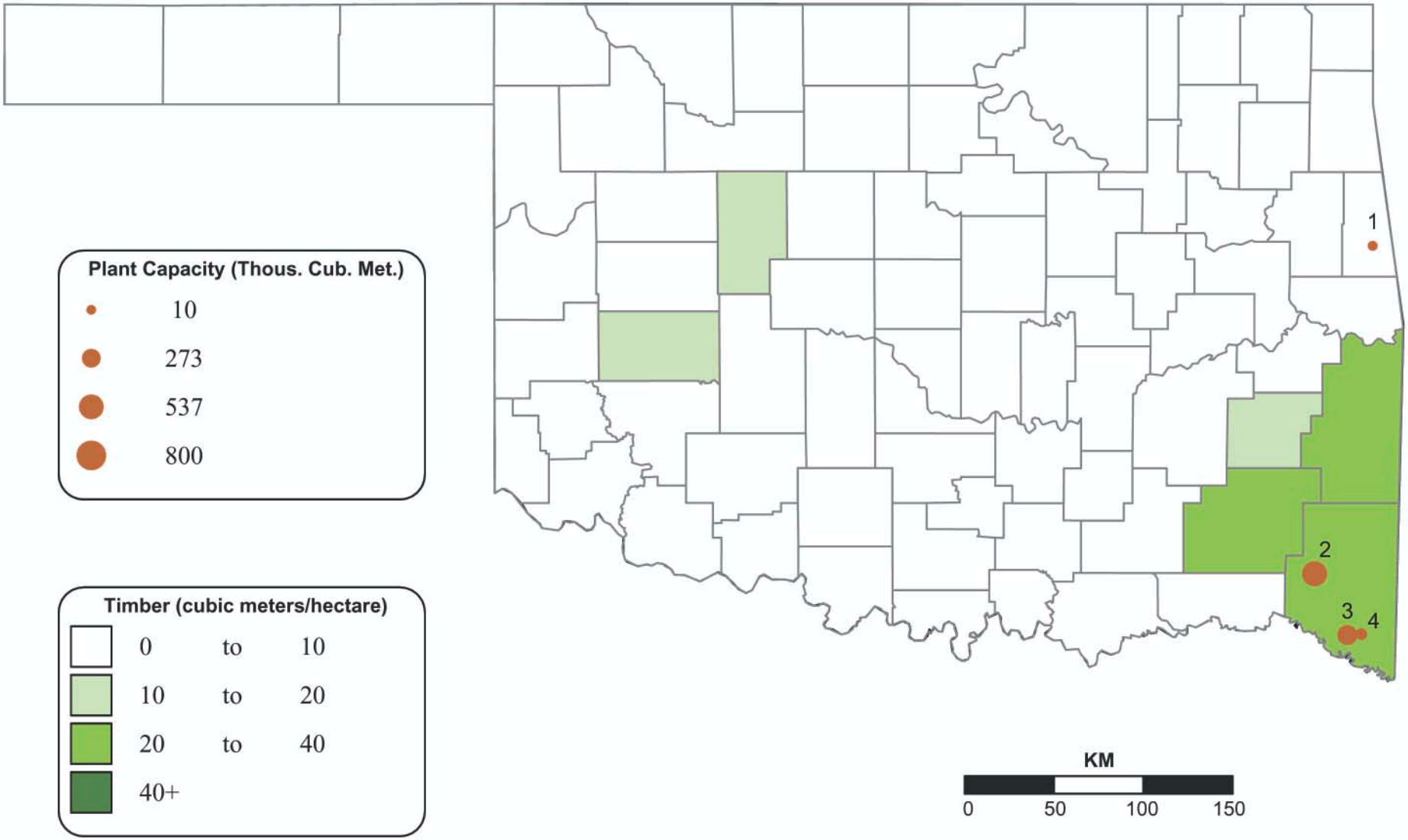
Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Estimated capacity	4615	4674	4719	4916	4997	5068
Production (U.S. Census)	3693	4165	4371	4404		
Implied capacity utilization	80%	89%	93%	90%		

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
14	Troy Lum Co		Troy	165	165	163	170	170	170
37	Weyerhaeuser Co		Ayden/Greenv	531	566	566	590	590	590
33	Weyerhaeuser Co		Plymouth	413	472	472	543	590	590
						Board Mills			
43	F. L. Turlington Lbr Co		Clinton	13	13	13	13	13	13
31	J W Jones Lum Co		Elizabeth City	42	42	58	59	64	66
42	Jerry G. Williams & Sons		Smithfield	24	24	21	21	24	24
44	Keener Lum Co		Clinton	40	40	40	40	42	42
40	Keener Lum Co		Smithfield	33	33	33	33	59	66
41	Lampe&Malphrus Lum Co		Smithfield	47	71	83	83	97	109
1	Parton Co		Rutherfordton	94	94	94	94	94	94
18	Randleman Lum Co		Randleman	9	7	7	12	12	12
4	Sale Lum Co		N. Wilkesboro	5	7	7	7	11	11
45	Ward Lum Co		Elizabethtown	24	24	24	24	24	24
36	Warmack Lum Co		Cove City	8	8	8	8	8	8
						Specialty or Unknown			
22	Apex Lum Co		Apex	11	11	11	11	11	11
11	Bill Hanks Lum Co		Danbury	11	11	11	11	11	11
9	Brittain Lum Co		Statesville	9	9	9	9	9	9
29	Coxe Lewis Lum Co	Ashton Lewis Lum C	Gatesville	42	42	52	54	54	54
32	Evans Lum Co	Albemarle For Prod	Edenton	21	21	21	24	24	24
6	Fortner Lum Co		Hiddenite	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	F. S. Childers&Sons Lbr Co		Taylorsville	44	44	44	44	44	44
8	G & G Lum Co		Catawba					5	83
2	L F Delp Lum Co		Sparta	4	4	4	4	4	4
17	McIntosh Lum Co		Star	12	12	12	12	12	12
12	Piedmont Hardwd Lbr Co		Mount Pleasa	21	21	21	21	21	21
24	Pruitt Lum Co		Louisburg	35	35	35	35	35	35
3	Randy Miller Lum Co		Millers Creek	24	24	24	26	26	26
38	Roger Carter Corp		Kinston	5	5	5	5	5	5
10	Shaver Wood Prod		Cleveland	14	14	21	21	21	21
25	Toney Lum Co		Louisburg	35	35	41	42	54	54
16	Troy Lum Sales Corp		Norman	25	25	25	25	25	25
21	Wrenn Bros		Siler City	23	23	23	23	23	23

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of sawmills	60	56	53	52	52	47
Number employed ('000)	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.5

Oklahoma

Softwood Roundwood Inventory and Softwood Sawmill Capacity



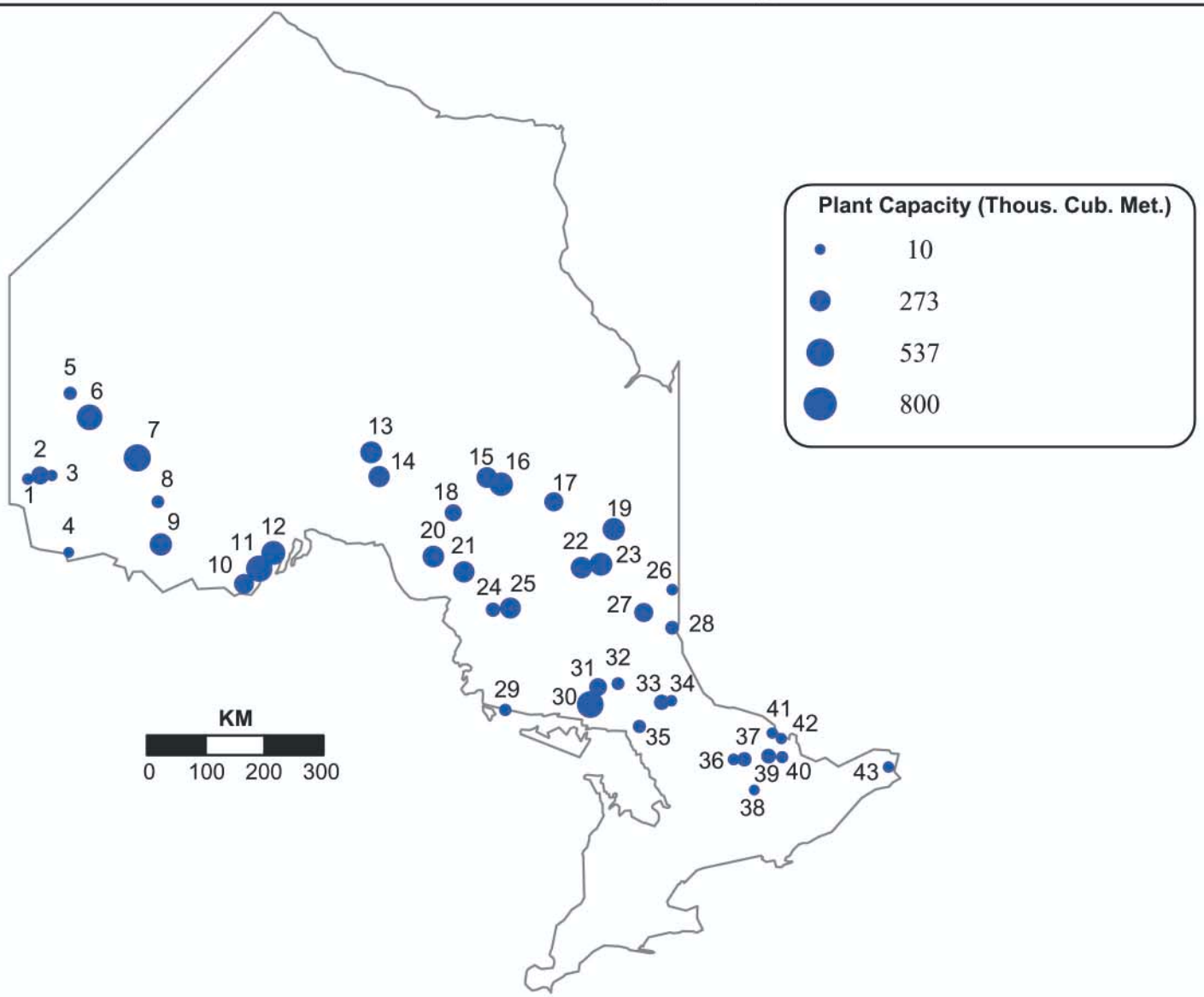
Oklahoma

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
				Dimension Mills					
3	Bibler Brothers	Georgia-Pacific Corp	Idabel	283	283	290	295	309	319
2	Weyerhaeuser Co		Wright City	543	543	543	543	543	543
				Specialty or Unknown					
1	Conner Ind		Stilwell	15	15	15	15	15	15
4	Wood Lum Co		Idabel	24	47	52	54	54	54

Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Estimated capacity	865	888	901	907	922	931
Production (U.S. Census)	na	na	na	na		
Implied capacity utilization	na	na	na	na		
Number of sawmills	4	4	4	4	4	4
Number employed ('000)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4

