

# Lumber Industry Trends for Alabama

Jacob M. Lamb, Director of Research

*Alabama Business Intelligence Center*

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**NAICS Codes:** 321, Wood Product Manufacturing<sup>1</sup>, Emphasis on 321113, Sawmills

**Short-Term Outlook:** Positive

**Long-Term Outlook:** Positive

## Executive Summary

This piece details trends in the lumber market across North America, the U.S. South, and Alabama in particular. Specifically, this piece focuses on these trends as they relate to sawmills and related industries. Prices in the lumber market are falling to pre-pandemic levels as housing demand in the U.S. begins to fall into 2023. Beyond normalizing prices today, the lumber industry is in the midst of an accelerating, decade-long “great migration” to the U.S. South, seeking lower production costs and better access to cheap, high-quality timber. Lumber industry expansion into the U.S. South by Canadian firms has accelerated due to recent regulatory and environmental developments in British Columbia, which are leading to high production costs and restrictions on future growth. Lumber industry expansion in the U.S. South has also brought with it an increasing consolidation of the sawmill industry, which could lead to market competition issues in the future if consolidation continues.

Alabama has been a beneficiary of lumber industry growth in the U.S. South over the past decade, and the state is well positioned to continue absorbing investment into the lumber industry in the future. Alabama has a plentiful supply of high-quality timber, a favorable regulatory environment, and excellent access to end-use markets for lumber. Alabama can both attract large sawmill firms for new investment and support small to medium-sized sawmill operators in expanding their operations. Attracting large sawmill firms will generate tremendous growth for the industry as a whole, and supporting small to medium-sized operators will ensure that the market remains competitive and robust, benefiting private landowners, wood product manufacturing firms, and ultimately, consumers.

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<sup>1</sup>Establishments in the Wood Product Manufacturing subsector manufacture wood products, such as lumber, plywood, veneers, wood containers, wood flooring, wood trusses, manufactured homes (i.e., mobile homes), and prefabricated wood buildings. With the exception of sawmills and wood preservation establishments, the establishments are grouped into industries mainly based on the specific products manufactured. This NAICS code includes sawmills.

# Lumber Market Trends

The lumber market is heading towards some stability after the chaos of the COVID era. Lumber prices, which are often measured in USD per 1,000 board feet (MBF), have steadily fallen from their peak of \$1,456.10 in March of 2022 down to \$373.50 as of February 2023 (See Figure 1). Analysts differ on their estimates of future price movement for 2023 and 2024, but most analysts have set price targets between \$367 and \$578 for Q4 2023.<sup>2</sup> The driving force behind the decline in lumber prices over the past year appears to be the decline in new housing starts in the United States. New housing starts are projected to decline in 2023 relative to 2022, with analysts predicting a decline of 13-16% (See Figure 2).<sup>3</sup> However, some analysts project new housing starts to rebound in 2024 to around 1.55 million new housing starts, up from the projected 1.3 million for 2023 and in line with the roughly 1.55 million seen in 2022.<sup>4</sup>

Observed declines in new housing starts, combined with general economic uncertainty, has led to projected declines in lumber demand in general. Demand outlook is not as bad as what was seen from 2007 to 2009, but the forecasts are still substantial, with Fastmarkets projecting a decline in US softwood lumber consumption of around 2 billion board feet (BBF) in 2023 (See Figure 3).

These seemingly alarming predictions for 2023 and 2024 need to be put into context; a price target hovering around \$400 per MBF can be seen as a return to the normal, pre-pandemic prices seen for most of the 2010's. Moreover, new housing starts forecasts in the range of 1.3 to 1.55 million, while down from 1.6 million in 2021, are still higher than any year in the 2010's. While lumber in general is likely to see consumption fall by the largest total amount since 2009, it is falling from a higher place, and the market is in a far stronger place than in 2009.

