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Sawmill Closures, Openings, and Net Capacity Changes in the Softwood Lumber Sector, 1996–2003

Henry Spelter

Abstract

From a starting universe of approximately 1,300 Canadian and American sawmills, 149 were permanently closed between 1996 and 2003. This figure does not include small portable or part-time operations. These mills represented 17.6 million m^3 of capacity, nearly 12% of the 1995 industry total. On the other hand, 25 new mills brought on-line have offset 4.9 million m^3 of lost production potential. Further, upgrades to existing sawmills have added 31 million m^3 of capacity. The region most severely impacted by closures was the U.S. West, which accounted for over half of all the capacity lost. Other regions fared better, with the U.S. South and eastern Canada losing the least, the U.S. North and British Columbia taking somewhat higher losses. Overall, however, each major producing region gained capacity when all changes are accounted for.

Keywords: softwood, sawmills, closures, capacity changes

Contents

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Sawmill Closures, Openings, and Net Capacity Changes in the Softwood Lumber Sector, 1996–2003

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Introduction

This report documents the impacts of permanent sawmill closures, openings, and net capacity additions on the size of the softwood lumber industry in various regions between 1996 and 2003. This period covers the duration of the 5-year Softwood Lumber Agreement (SLA) between Canada and the United States in which lumber imports beyond certain limits (35 million m^3, plus small additional amounts depending on whether lumber prices reached a high enough level) were taxed. It also covers the year subsequent to the expiration of the agreement during which countervailing and dumping duties were preliminarily assessed on Canadian imports. Also during this period, the timber supply from western U.S. federal lands was for the most part shut off, causing log shortages for many mills.

For the purposes of this report, an operation is considered to be a softwood sawmill if it has one or more log yards feeding one or more sawlines at a permanent site. This definition includes multiple mills at one site but excludes portable sawmills and small intermittently operating facilities. Mills that process both hardwoods and softwoods are included if at least 25% of the mill's output is softwood.

As thus defined, the softwood lumber sector in Canada and the continental United States consisted of about 1,300 sawmills in 1995. Over time, as economic conditions fluctuate, this number changes. Some mill owners decide to retire and sell out. Companies buy or merge with competitors. In response to short-term conditions, managers take curtailments, add or remove shifts, and schedule overtime or downtime. Of longer-term significance are decisions to build new mills, invest in capacity-boosting capital improvements in existing mills, or permanently shut facilities. This report explores the number of sawmills closed and opened and places this in the context of overall capacity changes that have impacted the softwood lumber sector.

Data

The data used for this analysis come from the periodic reports by Spelter and McKeever (1999, 2001) profiling softwood sawmills in the United States and Canada. A constantly updated file contains information on capacity changes, new mill constructions, and mill closures as they occur. Announcements reported in the trade press, company news releases, annual reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), field reports from USDA Forest Service field offices, and information from trade associations are the primary sources for keeping the information current. Appendix A further explains how the data reported here were defined and arranged.

Summary

In total, 149 sawmills representing 17.6 million m^3 of capacity closed between 1996 and 2002. Of these, 119, constituting 12.8 million m^3 of capacity (72% of the total), were located in the United States. The other 30, with 4.9 million m^3 of capacity (28% of the total), were Canadian.

Closures occurred over each year of the study (Table 1). The most heavily impacted period was 2001–2002, during which about half the capacity loss (8.4 of 17.6 million m^3) occurred. This period was preceded by a string of interest rate increases in the United States that resulted in a reduction in home-building activity and a mild recession in the general U.S. economy. These factors, however, helped induce a major decline in lumber prices that set the stage for consolidation. The period 1998–1999 also showed a large volume of closures (4.1 million m^3), representing nearly a quarter of the total capacity loss. Favorable economic conditions prior to that time and the import-restricting effects of the SLA led to a profitable sawmill environment that encouraged

Table 1—Number and estimated capacities (million m^3) of softwood sawmills closed

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Canadian								
Number	4	8	7	2	2	2	3	2
Capacity	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.4
U.S.								
Number	16	9	12	14	9	30	26	3
Capacity	1.8	0.3	0.8	1.5	1.1	3.7	3.4	0.2
Total								
Number	20	17	19	16	11	32	29	5
Capacity	2.3	1.1	2.0	2.1	1.2	4.2	4.2	0.5

investments in capacity. When markets temporarily weakened in 1998, an oversupply situation developed as new capacity came on-line, pushing high-cost suppliers out. A major recession in Japan also hurt mills that depended on that market for a large share of their sales. These were located on the U.S. West Coast and in coastal British Columbia. The third period of high closures was 1995–1996. Cutbacks of U.S. federal timber sales continued to make for an especially tough operating environment for western U.S. mills as the price of timber in the West remained higher than prices in other regions. In other years, losses due to mill attrition averaged about 1 million m^3.