Ontario

Softwood Sawmill Capacity



Ontario

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
				Closed Mills					
	A&L Lafreniere	Green For Lum	Chapleau	66	66				
	Tembec		Mattawa	83	83	83			
	Domtar	AGAWA	Sault Ste. Marie	94	94	94			
	Weyerhaeuser	Avenor	Dryden	179	196	196	147		
	Tembec	Malette	Kirkland Lake	125	125	125	125	125	
	Tembec	Excel For Prod	Opasatika	177	177	177	201	196	53
	Domtar	E B Eddy	Chapleau	184	184	184	184	101	25
				Timber Mills					
34	Isidore Roy Ltd		Sturgeon Falls	25	25	25	25	25	25
40	L. Heidemann & Sons		Eganville	35	35	35	35	35	35
				Stud Mills					
7	Buchanan Lum	McKenzie For Prod	Hudson	354	401	472	496	507	507
31	Gogama For Prod Ltd		Levack	142	153	165	172	172	172
2	Kenora For Prod		Kenora	118	165	175	175	189	189
19	Tembec	Malette/Normick P	Cochrane	236	307	319	330	330	316
17	Tembec	Spruce Falls Inc	Kapuskasing	142	212	212	212	212	212
				Dimension Mills					
10	Bowater		Thunder Bay				118	234	234
9	Buchanan Lum	Atikokan For Prod Ltd	Atikokan	319	319	319	319	319	319
21	Buchanan Lum	Dubreuil For Prod Ltd	Dubreuilville	283	283	283	283	283	283
14	Buchanan Lum	Long Lake For Prod	Longlac	260	260	283	283	283	283
13	Buchanan Lum	Nakina For Prod	Nakina	212	236	283	307	307	307
12	Buchanan Lum	Northern Sawmills	Thunder Bay	378	378	378	378	378	378
11	Buchanan Lum	Great West Tim Ltd	Thunder Bay	472	472	472	472	472	472
27	Domtar	Elk Lake Planing Mills	Elk Lake	142	142	142	142	142	212
30	Domtar	EB Eddy	Nairn Centre	496	496	496	496	496	496
22	Domtar	EB Eddy	Timmins	130	130	142	158	283	290

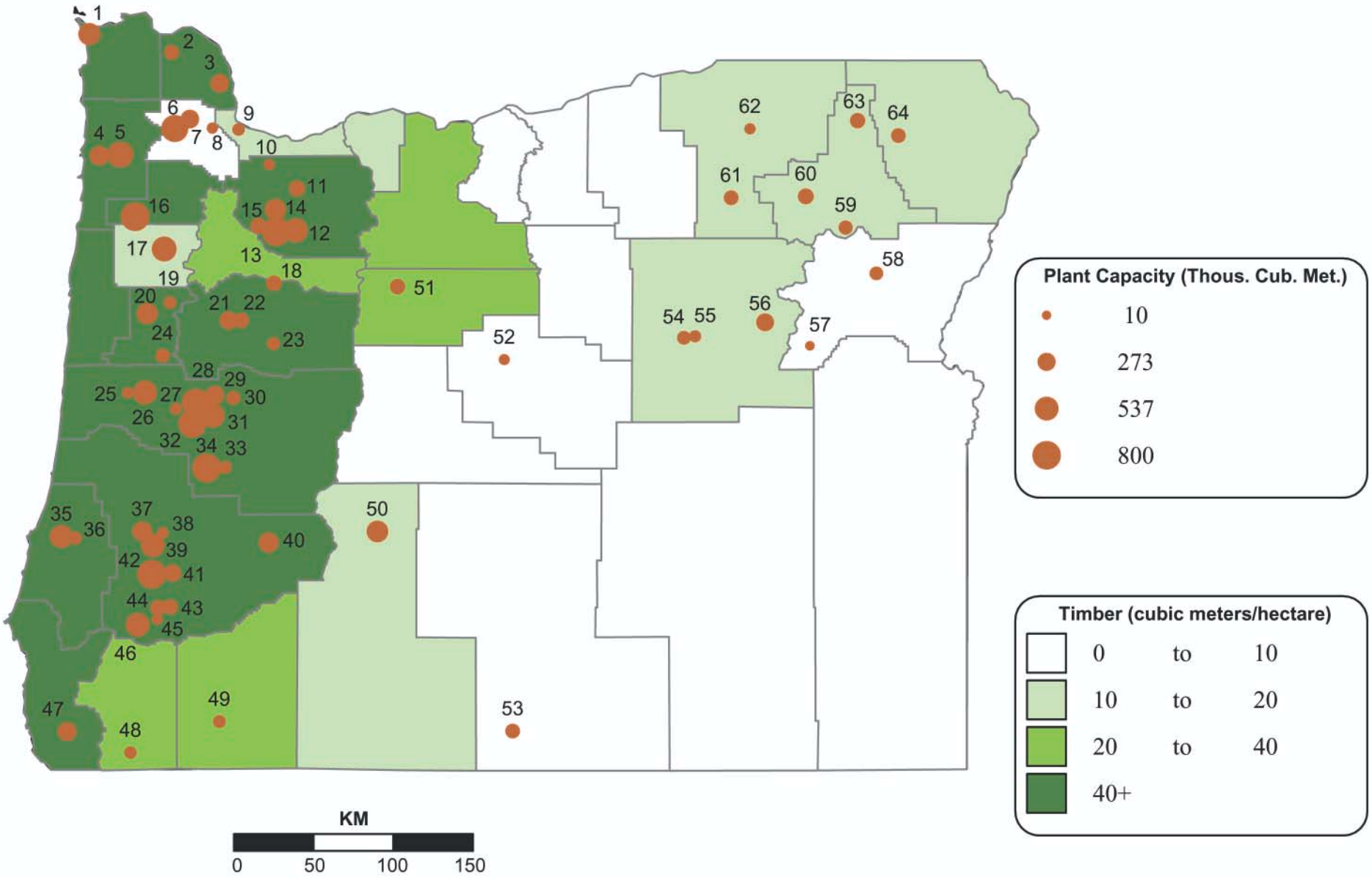
Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Estimated capacity	7308	7589	7756	7757	7839	7818
Production (Stats Can)	8171	8187	8589	8409	8249	
Implied capacity utilization	112%	108%	111%	108%	105%	

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
20	Domtar		White River	295	295	295	295	295	295
15	Lecours Lum Co		Calstock	236	236	236	248	260	260
28	Liskeard Lum Ltd		New Liskeard	71	71	71	71	71	71
18	Olav Haavaldsrud Tim Co		Hornepayne	153	153	153	153	153	153
24	Pineal Lake Lum		Chapleau	83	83	83	83	83	83
25	Tembec	Weyerhaeuser	Chapleau	184	201	212	236	236	271
16	Tembec	Malette	Hearst	236	248	283	283	283	366
23	Tembec	Malette	Timmins	378	342	342	342	342	342
6	Weyerhaeuser	Avenor	Ear Falls	304	304	304	304	304	448
				Board Mills					
39	Ben Hokum & Son		Killaloe	94	94	94	94	94	94
8	Bowater	Ignace Saw	Ignace	45	45	45	0	45	45
33	Goulard Lum (1971) Ltd		Sturgeon Falls	106	106	106	106	106	106
41	Herb Shaw & Son		Petawawa	21	21	21	21	21	21
4	Manitou Lum Co		Emo	14	14	14	14	12	9
29	Midway Lum Mills		Thessalon	42	42	42	42	42	42
37	Murray Brothers Lum Co		Madawaska	83	83	83	83	83	83
42	Pembroke Lum Co		Pembroke	19	19	19	19	19	19
				Specialty or Unknown					
43	C A Spencer		Lochiel	24	24	24	24	24	24
26	Cheminis Lum		Larder Lake	26	26	26	26	26	26
3	Devlin Tim Co	Tri Lake Tim inc	Kenora	19	19	19	19	19	19
5	Domtar	LKGH Contracting L	Red Lake	59	59	59	59	59	59
38	Freymond Lum Ltd		Bancroft	17	17	17	17	12	12
35	H&R Chartrand		Noelville	59	59	59	59	59	59
36	McRae Mills Ltd		Whitney	31	31	31	31	31	31
32	Portelance Lum Capreol		Hanmer	35	35	35	47	47	47
1	Trilake Tim Co		Keewatin	24	24	24	24	24	24

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of sawmills	49	49	48	46	46	45
Number employed ('000)	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.0