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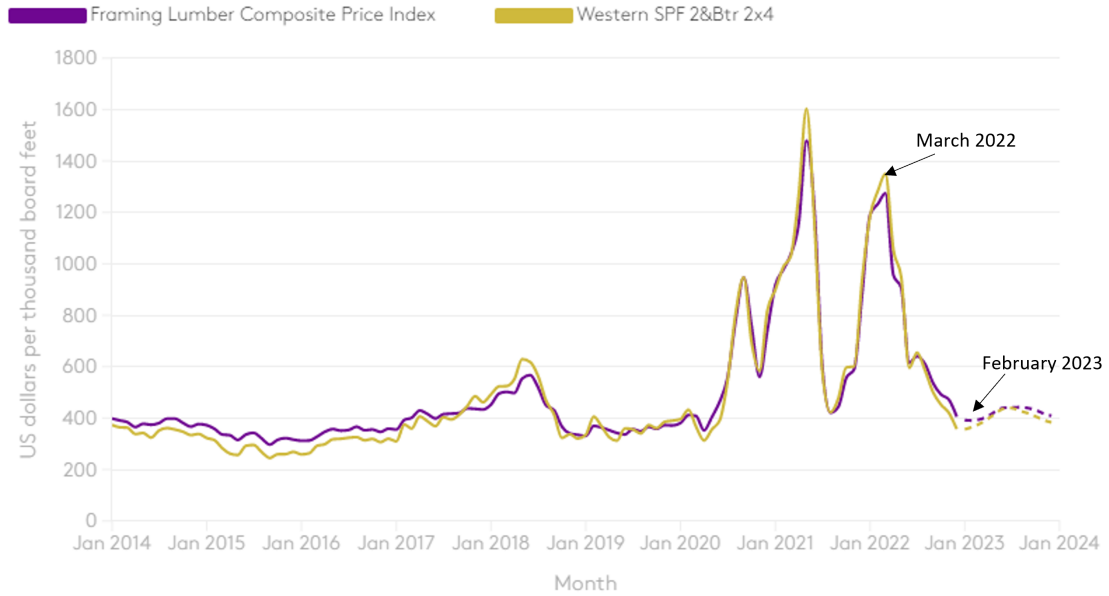
<sup>2</sup>Russ Taylor Global, Trading Economics, Wallet Investor, Fastmarkets

<sup>3</sup>US Census, Fastmarkets, Forest Economic Advisors, LLC

<sup>4</sup>Forest Economic Advisors

Figure 1:

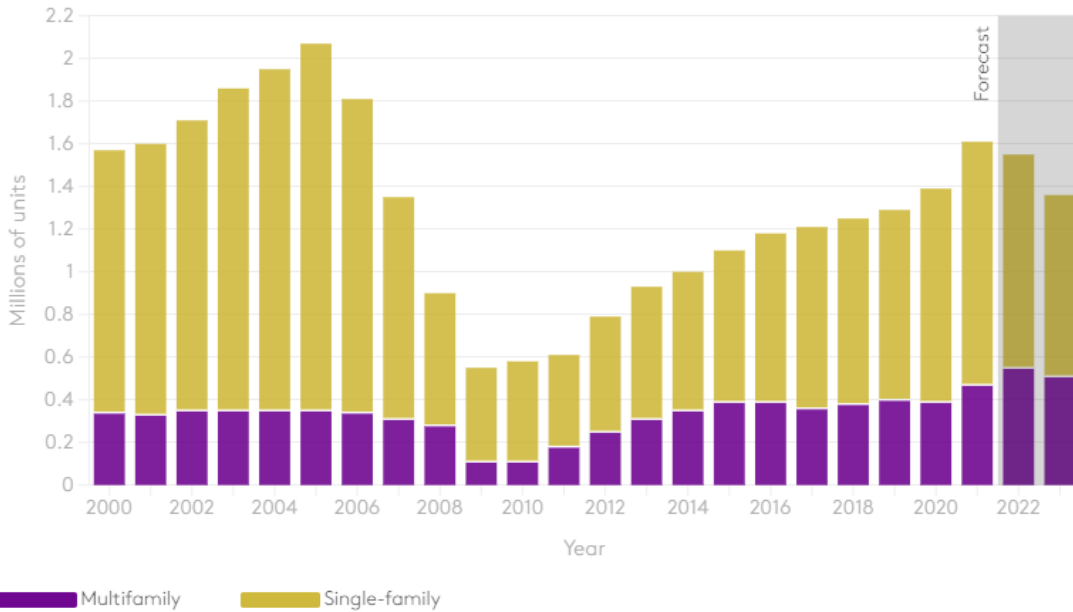
**Dimensional lumber prices are set to hover around \$400 per MBF**  
Average monthly prices