These losses must be weighed against capacity increases resulting from construction of new mills and upgrading of existing facilities. Twenty-five new mills were constructed during the period, adding 4.9 million m^3 of capacity. Fifteen of these (59% of the total) were in the United States and 10 (41%) were in Canada (Table 2). The most active period for new mill constructions was 1998–1999 when almost half the new mills became operational.

The final element in capacity balances is changes to the capacities of existing mills because of upgrading. Estimates of such changes are summarized in Table 3. Overall, 31 million m^3 of capacity was added by way of improvements to existing plants, with slightly more than half accruing to U.S. mills, slightly less than half to Canadian. The period 1998–1999 saw the greatest surge of activity. Data for recent years (2002–2003) do not account for all changes to existing mills because the sources relied upon in this publication were not yet available.

Overall, in the United States, the loss due to permanent closures of 12.7 million m^3 amounted to 66% of the 19.1 million m^3 increase attributable to new mill construction and old mill renovations. In Canada the 4.9 million m^3 loss represented 30% of 16.7 million m^3 capacity gains. In both countries, closures were a small fraction of the increases until 2001–2002, when the rate of attrition almost equaled or surpassed the capacity gains.

Table 4 summarizes closures by region in relation to starting (1995) capacity. By far the worst hit region was the U.S. West, where withdrawals of federal timber from the market in the early 1990s continued to exact a toll on mills unable to source alternative supplies of timber. Least affected were the eastern Provinces of Canada. In between, The U.S. North, U.S. South, and British Columbia lost capacity in roughly equal measure, with the U.S. South faring slightly better than the other two regions.

Despite these difficulties, it is notable that all regions gained in capacity during the period. Eastern Canada was up the most, benefiting from technology that enabled its mills to more profitably convert its large reserves of small-diameter timber into lumber rather than pulp. The U.S. South's capacity increased the second fastest as the region also benefited from small log sawing technology and the transfer of capacity from the timber-starved U.S. West. The two western regions, the U.S. West and British Columbia, fared the worst, yet even here there were overall gains in capacity as the remaining mills more than offset the losses through capital improvements.

Table 2—Number and estimated capacities (million m^3) of new softwood sawmills opened

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Canadian								
Number	1	2	5	2	0	0	0	0
Capacity	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.8	0	0	0	0
U.S.								
Number	2	2	2	1	1	4	1	2
Capacity	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.5
Total								
Number	3	4	7	3	1	4	1	2
Capacity	0.2	0.6	1.4	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.5

Table 3—Softwood sawmill capacity changes (million m^3) due to upgrades of existing mills

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Canada	1.4	2.4	2.7	4.6	2.0	0.5	0.9	0.0
U.S.	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.3	2.3	0.4	1.2	0.3

Table 4—Softwood sawmill capacity loss due to closures and net capacity gain as a percentage of 1995 capacity by State and Province

	1996–2002 capacity loss ($\times 10^6$ m^3)	1995 capacity ($\times 10^6$ m^3)	Capacity loss (%)	2002 capacity ($\times 10^6$ m^3)	1995–2002 net capacity gain (%)
U.S. West	8.8	41.0	21	41.2	0.5
U.S. South	3.3	38.5	9	43.7	13
U.S. North	0.6	4.2	14	4.5	9
Br. Col.	4.9	36.2	14	37.6	4
E Canada	0.1	31.3	0.3	42.0	34

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Appendix A—Data on Sawmill Closures, Openings, and Capacity Changes

The database underlying this report contains information on capacity for each mill for each year of the period 1995–2003. Many companies consider production and capacity data sensitive and do not give out precise information on these except on a proprietary basis for inclusion in industry censuses. Knowledge of these mills is mostly confined to general operating ranges or hourly or per shift capacity figures found in state mill directories maintained by departments of forestry or industry directories maintained by private publishers. For these, the capacity data are estimates. Even when made public, the numbers on mill capacity become available only with a long lag time. Thus, the more recent the year, the more the data can be outdated. A general check on the accuracy of overall capacity estimates obtained by summing the individual mills' capacities is a comparison with annual reports on industry production by region.