Oregon

Softwood Roundwood Inventory and Softwood Sawmill Capacity



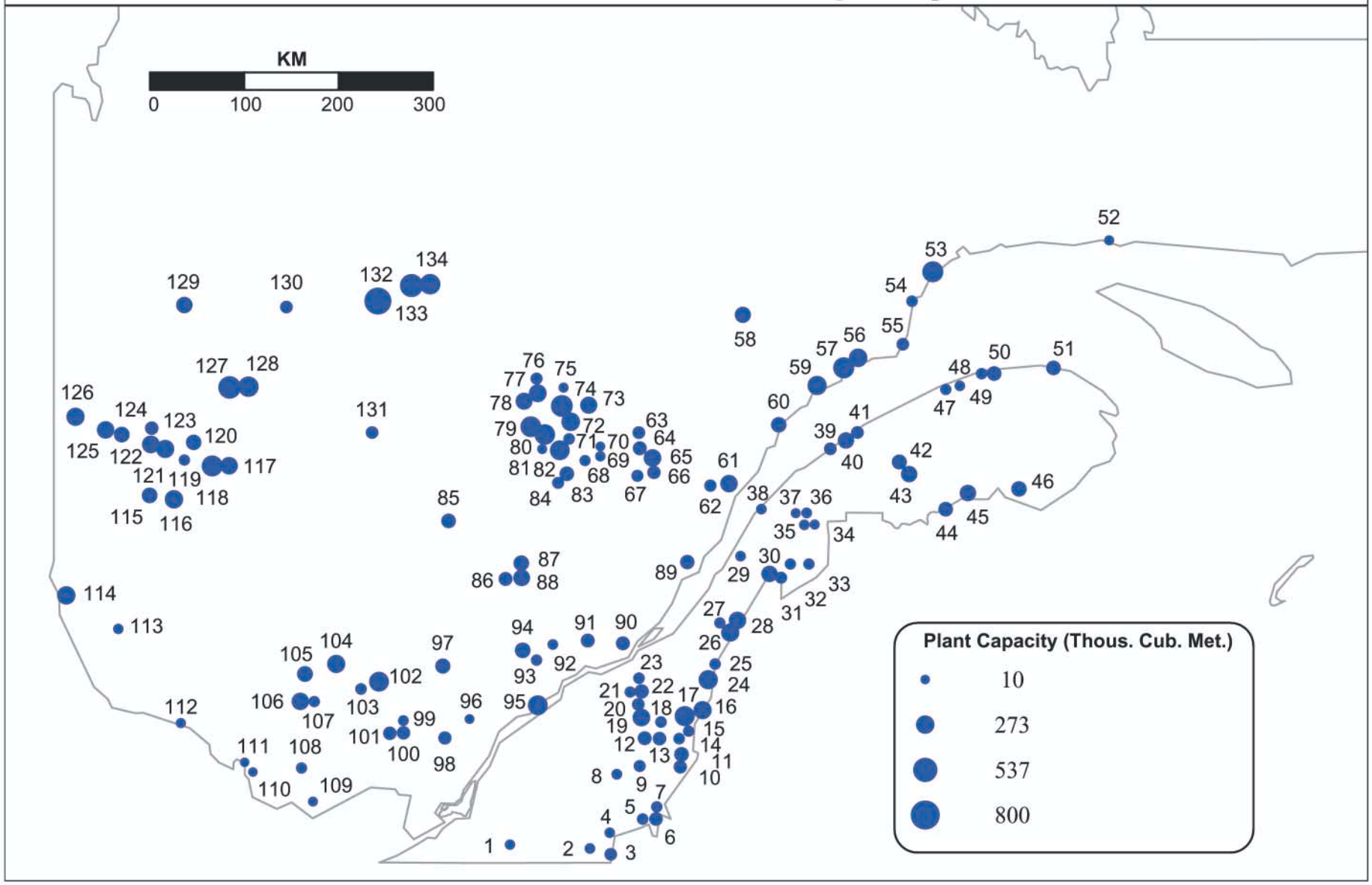
Oregon

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
						Closed Mills			
	P&M Cedar		Roseburg	47					
	QVL/Young&Morgan	Young&Morgan	Mill City/Lyons	139					
	QVL/Hanel	Hanel Lum	Hood River	212					
	Roseburg		Dillard #1/Wins	236					
	TreeSource	WTD (Central Pt Lum	Central Pt.	142	24				
	Joseph Tim Co		Joseph	59	59				
	Ochoco Lum Co		Prineville	118	59				
	Floragon For Prod Inc	Avison Lmbr	Molalla	71	71				
	Crown Pacific		Prineville	170	170				
	Pacific Wood Preserv	Taylor Lum & Treat C	Sheridan	201	201				
	Davidson Ind		Mapleton	42	47	47	47	6	
	Hampton Affiliates	Fort Hill Lum	Grand Ronde	94	94	94	94	55	
						Timber Mills			
8	Allen For Prod		Hillsboro	57	57	57	57	57	57
57	Burnt River Lum Co	Great Wood Products	Unity	14	14	14	14	14	14
24	Hull-Oakes		Monroe	54	54	54	54	127	127
2	Stimson Lum Co		Clatskanie	165	165	148	148	148	148
21	Weyerhaeuser Co	Willamette Ind/Bauma	Lebanon	293	288	288	260	260	260
27	Zip-O-Log Mills		Eugene	59	59	59	59	59	59
						Stud Mills			
63	Boise Cascade		Elgin	106	142	165	165	165	165
39	Douglas Co For Prod		Winchester	425	425	448	519	519	519
41	DR Johnson Lum Co	Umpqua Lum Co	Dillard	148	148	153	201	236	236
59	DR Johnson Lum Co	North Powder L C	North Powder	137	0	59	137	137	137
56	DR Johnson Lum Co	Prairie Wood Prod	Prairie City	264	264	264	264	264	264
64	DR Johnson Lum Co	Wallowa For Prod	Wallowa	113	113	113	123	142	153
14	Floragon For Prod Inc	Avison Lmbr	Molalla	352	366	366	366	401	401
40	Glide Lum Prod LLC	Swanson Group	Glide	307	307	330	330	342	342
29	Rosboro	Mill "A"	Springfield	195	195	195	196	196	236
42	Roseburg		Dillard	401	472	496	543	779	944
47	South Coast Lum		Brookings	283	283	142	142	165	295
3	Stimson Lum Co	Friesen Lum Co	St. Helens	260	260	260	260	286	286
4	Stimson Lum Co	Trask Riv Lum Co	Tillamook	156	156	165	321	321	321
37	Sun Studs LLC	Swanson Group	Roseburg	307	330	330	330	342	342
23	Triple T Studs		Cascadia	94	94	94	94	94	94
22	Weyerhaeuser Co	Willamette Ind	Lebanon	106	106	142	142	165	165
						Dimension Mills			
9	Alder Creek Lum Co		Portland	71	71	71	87	87	87
7	Banks Lum Co		Banks	165	201	248	248	295	295
62	Blue Mtn Lum Prod		Pendleton	92	92	92	92	57	57
44	DR Johnson Lum Co	Umpqua Lum Co	Riddle	106	106	106	182	182	182
	Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)			2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Estimated capacity			16166	15909	15505	17046	18396	18860
	Reported output (WWPA)			13988	14292	14578	15416		
	Implied capacity utilization			87%	90%	94%	90%		

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
15	Floragon For Prod Inc	Molalla For Prod m	Molalla	177	177	177	177	189	189
18	Frank Lum Co		Mill City	177	177	177	177	177	177
61	Frontier	Kinzua	Pilot Rock	153	312	165	153	153	153
35	Georgia-Pacific Corp		Coos Bay	408	408	408	472	472	472
20	Georgia-Pacific Corp	Diamond-B	Philomath	295	307	307	345	396	396
5	Hampton Affiliates	Tillamook Lum Co	Tillamook	519	519	566	614	630	630
16	Hampton Affiliates	Willamina Lumb Co	Willamina	779	850	932	1062	1180	1204
19	Mary's River Lum Co		Corvallis/Philon	104	104	104	104	83	83
31	Rosboro	Mill "B"	Springfield	266	266	266	425	425	519
11	RSG For Prod	Estacada Lum Co	Estacada	354	378	189	189	189	189
12	RSG For Prod	Olympic For Prod	Mist	401	401	401	472	543	543
13	RSG For Prod		Molalla	437	413	413	750	807	807
28	Seneca Sawmill		Eugene	838	873	873	767	767	767
36	Southport For Prod		Coos Bay	99	99	99	99	99	99
6	Stimson Lum Co		Forest Grove	661	661	661	675	696	709
30	Sundance		Springfield	94	94	106	113	118	118
46	Superior Lum LLC	Swanson Group	Glendale	236	248	260	425	484	519
26	Swanson-Superior LLC	Swanson Group	Noti	283	307	307	389	519	531
25	Swanson Bros		Noti	52	52	54	54	54	54
51	Warm Springs F P		Warm Springs	153	153	165	165	170	170
34	Weyerhaeuser Co		Cottage Grove	755	779	791	826	850	850
17	Weyerhaeuser Co	Willamette Ind	Dallas	401	500	531	519	590	590
32	Weyerhaeuser Co	Willamette Ind	Eugene/coburg	444	460	479	479	755	755
1	Weyerhaeuser Co	Willamette Ind	Warrenton	392	401	453	472	448	448
						Cedar Mills			
38	Keller Lum Co		Roseburg	52	52	52	52	52	52
						Board Mills			
60	Boise Cascade		LaGrande	189	189	189	189	189	189
49	Boise Cascade		Medford	94	94	94	94	94	94
52	Consolidated Pine		Prineville	47	47	47	47	47	47
54	DR Johnson Lum Co	Grant Western L C	John Day	118	118	118	118	118	118
50	Inter For Prod	Crown Pacific	Gilchrist	295	342	425	425	425	425
48	Rough&Ready		Cave Junction	149	149	149	35	83	83
58	U.S. Timber		Baker City				118	118	118
						Specialty or Unknown			
10	Arrowhead Tim Co		Carver	53	53	53	53	53	53
43	C and D Lum Co		Riddle	113	118	130	165	165	165
53	Collins Pine	Fremont	Lakeview	106	106	153	153	153	153
45	Herbert Lum Co		Riddle	45	45	45	45	45	45
55	Ochoco Lum Co	Malheur Lum Co	John Day	94	94	94	83	76	76
33	Starfire Lum		Cottage Grove	71	71	71	71	83	83
				2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Number of sawmills			75	70	65	66	66	64
	Number employed ('000)			8.6	8.0	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3

Quebec

Softwood Sawmill Capacity



Quebec

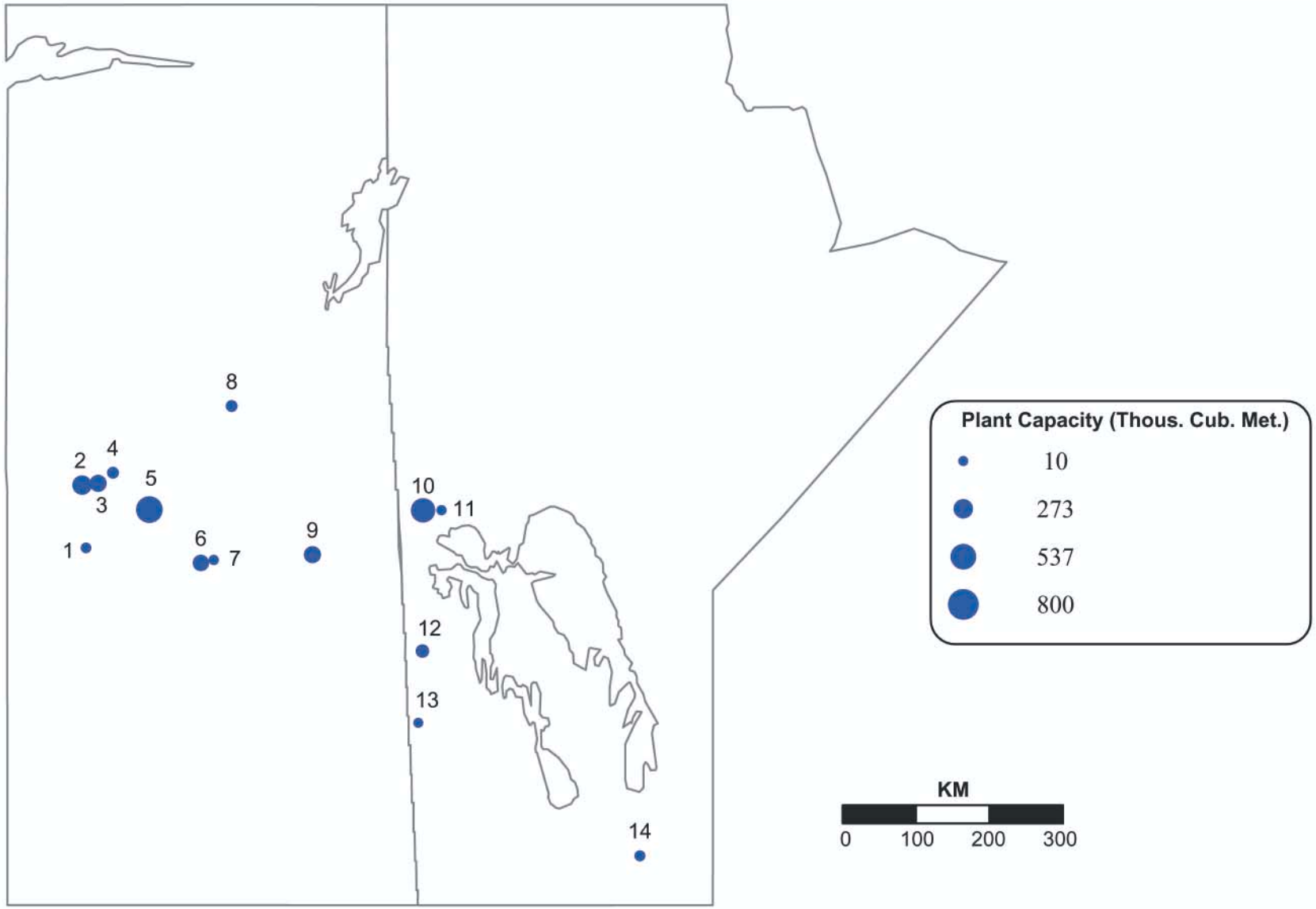
Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
				Closed Mills					
	Scierie Mailloux		DeLisle	50	50	33			
	Abitibi Consolidated	Donohue/Scierie Lamontagne	Saint Prime	78	78	59	59		
	GDS Pabaced	Multi Cedres	Esprit-Saint	35	35	35	35		
	Cedrico Lum Inc	Bois Cepedia	Sainte Florence	153	153	153	153		
	Kruger	La Scierie Jacques Beaulieu Lte	Longue Rive	212	212	212	212		
	Bois Valin		Saint Fulgence	59	59	59	59		
	Domtar	Les Industrie Grondin Itee	Saint Aurelie	212	212	212	212	212	
	Scierie Laterriere		Laterriere	35	128	128	128	128	
	Tembec	Scierie Davidson	Mansfield et Pontefract	106	106	106	106	68	34
	Tembec		La Sarre	260	260	260	260	276	115
				Timber Mills					
2	Beaubois Coaticook		Coaticook	35	35	35	35	35	35
31	Groupe NBG Inc	Bowater	Riviere-Bleue	71	71	71	71	71	71
70	La Scierie Martel Ltee		Alma	14	14	14	14	14	14
				Stud Mills					
57	Abitibi Consolidated	Donohue/Quno Corp	Baie Comeau/Pt Outardes	425	425	425	425	385	385
120	Abitibi Consolidated	Donohue	Champneuf	166	166	166	166	166	166
128	Abitibi Consolidated	Donohue	Lebel sur Quevillon/Comtoi	342	342	342	342	342	354
78	Abitibi Consolidated	Donohue	Saint Thomas Didyme	250	250	250	250	222	222
117	Abitibi Consolidated	Donohue	Senneterre	227	227	227	227	241	241
132	Barette Chapais Ltee		Chapais	684	684	684	684	684	684
37	Bowater	P For Alliance	Lac des Aigles	47	59	59	24	24	24
43	Cedrico Lum Inc	Scierie Causap	Causapscal	127	127	127	127	201	201
49	Cedrico Lum Inc	Prod For LMC Inc	La Martre	54	54	54	54	54	54
41	Cedrico Lum Inc		Price	80	80	80	80	87	87
47	Deniso Lebel		Cap Chat	59	59	59	47	47	47
35	Deniso Lebel		Saint Michel du Squatec	59	59	35	35	35	35
29	Deniso Lebel		St. Joseph de Kamouraska	59	59	59	35	35	35
105	Domtar	Prod For. Gatineau	Grand Remous	212	212	212	177	177	181
127	Domtar		Lebel sur Quevillon	448	448	448	448	448	448
115	Domtar		Malartic	153	177	177	177	177	177
116	Domtar		Val D'Or	260	271	271	271	271	271
51	GDS Bois Granval		Grande Vallee	98	98	98	94	142	142
50	GDS Bois Marsoui		Marsoui	153	153	118	118	142	142
44	GDS Industries		Pointe-à-la-Croix	201	201	201	201	142	142
86	Gerard Crete & Fils		La Tuque	118	118	118	118	118	118
28	Ind Maibec		Saint-Pamphile	189	212	212	212	236	236
60	Kruger	Scierie HCN Inc	Forestville	165	165	165	165	236	165
133	Les Chantiers de Chibogamou Ltee		Chibougamau	472	472	472	472	472	472
38	Les Produits For Dube		L'Isle-Verte	12	12	12	33	35	35
97	Louisiana-Pacific Corp	Forex	St Michel des Saints	212	212	212	153	151	158
39	Lulumco		Luceville	83	83	83	83	83	83
122	Materiaux Blanchet		Amos	248	248	248	248	248	248
119	Norbord-Optibois	Precibois	Barraute	47	47	47	47	47	47
87	Produits For La Tuque	83% abit-Cons	La Tuque	170	170	170	170	170	170
84	Produits For Ouiatchouan	Louisiana-Pacific Corp	Lac Bouchette	71	71	71	71	71	71
67	Produits For Saguenay inc.	Coop For Laterriere	Laterriere	68	68	68	68	68	68
21	Scierie Alexandre Lemay&Fils		Saint-Bernard	26	26	26	26	47	47
90	Scierie LeDuc	Daishowa	Saint Emile	130	130	130	130	118	118
131	Scierie Opitciwan	45% Abit-Cons	Obedjiwan	61	85	85	85	85	85
48	Scierie Pekan		Sainte Anne-des-Monts	33	33	33	33	33	33
126	Tembec	Nexfor	La Sarre	248	248	248	260	260	260
118	Tembec	Nexfor	Senneterre	319	337	337	378	378	378
125	Tembec		Taschereau	208	208	208	224	236	236
				Dimension Mills					
56	Abitibi Consolidated	Donohue/Quno Corp	Baie Comeau/Pt Outardes	307	307	307	307	278	278
134	Abitibi Consolidated	Donohue	Chibougamau	330	330	330	330	359	359
77	Abitibi Consolidated	Donohue	Girardville	342	342	342	342	342	250
79	Abitibi Consolidated	Donohue	La Dore	297	307	307	319	373	373
88	Abitibi Consolidated	Stone Consolidated	La Tuque	307	307	307	307	212	212
82	Abitibi Consolidated	Stone Consolidated	Roberval	307	330	330	330	330	330
65	Abitibi Consolidated	Stone Consolidated	Saint Fulgence	212	236	236	236	241	241
89	Abitibi Consolidated	Donohue/Scierie du Gouffre	Saint Hilarion	116	118	130	135	135	135
20	Assoc. Coop For de St Elzear		St. Elzear	83	83	83	83	83	83
61	Boisaco	Prod For Saguenay	Sacre-Coeur	236	236	236	236	236	236
33	Bowater	P For Alliance	Degelis	142	142	142	47	47	47
76	Bowater	P For Alliance	Girardville	71	71	71	71	71	71
106	Bowater	Manifor	Maniwaki	186	189	224	224	232	236
74	Bowater	P For Alliance	Mistassini	401	401	401	413	413	413
40	Bowater	P For Alliance /Sc Mitis	Price	201	201	201	201	201	201
80	Bowater	P For Alliance	St Felicien	366	366	366	366	366	366
24	Canfor	Bois Daaquam	St Just de Bretenieres	260	260	260	260	264	304
63	Carrier & Begin		Saint Honore	47	71	83	90	90	90
42	Cedrico Lum Inc	Bois Saumon /Theriault & Theria	Lac au Saumon	153	153	153	153	153	153
100	Claude Forget Inc.	Scierie G M Dufour	St. Faustin	59	94	106	106	106	106
	Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)			2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Estimated capacity			20039	20633	20727	20909	20877	20248
	Reported output (Stats Can)			19395	18106	20061	18247	18749	
	Implied capacity utilization			97%	88%	97%	87%	90%	