Source: [Fastmarkets](#)

Figure 2:

**Housing starts are expected to fall 13% in 2023**  
Single-family and multifamily housing starts in the US over the years



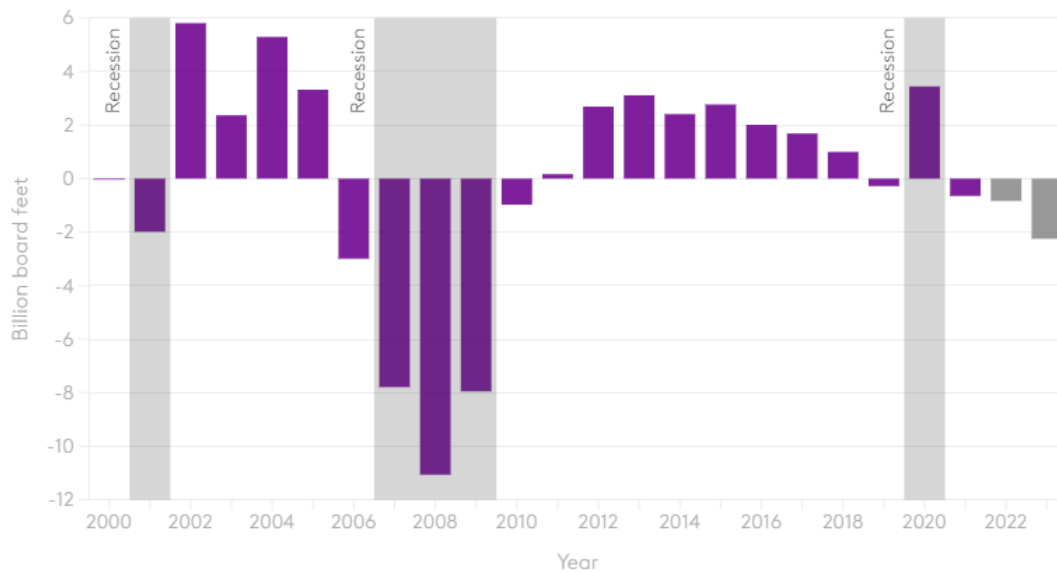
Source: [US Census](#), [Fastmarkets](#)

Figure 3:

**Lumber demand is forecast to fall by over 2 BBF in 2023, the most since 2009**



Annual US softwood lumber consumption growth



Source: [Fastmarkets](#) • Forecast data for 2022 and 2023

## U.S. South Market Trends

The story of the past decade and a half for the U.S. South lumber market is one of *growth* and *consolidation*. From 2020 to mid-2022, over 1.6 billion board feet (BBF) of mill capacity were added in the U.S. South, the most of any region by a long margin.<sup>5</sup> From 2010 to 2020 the region saw total sawmill capacity grow from 17 BBF to 24.9 BBF, making it the highest capacity region in North America (See Figure 4).<sup>6</sup> Combining the two numbers suggests that the U.S. South had a total sawmill capacity of 26.5 BBF by the end of 2022 (See Figure 5).

The market also consolidated over this period, with the top 10 producers controlling 54% of capacity in 2008 to 66% of capacity by 2018 (See Figure 4). Canadian firms were heavily involved in the capacity consolidation in the south over this period, moving from 14% of southern sawmill capacity in 2008 to 33% in 2018. Since 2022 West Fraser (WFG), Canfor (CFP), and Interfor (IFP) have spent more than \$900 million on sawmill expansions and acquisitions in the U.S. South, so the level of market consolidation is likely even higher today.