In considering the numbers on mill closures reported here it should be noted that a closed mill's operating capacity is listed up to the reported year of closure. If a precise closure date was not given, the entire capacity was assigned to the final year of operation. If the date of closure was given, a number showing that portion of its annual capacity up to that time is retained in the cell. This means that the full impact of a capacity loss in such cases is spread out over 2 years when the contents of that cell finally become zero. For that reason, capacity estimates for 2003 are shown even though for most operations they are estimates based on continuations of past data.

Appendix B—Sawmill Closures and Openings by State, U.S. South

(Capacity shown in 1,000 m^3/year)

Alabama

	Location	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mills closed									
Loper Lumber Co	Tuscaloosa	64	64	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jackson Saw Mill Co.	Jackson	29	33	28	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana–Pacific Corp.	Lockhart	74	47	47	47	—	—	—	—
Hampton Lumber Sales	Centreville	64	64	64	64	35	—	—	—
U.S. Forest Industries	Abbeville	236	236	236	236	236	236	—	—
Mills opened									
Gulf States Paper	Moundville	—	—	142	224	260	260	260	260
Rocky Creek Lumber Co.	Mexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	153

Notes:
The Gulf States mill and Loper Lumber Co. were under the same ownership. When the former started, the latter was shut down.
The U.S. Forest Industry mill was shut following the company's declaration of bankruptcy.
Not listed are Coastal Lumber Co. in Thomasville, which burned down but is being rebuilt, and East Alabama Lumber Co., which was sold but remains open under different ownership.

Arkansas

	Location	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mills closed									
International Paper Corp.	Whelen Springs	35	35	35	35	47	47	35	—
Weyerhaeuser Co.	Mountain Pine	236	182	236	236	271	271	295	—
Mills opened		None							

Florida

	Location	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mills closed									
Ocala Lumber Sales Co.	Ocala	17	17	17	17	17	—	—	—
U.S. Forest Industries	Graceville	142	142	142	142	142	177	177	—
Mills opened									
International Paper Corp.	McDavid	—	—	—	—	—	—	342	366

Note: The U.S. Forest Industry mill was shut following the company's declaration of bankruptcy.

Georgia

	Location	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mills closed									
Louisiana–Pacific Corp.	Statesboro	59	59	59	59	—	—	—	—
International Paper Corp.	Waycross	24	26	33	33	33	33	—	—
International Paper Corp.	Washington	413	413	413	437	437	437	—	—
Mills opened		None							

Notes:
The International paper mill at Waycross was a stud processing satellite facility attached to the plywood mill, which when it closed led to the closing of the studmill.
Not listed are Balfour Lumber Co., which closed but reopened and operates as Beadles Lumber Co.; Metcalfe Lumber Co., which reopened and is operating, and Del-Cook Lumber Co., which is for sale but operating.

Louisiana

	Location	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mills closed									
Boise Cascade	Fisher	189	203	203	203	—	—	—	—
Hunt Lumber Co.	Castor	130	130	130	130	130	130	—	—
Mills opened									
Willamette	Taylor	—	—	—	21	118	118	120	120

Note: Not listed is Louisiana–Pacific's closed mill in Bernice, which was bought and reopened by Leesville Lumber.

Maryland

	Location	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mills closed									
Spicer	Church Creek	11	11	11	11	11	12	—	—
Mills opened		None							

Mississippi

	Location	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mills closed									
Neshoba Lumber	Philadelphia	89	78	83	89	0	94	94	—
Wiggins Lumber Co.	Wiggins	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	—
International Paper Corp.	Morton	319	323	330	330	330	330	330	91
Mills opened		--------------------------------------- None ---							

Note: The International Paper mill in Morton is scheduled to close in the Spring of 2002.