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
12	Clermond Hamel		St. Ephrem de Beauce	47	94	94	118	118	118
103	Dallaire	Henri Rademacher et Fils	Sainte-Veronique	59	59	59	59	59	59
129	Domtar		Matagami	201	201	201	201	201	201
22	Domtar	Les Industrie Grondin Itee	Sainte Marie	137	137	137	137	137	137
130	Domtar	Nabakatuk For Prod	Waswanipi	83	83	83	83	83	83
16	Francois Giguere		Sainte Aurelie	260	260	260	260	260	260
52	GDS Industries	Scierie St Margurite	Rivière-Saint-Jean	47	47	47	47	24	24
92	Gerard Crete & Fils	Scierie Paquin	Notre-Dame-de-Montauba	35	35	35	35	35	35
19	Gerard Crete & Fils		Saint Severin/Proulxville	201	201	201	236	248	248
94	Gerard Crete & Fils		St.-Roch-de-Mekinac	153	153	153	177	177	177
91	Gestofor	43% abitibi-Cons	Saint Raymond	94	94	94	94	118	118
10	Ind Paquet		St. Theophile	59	59	59	94	97	101
6	J A Fontaine & Fils		St. Augustine-de-Woburn	113	113	113	113	113	113
30	J D Irving	La Scierie Aime Gaudreau	Pohenegamook	201	201	201	201	201	201
98	Jean Riopel		St.-Theodore-de-Chertsy	74	80	74	74	92	99
124	Kruger	Scierie Gallichan	Launay	177	177	177	177	177	177
59	Kruger	Scierie Manic	Ragueneau	236	319	330	330	354	307
95	Kruger	Scierie Parent	Trois Rivieres	307	330	330	330	330	330
68	La Scieries du Lac St. Jean		Metabetchouan	45	45	45	45	45	45
71	Les Ind Piekougame		Mashteuiatsh	59	59	59	59	59	59
17	Les Produits For DG		Sainte Aurelie	307	330	342	342	342	342
3	Marcel Lauzon		East Hereford	85	85	85	85	85	85
26	Materiaux Blanchet		Saint-Pamphile	260	260	260	260	260	260
104	Max Meilleur & Fils		Ferme Neuve	165	165	165	189	257	260
25	Preparabois		Lac Frontiere	57	57	57	57	57	57
75	Scierie Gaston Morin		Mistassini	24	24	24	24	24	24
121	Scierie Landrienne		Landrienne	194	194	194	224	260	260
54	Scierie Norbois Inc		Rivière-Pentecôte	59	59	59	59	59	59
83	Scierie P H LeMay&Fils		St. Francois-de-Sales	35	14	40	118	142	142
66	Scierie Saguenay Ltee	50% Abit-Cons	La Baie	80	103	103	103	103	103
114	Tembec		Bearn	201	236	260	260	271	271
45	Temrex	Tembec	Nouvelle-Ouest	201	201	201	201	201	201
46	Temrex	Produit For St. Alphonse	St.-Alphonse-de-Caplan	116	142	165	165	165	165
102	Uniforet (Peribonka)		L'Ascension	201	201	201	330	330	330
53	Uniforet (Port Cartier)		Port Cartier	472	472	472	378	378	378
				Cedar Mills					
107	Scierie Ced-Or Inc		Maniwaki	50	50	50	50	50	50
				Board Mills					
99	Bois Omega Ltee		Lac Superieur	35	35	35	35	35	40
112	La Comp Common Plywd		Rapides des Joachims	26	26	26	26	26	26
113	La Comp Common Plywd		Riviere-Kipawa	28	28	28	28	28	28
73	Produits For Petit Paris	50% Abit-Cons	St.-Ludger-de-Milot	189	189	201	201	224	224
18	Rene Bernard		Beauceville-Ouest	59	59	59	59	59	59
64	Usine Sartigan		Saint Honore	118	118	118	118	118	118
				Specialty or Unknown					
62	Abitibi Consolidated	Donohue/Leo Cauchon	Petit Saguenay	50	71	77	77	78	78
9	AD Bernier		Lambton	71	71	71	71	71	71
23	Alexandre Cote		Scott-Junction	59	59	59	59	59	59
55	Almassa Baie Trinité inc.	Bowater	Baie Trinite	83	83	83	83	83	83
1	Armand Duhamel & Fils		Saint-Ignace-de-Stanbrid	30	30	30	30	30	30
8	Blanchette & Blanchette		Saint Gerard	40	40	40	40	40	40
27	Bois de Sciage Lafontaine		Sainte-Perpétue	83	83	83	47	47	47
36	Bowater Métis inc.	Fernand Bois Ltee	Lac des Aigles	38	38	38	38	38	38
13	Busque&Laflamme Inc	Scierie Jules LaFlamme	St. Benoit Labre	94	94	94	106	111	111
101	Claude Forget Inc		Mont Tremblant	106	106	106	106	106	106
93	Coop des Travailleurs		Saint Tite	52	52	52	52	52	52
69	E. Tremblay & Fils		Saint Bruno/Alma	28	28	28	28	28	28
14	GDS Linière	Les Prod For Linière	Saint-Côme-Linière	47	47	47	47	52	59
32	GDS Pabaced		St. Eusebe	47	47	47	47	47	47
85	Gerard Crete & Fils		Riviere Windigo	142	142	142	142	142	142
15	Irenee Grondin & Fils		St. Zacharie	52	52	52	52	52	52
108	Les Enterprises Atlas		Low	47	47	47	47	47	47
5	Les Manuf Warwick Itée		Saint-Augustin-de-Woburn	59	59	59	59	59	59
7	Multibois		Saint-Augustin-de-Woburn	52	52	52	52	52	52
4	Paul Vallee Lum Co		St Isidore de Clifton	25	25	25	25	33	33
58	Produit For Labrieville		Lac au Brochet	189	189	189	189	189	189
72	Produits For Canbo		Dolbeau	118	118	118	118	260	283
110	Produits For Coulonge		Fort Coulonge	12	12	12	12	12	12
34	Richard Pelletier & Fils		Saint-Michel-du-Squatec	24	24	24	24	24	24
81	Roland Castonguay&Fils Ltee		Saint Felicien	21	21	21	21	21	21
123	Scierie Amos Ltee		Amos	106	106	106	106	106	106
111	Scierie Lefebvre&Pharande		Davidson			9	11	11	11
96	Scierie Rivest	Scierie St Jean Matha	St. Jean de Matha	18	18	18	18	18	18
109	Scierie Tessier&LaChance		Sainte Elizabeth	19	19	19	19	19	19
11	Wilfrid Paquet & Fils		St. Theophile	52	52	52	142	142	142

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of sawmills	143	143	144	143	138	136
Number employed ('000)	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.3	11.8	11.3