The shift to the U.S. South for the lumber industry is the result of many factors, but lower costs of production in the south are the leading contributor. Those production costs encompass a variety of specific costs where the U.S. South is very competitive, including labor costs, energy costs, taxes, and regulatory costs. Moreover, the U.S. South has an abundance of natural trees like Southern Yellow Pine. By contrast, regions like the Pacific Northwest and British Columbia have relied on Douglas Fir, which has a growth cycle of 40 to 90 years. This leads to the problem of dwindling supplies of Douglas Fir ready to be cut, especially as old-growth deferral programs, regulations, and poor forest management in British Columbia further restrict sawmill operators from accessing ready-to-harvest trees.<sup>7</sup>

Trends in the openings and closings of sawmills across North America reflect this shift towards the south. From 2014 to mid-2022, nearly 50 mills closed in the Pacific Northwest and British Columbia; close to half of them were owned by Canfor, Interfor, and West Fraser. From 2016 to mid-2022, the south saw 26 mills open while losing only 7 mills, with the three previously mentioned firms accounting for 17% of these new mills.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>5</sup>Forisk Consulting

<sup>6</sup>Forisk Consulting

<sup>7</sup>Russ Taylor Global; Government of British Columbia

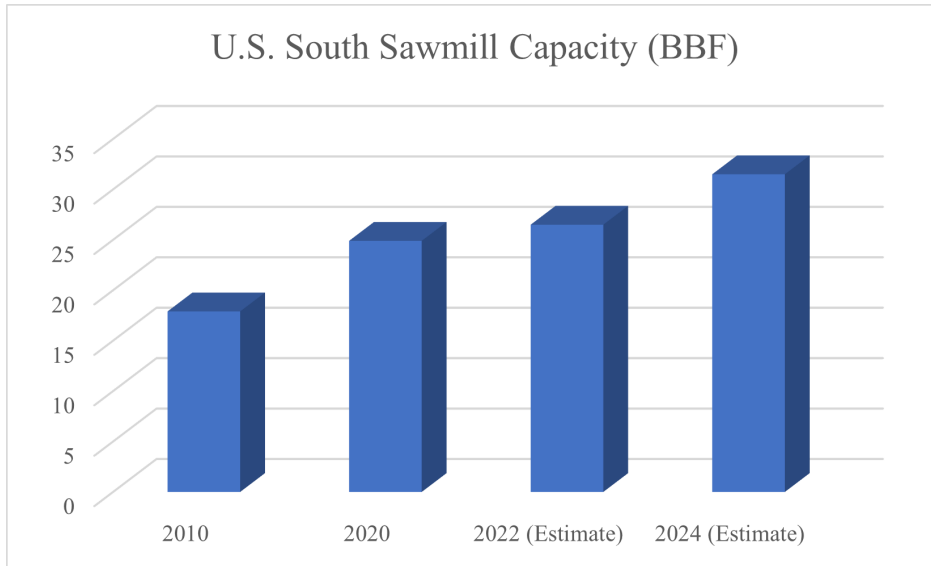
<sup>8</sup>Forest Economic Advisors, Forisk Consulting

**Figure 4: U.S. South Sawmill Capacity Top 10 Firms 2008 - 2018**

2008		2018	
Company	Capacity (MMBF)	Company	Capacity (MMBF)
Weyerhaeuser	2,700	West Fraser	3,160
Georgia-Pacific	2,090	Weyerhaeuser	2,520
West Fraser	2,070	Georgia-Pacific	2,435
Temple Inland	1,055	Canfor	1,700
Gilman Companies	612	Interfor	1,400
Canfor	565	Rex Lumber	560
Jordan Lumber	385	Hood Industries	555
Rayonier	375	Conifex	550
Tolleson Lumber	365	PotlatchDeltic	525
Potlatch	364	Jordan Lumber	500
<b>Top 10 Total</b>	<b>10,581</b>	<b>Top 10 Total</b>	<b>13,905</b>
<b>South Total</b>	<b>19,471</b>	<b>South Total</b>	<b>20,910</b>
<b>Top 10, % of Total</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>Top 10, % of Total</b>	<b>66%</b>