North Carolina

	Location	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mills closed									
Louisiana–Pacific Corp.	Henderson	83	83	94	94	94	94	—	—
Mills opened		--------------------------------------- None ---							

South Carolina

	Location	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mills closed									
Westvaco Corp.	Cameron	28	26	28	28	—	—	—	—
B. L. Mims & Son Lumber Co.	Edgefield	12	12	12	14	15	15	—	—
Smurfit Stone	Orangeburg	283	283	283	283	283	130	—	—
Georgia Pacific	Varnville	153	165	170	170	170	170	170	—
Dickert Lumber Co.	Newberry	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	—
Mills opened									
Willamette	Chester	—	—	—	—	—	45	92	92

Texas

	Location	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mills closed									
Louisiana–Pacific Corp.	New Waverly	212	35	35	35	35	—	—	—
Ogletree Forest Prod.	Livingston	10	10	10	13	10	—	—	—
Dean Lumber Co.	Gilmer	25	24	24	24	24	24	—	—
Walker Brothers Lumber Co.	Huntsville	35	35	35	35	35	35	—	—
Mills opened		--------------------------------------- None ---							

Virginia

	Location	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mills closed									
Smurfitt Stone	West Point	—	—	—	59	59	59	59	—
Coastal Lumber Co.	Suffolk	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	—
Mills opened									
ArborTech	Ft. Pickett	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	153

Note: The Smurfitt Stone mill, otherwise known as St. Laurent Paperboard, was converted from hardwoods to softwoods before being permanently shut down.

Appendix C—Sawmill Closures and Openings by State, U.S. North

Maine

	Location	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mills closed									
Marriner Lumber Co.	Brunswick	4	4	4	4	4	3	—	—
Sherman Lumber Co.	Shermon Station	9	7	7	7	7	7	—	—
International Paper Corp.	Costigan	177	201	191	194	194	194	65	—
International Paper Corp.	Passadumkeag	201	203	198	201	201	201	67	—
Mills opened									
Highland Lumber Co.	Dixfield	—	26	85	85	85	85	100	100
Daaquam	Costigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	212

Notes: The closed International Paper mill in Costigan was purchased by Daaquam, which is building a new mill at the site, possibly opening in late 2002, more likely in 2003. The Georgia–Pacific mill in Baileyville (Woodland) reopened following temporary curtailment.

Minnesota

	Location	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mills closed									
Wadena Sawmills	Osage	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Red Lake For. Prod.	Redby	35	35	35	—	—	—	—	—
Hedstrom Lumber Co.	Two Harbors	19	19	24	24	24	24	—	—
Mills opened		-- None --							

Vermont

	Location	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mills closed									
Burke Lumber Co.	West Burke	55	43	51	51	51	25	—	—
Mills opened		-- None --							

Appendix D—Sawmill Closures and Openings by State, U.S. West

Arizona

	Location	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mills closed									
Precision Pine	Eagar	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision Pine	Winslow	83	83	83	83	—	—	—	—
Stone Forest Industries	Eagar	109	109	109	109	—	—	—	—
Reidhead Bros Lumber Co.	Nutrioso	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	—
Mills opened		-- None ---							

Notes: Between 1992 and 2001 Arizona had lost most of its lumber industry. Remaining mills are primarily Native Tribal owned operations with their own timber base.

California

	Location	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mills closed									
Norby Lumber	Madera	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Pacific Industries	Hayfork	189	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana–Pacific Corp.	Trinidad	47	47	47	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana–Pacific Corp.	Samoa	153	142	142	—	—	—	—	—
P&M Cedar Prod.	Pioneer	118	118	118	24	—	—	—	—
Hi-Ridge Lumber Co.	Yreka	130	179	179	165	17	—	—	—
Sequoia Forest Industries	Dinuba	92	92	94	94	94	47	—	—
Eel River Sawmills	Redcrest	177	153	153	153	153	153	—	—
Sierra Pacific Industries	Loyalton	208	208	201	189	236	236	—	—
Pacific Lumber Co.	Scotia	472	472	472	472	472	472	472	—
Big Valley Lumber Co.	Bieber	189	111	111	111	111	111	57	—
Wisconsin–California FP	Redding	118	142	142	142	142	142	142	47
Mills opened									
Louisiana–Pacific Corp.	Ukiah	0	83	165	165	165	165	165	165

Colorado

	Location	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mills closed									
U.S. Forest Industries	South Fork	148	149	153	153	153	153	153	—
Mills opened		-- None ---							

Note: The U.S. Forest Industry mill was shut following the company’s declaration of bankruptcy.