Saskatchewan and Manitoba

Softwood Sawmill Capacity



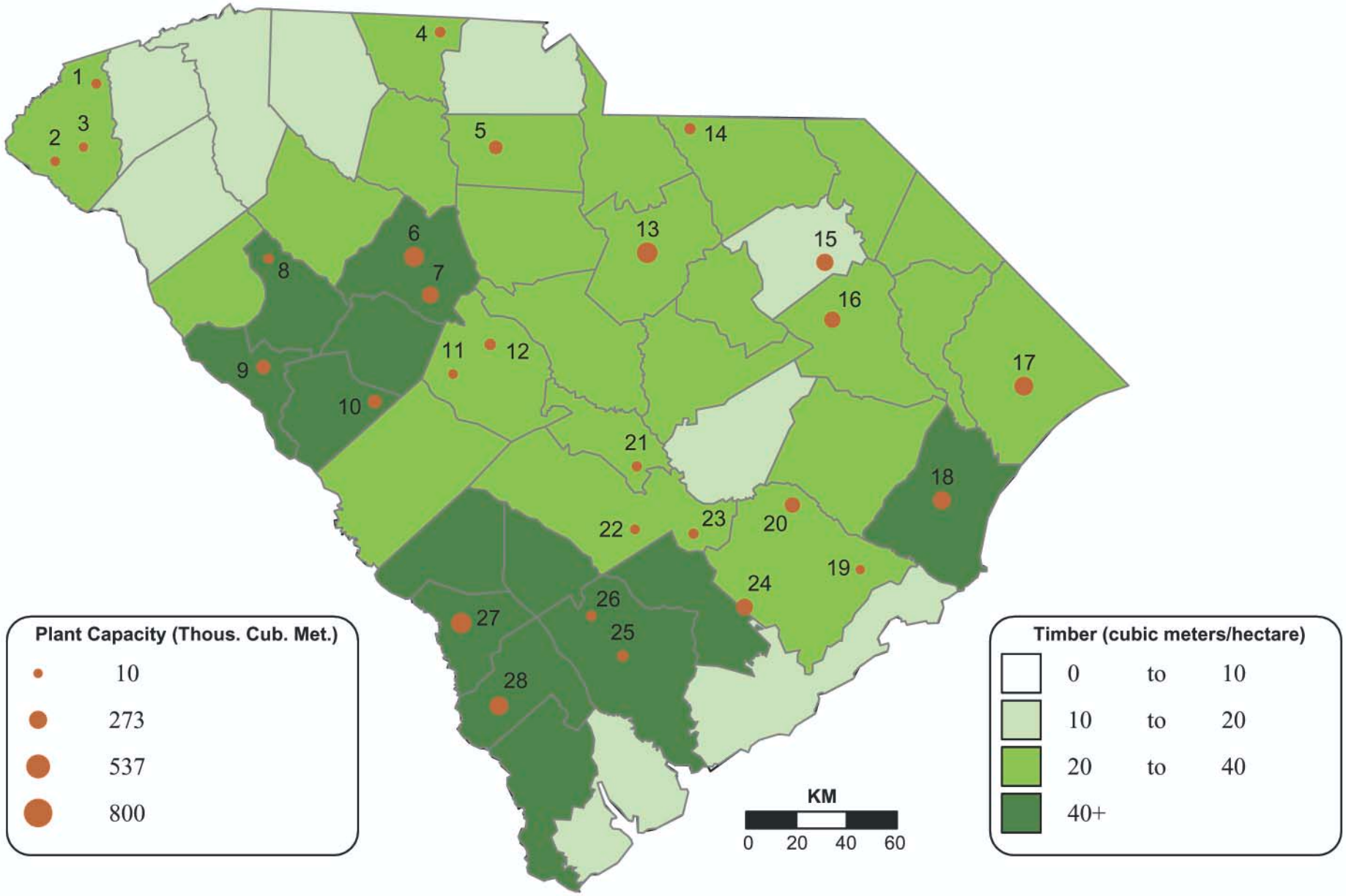
Saskatchewan/Manitoba

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
				Stud Mills					
3	Clearwater For Prod		Meadow Lake	192	192	192	192	192	192
2	Norsask For Prod		Meadow Lake,SAS	236	260	271	271	271	271
9	Weyerhaeuser Can	McMillan Bloedell	Carrot River,SAS	156	189	189	189	189	189
				Dimension Mills					
4	Green Lake Metis		Green Lake,SAS	24	47	47	47	47	47
1	L&M Prod		Glaslyn ,SAS	24	12	19	24	24	24
14	South East For Prod		Blumenort,MAN	28	28	28	28	28	28
12	Spruce Prod Ltd		Swan River,MAN	71	71	78	83	90	90
10	Tolko		The Pas,MAN	319	354	437	437	472	472
6	Wapawekka Lum Ltd		Buckland,SAS	142	170	170	170	85	85
11	Waugh's Woods Ltd		The Pas,MAN	14	14	14	14	14	14
5	Weyerhaeuser Can	Big River Lum	Big River,SAS	217	306	507	578	578	578
8	Zelensky-LaRonge		LaRonge,SAS	48	48	48	48	48	48
				Specialty or Unknown					
7	Provincial For Prod		Prince Albert,SAS	14	14	14	14	14	14
13	Roblin For Prod		Roblin	8	8	8	8	8	8

Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Estimated capacity	1492	1713	2023	2104	2061	2061
Production (Stats Can)	1499	1323	1692	1598	1821	
Implied capacity utilization	100%	77%	84%	76%	88%	
Number of sawmills	14	14	14	14	14	14
Number employed ('000)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

South Carolina

Softwood Roundwood Inventory and Softwood Sawmill Capacity



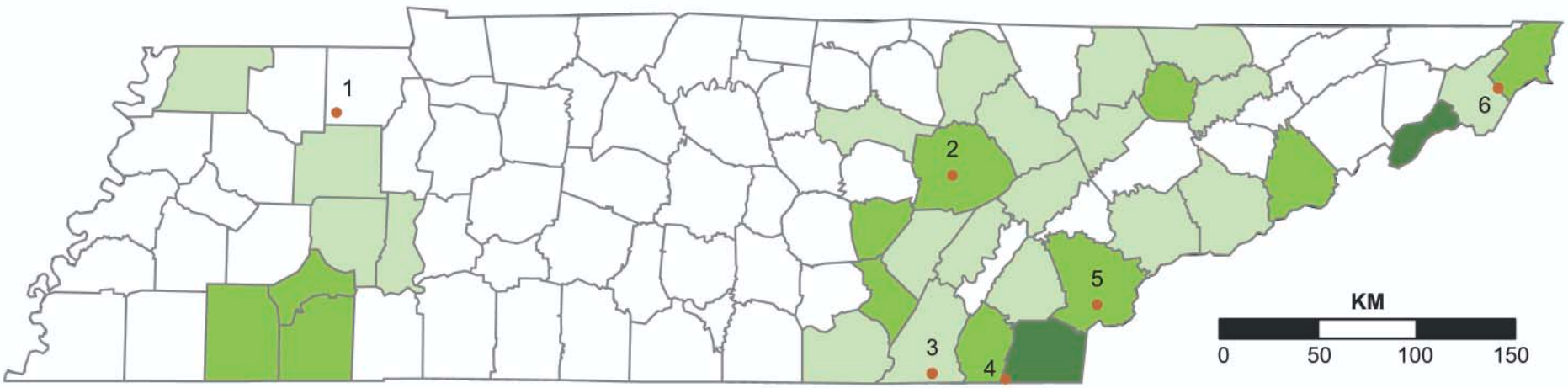
South Carolina

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
						Closed Mills			
	Smurfit Stone	Stone For Ind	Orangeburg	130					
	Upchurch		Walterboro	11	11				
	B. L. Mims & Son Lum Co		Edgefield	15	15				
	Dickert Lum Co		Newberry	38	38				
	Georgia-Pacific Corp		Varnville	170	170				
	Umphlett Lum Co		Moncks Corner	57	57	57	57	57	
						Timber Mills			
4	G&G/Cherokee Wd Prod	Edwards Wood Products Inc	Blacksburg	46	46	32	32	28	43
12	M.L. Corley&Sons Sawmill		Lexington	59	59	71	71	59	59
						Stud Mills			
5	Chester Wood Prod	Weyerhaeuser Co	Chester	45	92	106	118	118	118
20	Georgia-Pacific Corp		Russellville	170	170	170	170	170	170
6	International Pap Corp	Federal Papbd	Newberry	307	330	330	330	330	330
						Dimension Mills			
16	Charles Ingram Lum Co		Effingham	106	123	144	153	184	205
15	Chesterfield Lum Co		Darlington	189	189	189	189	238	238
25	Coastal Lum Co		Walterboro	47	47	47	47	47	47
27	Collums Lum Prod		Allendale	142	142	180	278	330	354
28	Elliott Sawmilling Co		Estill	122	236	261	271	271	271
9	Georgia-Pacific Corp		McCormick	149	142	118	118	118	118
7	Georgia-Pacific Corp		Prosperity	201	201	212	201	212	212
10	International Pap Corp	Federal Papbd	Johnston	142	142	106	106	106	106
18	International Pap Corp		Sampit	201	260	260	260	260	260
24	Mead Westvaco		Summerville	210	210	215	221	221	221
13	New South		Camden	319	319	354	378	378	378
17	New South		Conway	271	271	283	307	307	307
						Board Mills			
19	Charleston Heartpine Co		Jamestown	6	6	6	6	6	6
26	Warren & Griffin		Williams	35	35	35	35	26	26
						Specialty or Unknown			
8	A & M Lum	Eck Wood Products	Hodges	24	24	24	24	24	24
21	Cameron Lum Co		Cameron	28	28	28	28	28	28
14	C. M. Tucker Lum Co		Pageland	57	57	57	57	57	57
3	F. B. Davis Sawmill		Richland	11	11	11	11	11	11
23	Pennington Crossarm Co		Holly Hill	30	30	30	30	30	30
11	Ridge Lum		Leesville	14	14	14	14	14	14
2	Thrift Brothers Lum Co		Westminster	18	18	18	18	18	18
22	V. P. Kiser Lum Co		Bowman	21	21	21	21	21	21
1	Winchester Brothers		Salem	17	19	22	24	24	24

Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Estimated capacity	3404	3530	3401	3574	3693	3696
Production (U.S. Census)	2910	2950	3313	3101		
Implied capacity utilization	85%	84%	97%	87%		
Number of sawmills	34	33	29	29	29	28
Number employed ('000)	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.3

Tennessee

Softwood Roundwood Inventory and Softwood Sawmill Capacity



Plant Capacity (Thous. Cub. Met.)