Source: *Forisk Consulting*

**Figure 5:**



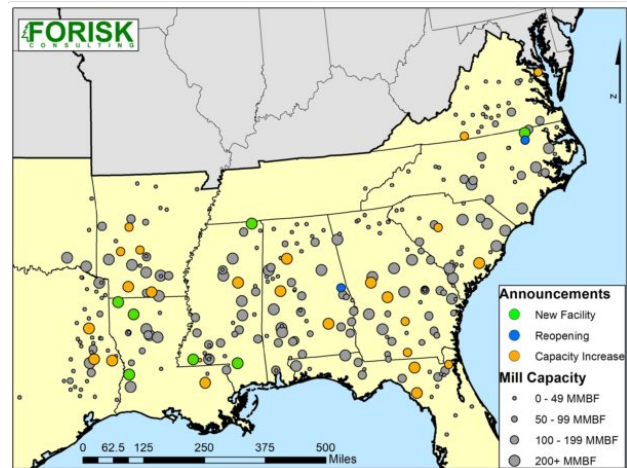
Source: *Alabama BI Center, Forisk Consulting*

Moreover, firms in the south have announced 4.5 BBF of additional capacity to come online by 2024, with 7 new sawmills, 2 reopenings, and 26 sawmill expansions announced (See Figure 6).<sup>9</sup> Half of the announced increases in capacity will come from expansions to existing sawmills in the south. The announced expansions will bring total U.S. South sawmill capacity to an estimated 31 BBF by 2024 (See Figure 5). That means that from 2020 to 2024, sawmill capacity in the U.S. South will have increased by 6.1 BBF, far outstripping the *rate* of expansion seen from 2010 to 2020.

With the trends of growth and consolidation, announced expansions, and deteriorating market conditions in British Columbia, the U.S. South’s lumber industry is poised to continue growing. Despite price corrections in the lumber market, firms are continuing to invest in capacity in the U.S. South, which sends a strong signal that they are confident in the future of the region.

Migration patterns also suggest that the U.S. South should continue to have strong housing demand in the future. In 2022, 4 of the top 5 states with positive net migration were in the U.S. South: South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Florida.<sup>10</sup> Moreover,