Idaho

	Location	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mills closed									
Boise Cascade	Council	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana Pacific	Post Falls	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crown Pacific	Old Town	94	94	—	—	—	—	—	—
Channel Lumber Co.	Craigmont	28	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Producers Lumber Co.	Boise	38	38	19	—	—	—	—	—
Crown Pacific	Sandpoint	71	71	35	—	—	—	—	—
Gem State Lum Co.	Julietta	42	24	24	—	—	—	—	—
Boise Cascade	Horseshoe Bend	120	132	132	99	—	—	—	—
Rayonier	Plummer	165	165	165	118	—	—	—	—
Central Idaho For. Prod.	Princeton	47	47	47	47	47	47	—	—
Croman Corp.	Boise	165	142	153	153	153	94	—	—
Poxleitner Sawmill	Keuterville	9	9	9	9	9	9	—	—
Camas Prairie Lumber	Craigmont	28	28	35	35	47	47	—	—
Boise Cascade	Cascade/Emmett	158	198	198	224	224	224	112	—
Crown Pacific	Coeur d'Alene	201	201	236	236	236	236	236	—
Mills opened		--------------------------------------- None ---------------------------------------							

Note: Not listed is Crown Pacific in Bonners Ferry, which was taken over and operated by Louisiana Pacific.

Montana

	Location	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mills closed									
Border Lumber Co.	Rexford	65	65	—	—	—	—	—	—
J.D. Lumber	Judith Gap	56	52	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tri River Lumber Sales	Thompson Falls	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Darby Lumber Co.	Darby	83	83	71	71	—	—	—	—
Lumber Products	Dillon	12	12	12	12	12	12	—	—
American Stud Co.	Olney	175	201	227	260	260	118	—	—
Tongue River Lumber Co.	Ashland	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	—
Mills opened									
North End Timber	Olney	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	59

Note: Not listed are Berg Lumber Co., which was reopened as Crowder Lumber Co.; Owens and Hurst, which reopened; and Pyramid Mountain Lumber Co., which obtained financing and continues to operate.

New Mexico

	Location	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mills closed									
Tricon Timber	Cimarron	21	26	26	52	57	57	19	—
Mills opened		----------------------------------- None ---							

Notes: Studmill burned and owner decided not to rebuild.

Oregon

	Location	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mills closed									
Cone Lumber Co.	Goshen	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakeview Lumber Co.	Lakeview	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Modoc Lumber Co.	Klamath Falls	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon Cedar Prod.	Springfield	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crown Pacific	Bend	295	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beaver Lumber Co.	Clatskanie	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caffal Bros.	Oregon City	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medford Corp.	White City	189	94	—	—	—	—	—	—
TreeSource/Pac. Soft.	Philomath	146	146	146	—	—	—	—	—
TreeSource/Phil. FP	Philomath	288	260	257	—	—	—	—	—
Spalding & Sons	Grants Pass	120	120	120	120	—	—	—	—
Burrill Lumber Co.	White City	142	142	177	142	—	—	—	—
Weyerhaeuser Co.	Coos bay	236	236	236	189	—	—	—	—
Boise Cascade	Medford	47	47	47	47	—	—	—	—
Vanport Manufact	Boring	142	142	142	142	142	—	—	—
Boise Cascade	Elgin	208	208	208	208	106	—	—	—
Frontier	Heppner	133	133	133	133	35	—	—	—
QV&L/Young & Morgan	Mill City	139	139	139	139	139	139	—	—
QV&L/Hanel	Hood River	130	130	130	151	212	212	—	—
Roseburg	Dillard #1/Winston	208	208	224	271	271	236	—	—
P&M Cedar	Roseburg	47	47	47	47	47	47	—	—
Tree Source	North Powder	137	137	137	137	137	137	—	—
Tree Source	Central Pt.	111	111	113	137	139	142	24	—
Crown Pacific	Prineville	132	130	130	130	156	170	170	—
Ochoco Lumber Co.	Prineville	92	92	92	118	118	118	59	—
Warm Springs F P	Warm Springs	142	142	153	196	196	196	196	—
Joseph Timber Co.	Joseph	47	59	59	59	59	59	59	—
Mills opened									
Southport For. Prod.	Coos Bay	—	—	—	—	71	99	99	99

Notes: Not listed are Crown Pacific at Gilchrist, which is open, and Taylor Lumber and Treating, which was taken over by Pacific Wood Preservative Co.