- 10
- 273
- 537
- 800

Timber (cubic meters/hectare)

- 0 to 10
- 10 to 20
- 20 to 40
- 40+

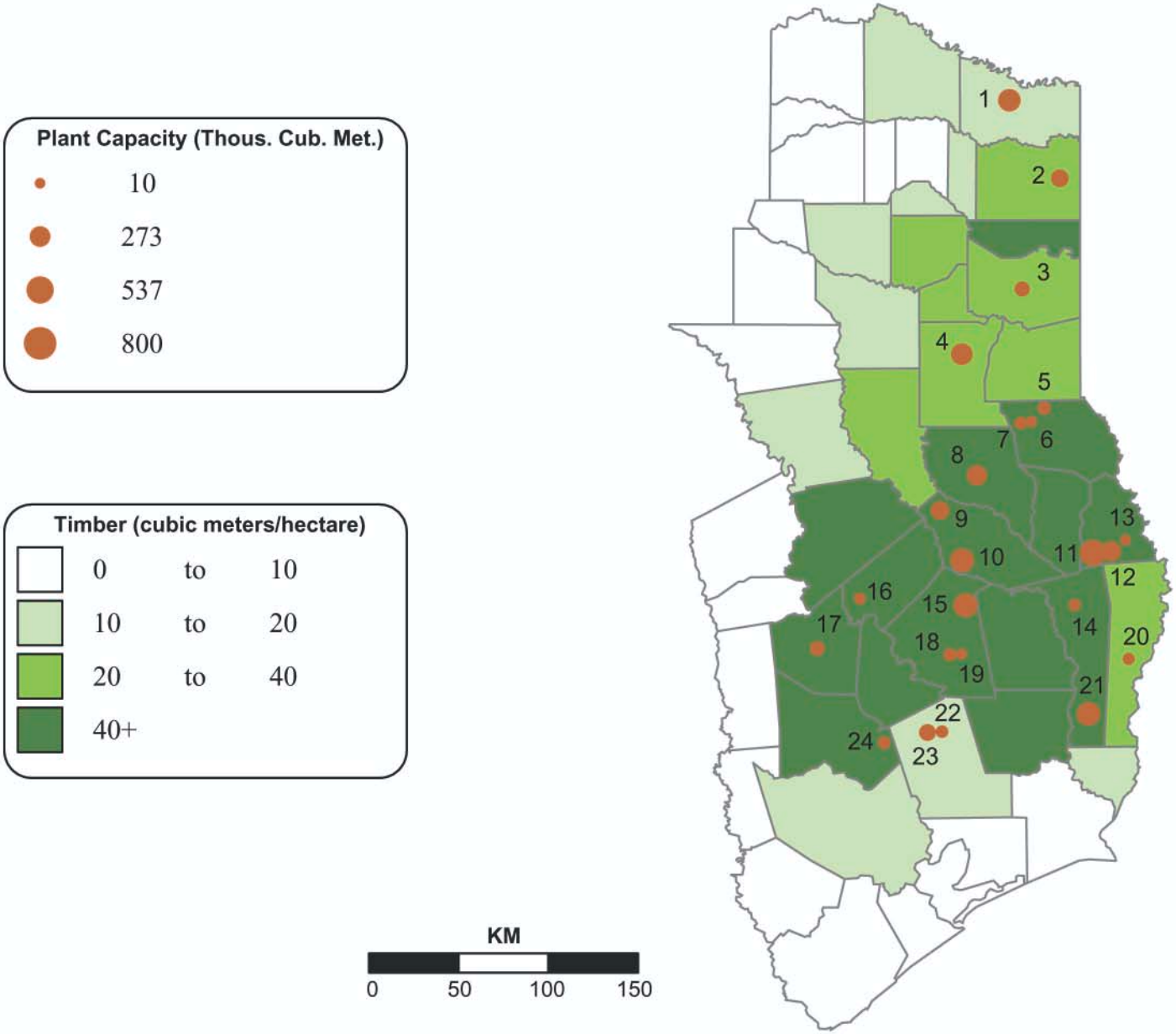
Tennessee

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
				Specialty or Unknown					
4	Conasauga Riv Lum Co		Conasauga	9	9	9	9	9	9
3	East Brainerd Lum Co		Chattanooga	35	24	24	24	24	24
5	Lynn Sawmill		Tellico Plains	7	7	7	7	7	7
1	Replogle Enterprises		Henry	7	7	7	7	7	7
2	Rose & Son		Crossville	9	9	9	9	9	9
6	Shoun Lum LLC		Butler	17	17	17	17	17	17

Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Estimated capacity	84	73	73	73	73	73
Production (U.S. Census)	94	85	71	76		
Implied capacity utilization	112%	117%	97%	104%		
Number of sawmills	6	6	6	6	6	6
Number employed ('000)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Eastern Texas

Softwood Roundwood Inventory and Softwood Sawmill Capacity



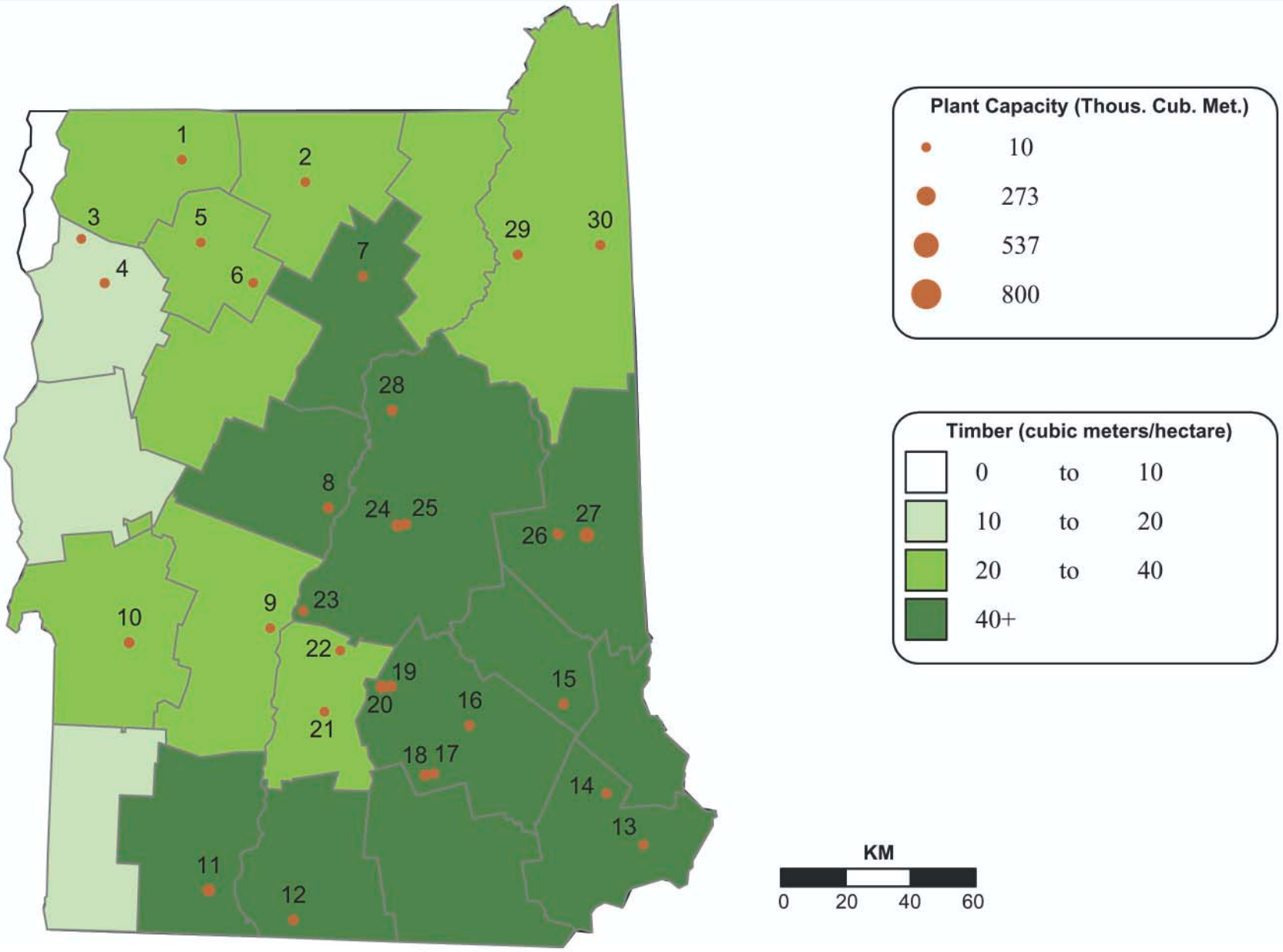
Texas

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
						Closed Mills			
	Dean Lum Co		Gilmer	57					
	Walker Bros Lum Co		Huntsville	83					
	A. H. Forry Prod		Willis	24	24				
	Wiergate Lum Co		Wiergate	47	47				
	Louisiana-Pacific Corp		Bon Wier	83	83				
	Louisiana-Pacific Corp		Jasper	94	94				
	Mountain Man		Willis	8	8	8	8		
						Timber Mills			
20	Southern For Prod	Hughes Sawmill	Bon Wier	42	42	42	42	39	38
						Stud Mills			
23	Georgia-Pacific Corp	Louisiana-Pacific Corp	Cleveland	118	130	130	153	153	153
12	Temple-Inland		Pineland	212	212	212	236	248	248
						Dimension Mills			
2	Anthony For Prod		Atlanta	160	165	165	165	177	177
16	Atchley Lum & Sup Co		Trinity	31	31	31	31	31	31
8	Cal-Tex Lum Co		Nacogdoches	212	212	222	241	241	241
9	Clemsa Lum Co	Hampton Affiliates	Pollok	118	118	125	170	186	189
22	CLW		Cleveland	47	47	47	47	47	47
18	CLW		Livingston	47	47	47	47	47	47
24	CLW	Duke City Lum Co.	Splendora	74	47	47	47	47	47
15	International Pap Corp	Champion	Camden	382	382	382	382	382	382
4	International Pap Corp		Henderson	212	295	295	307	307	307
1	International Pap Corp		New Boston	271	330	342	342	342	342
17	Steely Lum Co		Huntsville	40	40	40	40	83	94
21	Temple-Inland		Buna	378	378	354	366	373	373
10	Temple-Inland		Diboll	342	342	342	378	378	378
11	Temple-Inland		Pineland		59	354	413	413	472
						Board Mills			
5	Arkansas For Prod		Tenaha	59	59	59	59	59	59
14	Hart Lum Co		Jasper	35	35	35	35	35	35
7	Nix For Ind		Timpson	35	35	42	52	52	52
3	Snider Ind		Marshall	106	106	106	106	106	106
						Specialty or Unknown			
19	Eas-Tex Lum Co		Livingston	9	9	9	9	9	9
13	G. D. Edgar Lum Co		Hemphill	13	13	13	13	13	13
6	Ross Lum Co		Timpson	17	17	17	17	17	17

Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Estimated capacity	3359	3410	3469	3708	3786	3858
Production (U.S. Census)	3280	3047	3245	3481		
Implied capacity utilization	98%	89%	94%	94%		
Number of sawmills	30	29	25	25	24	24
Number employed ('000)	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0

Vermont and New Hampshire

Softwood Roundwood Inventory and Softwood Sawmill Capacity



New Hampshire/Vermont

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
						Closed Mills			
	TreeSource	Burke Lum Co	West Burke,VT	59					
	Feuer Lum Co		Atkinson,NH	9					
	Pelletier Lum Corp		Hardwick,VT	20	20				
	Three Branches		Plaistow,NH	26	26				
	Stinson		Rumney, NH	7	7	7			
	M.S.K. Lum Co		East Kingston,NH	7	7	7			
	Goose Bay Sawmill		Chichester,NH	9	9	9			
	Onnela Lum Co		Lempester,NH	12	12	12			
	Bingham Lum		Brookline,NH	19	19	19	19		
	Timco Inc	Desoto Treated M	Center Barnstead,N	33	33	40	20		
	Tembec	Scierie Davidson	Woodsville,NH	47	47	71	47		
						Timber Mills			
29	Perras Lum Co		Groveton,NH	17	17	17	17	17	17
						Dimension Mills			
30	Vallee Lum Co		Milan,NH	83	83	83	83	28	24
						White Pine Mills			
15	Barton Lum Co		Barnstead,NH	7	7	7	7	7	7
26	Bellingham Lum Co	Chocorua Valley L	South Tamworth,NI	18	18	18	18	18	18
8	Britton Lum Co		Fairlee,VT	24	24	24	24	24	24
11	Cersosimo Lum Co		Brattleboro,VT	62	62	62	62	62	62
23	Cersosimo Lum Co		W Lebanon, NH	12	12	12	12	12	12