**Figure 6: Announced Capacity - Operational by 2024**

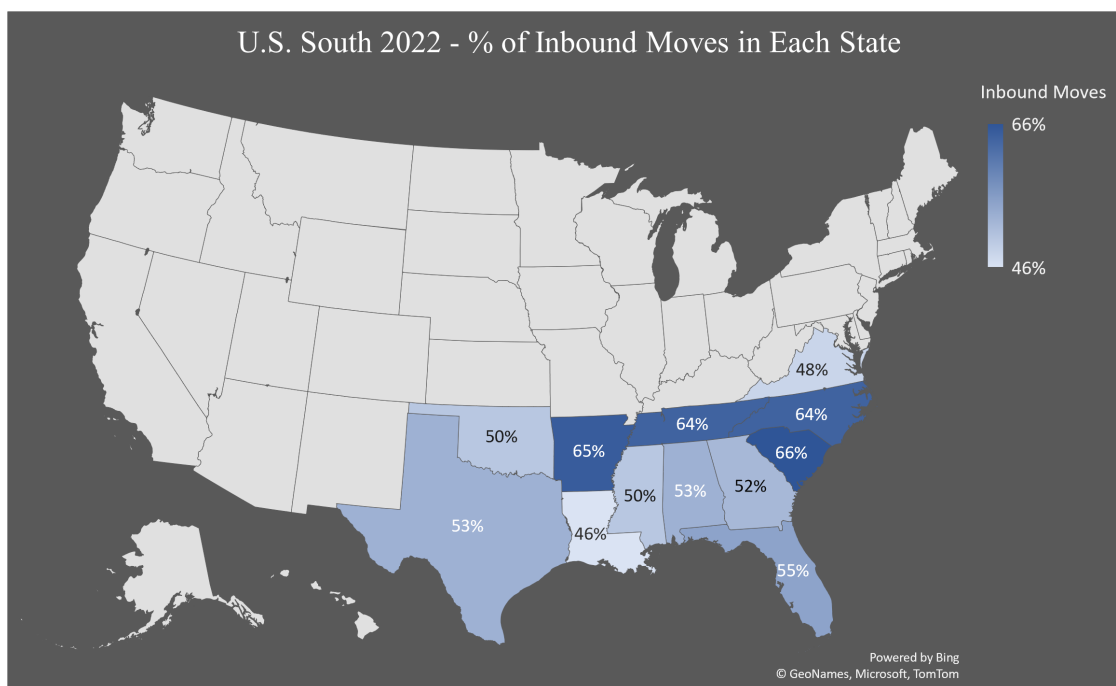


Source: *Forisk Consulting*

<sup>9</sup>Forisk Consulting

<sup>10</sup>2022 National Movers Study, conducted by North American Moving Services

**Figure 7:**



Source: *Alabama BI Center, North American Moving Services*

every state in the U.S. South, apart from Louisiana and Virginia, had positive or neutral net migration in 2022 (See Figure 7). In Alabama, 53% of all moves involving the state were *inbound* moves. From 2018 to 2022, Alabama has had positive net migration, averaging 54.8% inbound moves over the period.

## Outlook for Alabama

Recent lumber market conditions across North America and growth in the U.S. South pose questions as to how Alabama should position and support its lumber industry going forward. The growth in the U.S. South since the early 2010's is exciting and has involved Alabama heavily thus far; Alabama went from the 9<sup>th</sup> largest lumber producing state/province in North America in 2012 to the 6<sup>th</sup> largest in 2022.<sup>11</sup> Alabama is likely to continue experiencing growth in the near future, as expansions and new plant announcements have continued even during lumber price corrections. Consolidation of the lumber market is also likely to continue into the near future, which bodes well for expanded capacity but could lead to issues for competition in the decades to come.

## Sawmill Expansion from Canada

As alluded to previously, much of the expansion in the U.S. South has been driven by lower production costs and easy access to plentiful, high-quality timber. That is especially true

<sup>11</sup>Forest Economic Advisors

for Canadian firms moving into the South. Lumber market conditions in the Canadian province of British Columbia have deteriorated over the past decade, and that deterioration has accelerated within the past couple of years.

95% of timberlands in British Columbia are publicly owned. The government of British Columbia recently announced plans to increase the amount of preserved timberland from 15% to 30%. This preserved timberland cannot be harvested. On top of preservation efforts the government also runs an old-growth deferral program that encompasses 6.4 million acres of timberlands that cannot be harvested until the government decides what to do with these areas. Where firms can harvest, they are charged a stumpage tax commensurate with the amount of lumber they remove. These taxes are calculated based on market prices for lumber from the previous few months. As a result, stumpage taxes stay high for months even after market prices have fallen.

From regulation, taxes, and workforce issues, analysts estimate that production costs in British Columbia are around \$500 per MBF as of Q4-2022.<sup>12</sup> This production cost is significantly higher than prevailing market prices which hover in the high \$300 to low \$400 per MBF range. This unprofitability has led to production cuts and sawmill closures from Q4-2022 into Q1-2023. Canfor recently announced a sawmill closure in the region and that its remaining mills in the region would likely operate at below full capacity for the remainder of 2023. Interfor and West Fraser also announced temporary production cuts in the region.

Given the market and regulatory trends in British Columbia, it is unlikely that production will ever return to levels experienced previously. “Everything is just stacked negatively against the B.C. lumber industry going forward, and production can’t be increased,” said Russ Taylor, a wood business consultant. “There’s nowhere to grow in terms of lumber production in the West [British Columbia],” said Crytal Gauvin, a Senior Economist with Forest Economic Advisors.

Outlook only marginally improved for Canadian producers in February when the U.S. Department of Commerce announced that it plans to curtail, but not fully reduce, tariffs on Canadian lumber imports into the United States. Tariffs currently sit at 17.91% on Canadian lumber imports and could fall to 11.64% by November once the U.S. Department of Commerce makes its final decision on the matter, but 11.64% would still be a higher tariff on Canadian lumber than those in place before 2020 which were 8.99%.<sup>13</sup>

Canadian firms have already invested in Alabama, and that will increase in the near future. In July of 2022, Canfor announced plans to build a new \$210M sawmill facility in Axis, Alabama that is capable of producing 250 MMBF annually and would employ 130 people. The mill is expected to begin operations in mid-2024 and would replace Canfor’s current mill in Mobile. Canfor also has mills in Jackson and Fulton. West Fraser has three facilities in the state in Lanett, Maplesville, and Opeleika. Interfor also has a facility in Belk.