Utah

	Location	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mills closed									
Kaibab For. Ind.	Panguitch	71	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gt. Lakes Timber Co.	Fort Duchesne	17	17	14	—	—	—	—	—
Utah Forest Prod.	Escalante	94	94	106	118	158	120	106	—
Mills opened		None							

Washington

	Location	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mills closed									
Vaagen Bros.	Ione	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pope & Talbott	Port Gamble	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana Pacific	Wall Walla	212	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paxport Mills Inc.	Tacoma	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbee Mill Co.	Renton	71	71	71	71	35	—	—	—
Hampton Affiliates	Packwood	236	236	236	236	236	—	—	—
Quality Veneer & Lumber	Hoquiam	71	71	71	71	71	71	—	—
Enterprise Lbr.	Arlington	85	85	85	85	85	85	—	—
Encore Group	Sedro Woolley	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	—
Mills opened									
Crown Pacific	Port Angeles	—	—	—	106	236	295	295	307
Yakama	White swan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85
Sierra Pacific	Aberdeen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	189

Note: The Sierra Pacific mill is scheduled to come on line late 2002 or early 2003.

Wyoming

	Location	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mills closed									
Sheridan For. Prod.	Sheridan	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pope & Talbott	Newcastle	76	76	76	76	76	42	—	—
Mills opened		None							

Appendix E—Sawmill Closures and Openings by Province

Alberta

	Location	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mills closed		None							
Mills opened									
Alberta Plywood	Slave lake	—	—	—	83	83	83	83	83

British Columbia

	Location	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mills closed									
Weldwood	Williams Lake	236	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doman	New Westminster	231	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Evans Forest Prod.	Donald	227	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inter. For. Prod.	Pitt Meadows	221	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C GED For. Prod.	Kitwanga	102	74	—	—	—	—	—	—
Campbell River	Campbell River	176	176	—	—	—	—	—	—
Howe Sound	Cheekye	28	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inter. For. Prod.	Fort Langley	227	227	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jones Ties and Poles (78)	Rossland	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teeslee For. Prod.	Tache	51	102	—	—	—	—	—	—
TF Specialty	Vancouver	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tolko	North Vancouver	176	193	—	—	—	—	—	—
CanFor	Vancouver	238	261	289	—	—	—	—	—
Ainsworth	Lilooet	85	85	85	—	—	—	—	—
Ainsworth	100 Mile House	249	249	249	—	—	—	—	—
Inter. For. Prod.	Port Moody	181	198	198	—	—	—	—	—
Weyerhaeuser Can	Powell River	79	108	74	—	—	—	—	—
Weyerhaeuser Can	Lumby	187	227	204	—	—	—	—	—
Weyerhaeuser Can	Merritt	210	210	227	—	—	—	—	—
CanFor	Prince George	255	396	402	402	—	—	—	—
Tembec	Cranbrook	238	238	238	238	—	—	—	—
Milestone FP	Kamloops	45	45	45	45	45	—	—	—
CIPA Lumber Co.	Nanaimo	181	181	189	189	203	203	—	—
Inter. For. Prod.	Coquitlam	351	351	351	351	396	396	319	—
West Fraser	Pr Rupert	153	147	204	204	215	215	215	—
TimberWest Forest	Youbou/Cowichan	170	187	215	236	236	236	59	—
Doman–Western	Tahsis	238	334	266	295	295	295	295	295
Weyerhaeuser Can.	Vancouver(W. Pine)	283	283	283	295	295	295	295	59
Mills opened									
W Chilcotin For. Prod.	Nimpo Lake	0	0	0	224	224	224	224	224

New Brunswick

	Location	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mills closed									
Repap	Newcastle	21	21	21	21	21	21	—	—
Mills opened									
J D Irving	Doaktown	—	94	94	94	94	94	94	94

Ontario

	Location	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mills closed									
A&L LaFreniere		30	30	30	30	30	—	—	—
Mills opened									
Weyerhaeuser	Ears Falls	—	—	83	307	307	307	307	307

Quebec

	Location	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mills closed		-- None --							
Mills opened									
Gerard Crete & Fils	La Tuque	—	—	83	117	118	118	118	118
Domtar	Wasnawipi	—	—	—	28	76	83	83	83
Kruger	Regueneau	—	—	—	118	212	236	319	319
Uniforet Scierie Pate	Port Cartier	—	—	—	236	472	555	555	555
Scierie Opitciwan	Obedjiwan	—	—	—	—	59	61	61	61

Saskatchewan

	Location	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mills closed		-- None --							
Mills opened									
Wappaweka Lumber	Buckland	—	—	—	—	71	142	170	170