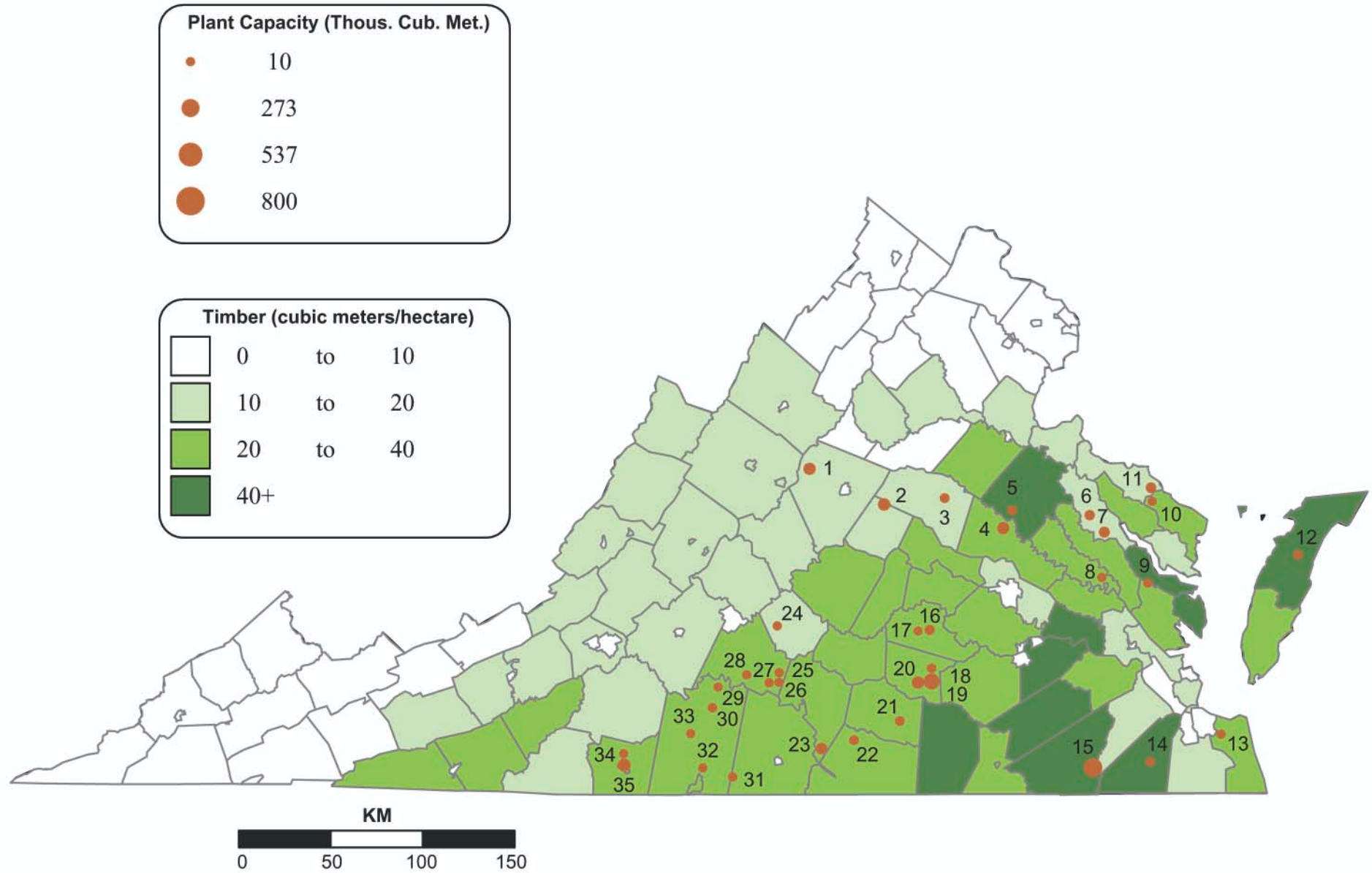
Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Estimated capacity	972	904	889	824	707	704
Production (U.S. Census)	873	677	703	581		
Implied capacity utilization	90%	75%	79%	70%		

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
21	Cherokee Lum Co		Newport,NH	7	7	7	7	7	7
16	Colby Lum Co		Boscawen,NH	9	9	9	9	9	9
22	Cote & Reney Lum Co		Grantham,NH	12	12	12	12	12	12
12	Crestwoods Inc	Beaman Lum Co	Winchester,NH	24	24	24	24	24	24
3	Cyr Lum		Milton, VT	9	9	9	9	12	12
20	Durgin-Crowell Lum Co		New London,NH	61	61	61	64	66	66
14	Fernald Lum Co		Nottingham,NH	8	8	8	8	8	8
18	Granite State For Prod		Henniker,NH	31	31	31	31	31	31
7	Greenwood Mill	Calendar Brook Lum	Lyndonville, VT	8	8	8	8	8	9
5	Heath Lum		North Hyde Park, V	5	5	5	5	5	5
28	H.G. Wood Prod		Bath,NH	21	21	21	21	24	24
24	King For Ind		Wentworth,NH	59	59	59	59	59	59
4	Lamell Lum Corp		Essex Junction,VT	21	21	21	21	21	21
1	Lussier's Sawmill		Enosburg Falls, VT	7	7	7	7	7	7
2	M Piette & Sons		Irasburg, VT	6	6	6	6	6	6
27	Madison Lum Mill	International Pap Cor	West Ossipee,NH	83	83	83	94	111	111
19	Middleton Bldg Sup		Middleton,NH	35	35	35	35	35	35
10	Mill River Lum		N. Clarendon,VT	35	35	35	35	35	35
17	Patenaude Lum Co		Henniker,NH	12	12	12	12	12	12
25	Precision Lum		Wentworth,NH	28	28	28	28	28	28
6	P&R Lum		Wolcott, VT	5	5	5	5	5	5
13	Seacoast Mills		Brentwood,NH	7	7	7	7	7	7
9	Vermont Log Buildings		Hartland, VT	9	9	9	9	9	9

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of sawmills	41	39	37	33	30	30
Number employed ('000)	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1

Virginia

Softwood Roundwood Inventory and Softwood Sawmill Capacity



Virginia

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
						Closed Mills			
	Smurfitt Stone	St. Laurent Papbd	West Point	59	59				
	Coastal Lum Co		Suffolk	52	52	24			
	Tradewinds of Virginia		Bumpass	59	59	59			
	Evans Lum Co		Waverly	59	59	59	24		
	Dalton Lum Corp		Altavista	7	7	4	4		
	Northern Neck Lum Co		Warsaw	5	5	5	5		
	Dixon Lum Co		Galax	17	17	17	17		
	Georgia-Pacific Corp		Wakefield	85	85	76	38		
	Rappahannock Lum Co		Saluda	7	7	7	7	7	
						Timber Mills			
19	ArborTech		Blackstone		106	165	183	194	194
2	Chips		Troy	83	83	83	83	85	85
30	Gibson Lum Co		Gretna	28	28	17	17	17	17
12	J. Franklin Jones Lum Co		Accomac	21	21	21	21	21	21
29	Robertson Lum		Hurt	9	9	9	9	12	12
						Dimension Mills			
16	Amelia Lum Co		Amelia	28	28	26	28	28	28
4	Flippo Lum Corp		Doswell	57	71	79	80	80	80
15	International Pap Corp	Union Camp Corp	Franklin	295	295	295	295	295	295
20	Nottoway Lum Co		Blackstone	83	83	83	83	83	83
35	Pine Prod Inc		Martinsville	94	99	99	99	99	99
6	Tidewater Lum Corp		Tappahannock	35	35	35	35	35	35
						Board Mills			
21	Barnes Manufacturing Co		Kenbridge	24	24	24	24	24	24

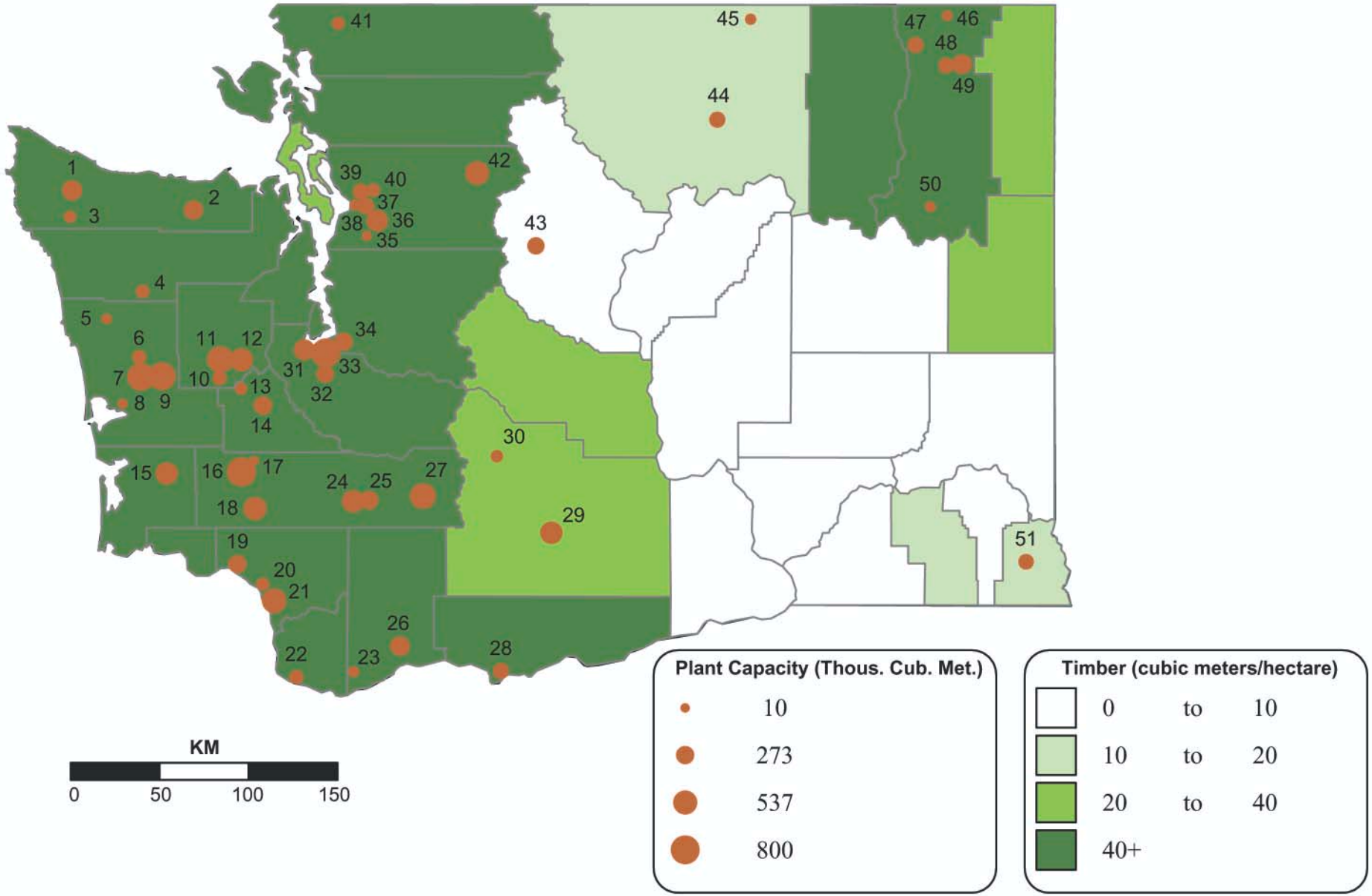
Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Estimated capacity	1501	1631	1584	1413	1387	1385
Production (U.S. Census)	1657	1720	1551	1543		
Implied capacity utilization	110%	105%	98%	109%		

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
9	Carlton & Edwards		Saluda	19	19	19	19	12	12
14	Kirk Lum Co		Suffolk	5	5	5	5	5	5
23	Morgan Lum Co		Red Oak	50	50	50	50	61	61
32	M. Kendall Lum Co		Blairs	21	21	21	21	5	5
11	Potomac Sup Corp		Kinsale	37	37	37	0	37	37
1	R. A. Yancey Lum Corp		Crozet	79	79	79	79	79	79
33	Saunders Lum Co		Chatham	5	5	5	5	5	5
8	West Pt Logging Corp		West Point	9	9	9	9	9	9
						Specialty or Unknown			
26	Adams Lum Co		Brookneal	9	9	9	9	9	9
17	Anderson Bros Lum Co		Amelia	9	9	6	6	6	6
7	Ball Lum Co		Millers Tavern	18	18	18	18	42	47
31	Cloverdale Lum Co		Sutherlin	14	14	14	14	14	14
34	Dominion For Prod		Martinsville	5	5	5	5	5	5
10	Earl Withers		Callao	5	5	8	8	8	8
28	Gladys Tim Prod	The Burruss Co	Gladys	9	9	9	9	5	5
24	J. D. Martin Lum Co		Spout Spring	6	6	6	6	6	6
5	J. H. Knighton Lum Co		Ruther Glen	14	14	14	14	14	14
13	Kempsville Bldg Mat		Virginia Beach	12	12	12	12	12	12
22	Spaulding Lum Co		Chase City	21	21	21	21	21	21
18	Taylor Ramsey Corp		Blackstone	17	17	17	17	17	17
27	Tucker Sawmill Co		Brookneal	6	6	6	6	6	6
3	Walton Lum Co		Mineral	19	24	24	24	24	24
25	Williams Lum Sup Co		Brookneal	6	6	6	6	6	6

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of sawmills	43	44	43	40	36	35
Number employed ('000)	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2

Washington

Softwood Roundwood Inventory and Softwood Sawmill Capacity



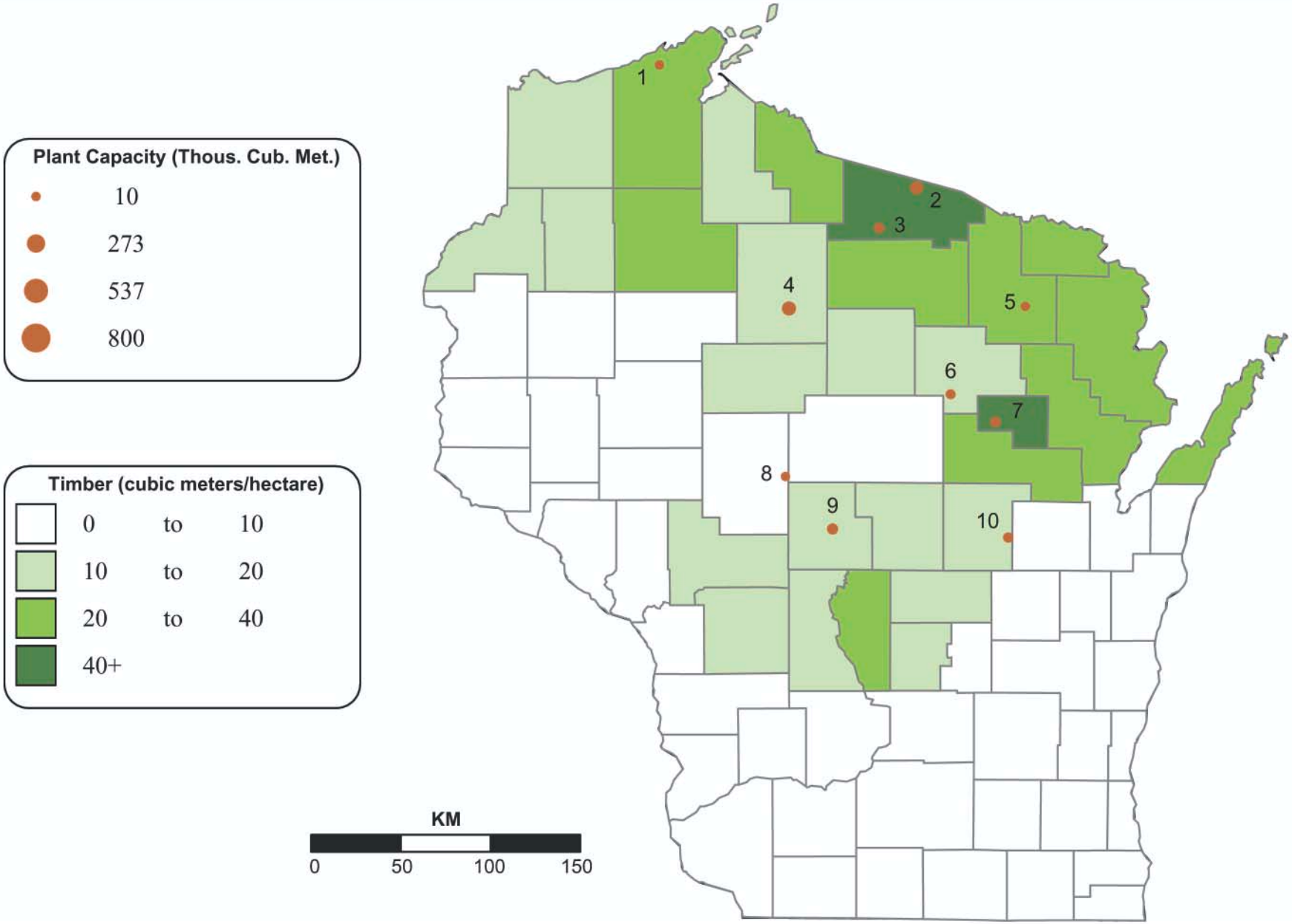
Washington

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
						Closed Mills			
	Quality Veneer & Lum	Mayr Bros	Hoquiam	71					
	Enterprise Lbr		Arlington	85					
	Welco Lum Co		Arlington	142					
	Simpson Tim Co	Commencement Ba	Tacoma	271					
	TreeSource	Morton For Prod	Morton	205	66				
	TreeSource	Sedro Woolley	Sedro Woolley	123	123				
	TreeSource	Spanaway	Spanaway	189	215	143			
	Vaagen Bros		Republic	189	189	189			
	Pacific Crest Lum Co		Winlock	38	47	47	9		
	Weyerhaeuser Co		Enumclaw/Sno	519	519	519	108		
	Frontier	Boise Cascade	Yakima	215	215	212	212	212	44
						Timber Mills			
37	Buse Tbr. Sales		Everett	184	184	184	201	202	202
38	Canyon Lum Co		Everett	47	52	52	52	52	52
23	Hambleton Bros		Washougal	42	42	42	42	42	42
50	Springdale Lum Co		Springdale	45	45	45	45	35	35
						Stud Mills			
3	Allen Logging Co		Forks	71	71	71	71	71	71
17	Centralia Sawmill Co		Centralia						1
24	Hampton Affiliates	Pac Lum&Ship	Morton	248	354	446	437	437	437
27	Hampton Affiliates	Pac Lum&Ship	Randle	354	378	555	599	604	604
40	Inter For Prod	Crown Pacific	Marysville	106	106	94	71	99	99
2	Inter For Prod	Crown Pacific	Port Angeles	295	295	295	295	295	295
18	Lewis County For Prod		Winlock				146	319	472
4	Mary's River Lum Co		Montesano	104	104	104	104	104	104
10	Mason County For P	Olympic Wood Prod	Shelton						118
32	Pony Lum LLC	Louisiana-Pacific Co	Tacoma	118	153	165	165	189	236
28	SDS Lum		Bingen	106	106	132	132	177	189
6	Sierra Pacific Ind		Aberdeen						118
						Dimension Mills			
51	Bennett Lum Co		Clarkston	89	89	177	177	177	177
42	Hampton Affiliates	Summit Tim Co	Darrington	288	330	283	425	500	503
43	Longview Fibre		Leavenworth	224	224	224	236	236	236
31	Manke Lum		Tacoma	369	369	369	369	369	369
	Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)			2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Estimated capacity			10704	10668	11603	12653	13598	14053
	Reported output (WWPA)			10346	10047	10915	11559		
	Implied capacity utilization			97%	94%	94%	91%		

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1	Portac		Beaver	260	271	307	307	333	333
34	Portac		Tacoma	224	224	224	236	261	261
21	RSG For Prod		Kalama	208	218	437	543	543	543
36	Seattle-Snohomish		Snohomish	349	354	366	378	401	401
7	Sierra Pacific Ind		Aberdeen			7	448	708	708
12	Simpson Tim Co		Dayton	319	319	330	472	472	472
11	Simpson Tim Co		Shelton	578	578	590	649	649	649
33	Simpson Tim Co	Commencement E	Tacoma		330	566	850	1109	1109
14	TreeSource	Tumwater Lum co	Tumwater	194	194	201	201	236	260
49	Vaagen Bros		Colville	283	342	342	307	319	319
9	Weyerhaeuser Co		Aberdeen	637	637	637	673	732	732
16	Weyerhaeuser Co		Longview/Gr.Mtr	590	590	599	661	708	802
15	Weyerhaeuser Co		Raymond	448	448	451	451	425	425
26	Wilkins Kaiser Olsen		Carson	194	196	207	295	307	307
29	Yakama For Prod		White Swan	142	142	272	425	448	448
45	Zosel Lum Co		Oroville	38	38	38	38	42	52
						Cedar Mills			
19	Caffal Bros		Longview	118	118	224	260	260	260
5	Crane Cr. Cedar		Amanda Pk	26	26	26	26	26	26
20	RSG For Prod	Gram Lum Co	Kalama	177	177	177	198	94	94
25	Tubafor Mill		Morton	104	104	104	201	245	286
13	Welco-Skookum	Delson Lum Sales	Shelton	71	71	71	71	71	71
39	Welco Lum Co		Marysville	177	177	177	189	189	189
						Board Mills			
47	Boise Cascade		Kettle Falls	177	177	177	177	177	177
44	Colville Precision Pn		Omak	156	156	196	196	196	196
48	Stimson Lum Co	Plum Creek Mfg	Colville/Arden	196	196	196	176	176	176
						Specialty or Unknown			
22	Columbia Vista	Champion Int	Camas	94	94	118	118	118	118
8	Dahlstrom		Hoquiam	24	24	24	24	24	24
35	Fritsch Mill		Snohomish	12	17	17	17	17	17
41	Great Western		Everson	59	59	59	59	78	83
30	Layman Lum Co		Naches	80	80	80	80	80	80
46	SSF Bldg Mat		Northport	35	35	35	35	35	35
				2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Number of sawmills			56	53	52	51	49	52
	Number employed ('000)			6.3	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.9

Wisconsin

Softwood Roundwood Inventory and Softwood Sawmill Capacity



Wisconsin

Mill I.D.	Name	Former name or DBA	Location	Capacity / Production (1,000 m³) 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
				Timber Mills					
8	Wolf Sawmill		Spencer	8	8	8	8	8	8
				Dimension Mills					
4	John A. Biewer Lum Co		Prentice	106	106	118	130	130	130
2	Nagel Lum Co	Aspen Valley Lum Co	Land O'Lakes	94	94	94	94	94	94
3	Pukall Lum Co		Woodruff	31	31	31	31	31	31
9	Ralph Hamel For Prod		Vesper	47	47	47	47	47	47
				Board Mills					
1	Isaksson Lum Co		Herbster	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	Menominee Tribal Ent		Neopit	33	33	33	33	33	33
5	Nicolet Lum Co		Laona	7	7	7	7	5	5
				Specialty or Unknown					
6	Kretz Lum Co		Antigo	24	24	24	24	24	24
10	Ort Lum		New London	28	28	28	28	28	28

Softwood lumber (1,000 m³)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Estimated capacity	384	384	396	408	405	405
Production (Census)	234	212	231	227		
Implied capacity utilization	61%	55%	58%	56%		
Number of sawmills	10	10	10	10	10	10
Number employed ('000)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7