## Sawmill Consolidation and Competition

Industry consolidation in the U.S. South and Alabama in particular is worth *monitoring*. As mentioned in the “U.S. South Trends” section, consolidation of sawmill capacity occurred

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<sup>12</sup>Russ Taylor

<sup>13</sup>The reduction in tariffs does not apply to West Fraser, as their company-specific tariff will remain at 17.91% due to accusations of “dumping.”

from 2008 to 2018 and is likely to have continued since then; however, data for current market shares are not available. A more concentrated sawmill industry (NAICS: 321113) *could* have effects on two different markets: wood product manufacturing firms (NAICS: 321 minus sawmills) who use cut lumber as an input and private landowners that sell their timber to sawmills acting as suppliers.

Wood product manufacturing firms who purchase cut lumber from sawmills *could* see higher prices from a more concentrated sawmill market. More concentrated markets lead to less competition and less options for buyers. This leads to higher production costs for wood preservation firms, and a portion of higher production costs are always passed on to consumers. Moreover, input substitution is already somewhat difficult for wood product manufacturing firms due to high lumber transportation costs, and searching for alternative lumber suppliers is costly in and of itself.

There is no evidence that this is a problem in Alabama currently, as stumpage prices are stable and competitive in Alabama over time; however, there is evidence of increased consolidation across the U.S. South, with the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) rising over time.<sup>14,15</sup> It is worth noting that even though the HHI has risen over time, it is still not at high enough levels to worry about the consolidation having competitive effects in the immediate term.

Sawmill industry consolidation *could* also affect private landowners and their ability to receive the best price for their timber. The more sawmills there are bidding for a given landowner's timber, the better price the landowner will likely receive. Consolidation of potential buyers (Sawmills) leads to a "monopsony" market, where sellers only have a small selection of buyers and those buyers are able to dictate lower prices. Moreover, private landowners already tend to face a geographically limited set of potential buyers or their timber due to the relatively high transportation costs inherent to transporting timber. For example, moving from two potential sawmills offering to buy their timber to one could have a dramatic effect on the price they receive.

As previously mentioned, the sawmill market in the U.S. South is more consolidated today than it was 15 years ago, but it is still competitive and healthy. The purpose of this subsection was simply to highlight the pitfalls of increasing consolidation should it continue into the future and reach unhealthy levels and to emphasize the importance of maintaining competition during periods of industry expansion.

## Looking Forward

With projects already announced and developing trends suggesting that the U.S. South is ripe for more investment, Alabama is well positioned to continue growing its lumber industry. Alabama has the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest timberland base in the U.S. and has a good balance of softwood stands (47% of AL Timberland) and hardwood stands (41%) to support growth in the

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<sup>14</sup>Sasatani and Zhang (2015), "The Pattern of Softwood Sawmill Closures in the US South: A Survival Analysis Approach"

<sup>15</sup>The Herfindahl-Hirschman Index is a measure of market concentration. The larger the value of the index, the more concentrated the market.

industry.<sup>16</sup> Alabama leads the nation in Loblolly Pine (Southern Yellow Pine) growing stock volume at 599.6 million tons.

Alabama has a number of advantages for wood industry recruitment, including one-stop environmental permitting, pre-employment screening and training, positive ratio timber resource growth, one of the largest break bulk ports in the U.S., and a favorable regulatory and business environment.<sup>17</sup> Moreover, Alabama has a dedicated Forestry Commission that supports existing and expanding industry across the state with an outstanding record of success.

As of 2021, the Forestry Industry in Alabama employs 44,141 people across 1,479 business locations with an average earnings of \$68,600 per job. Within NAICS: 321, Alabama has firms with 278 locations, with 103 of those locations having NAICS: 321 as their primary classification. Those 103 locations are listed in Table 1.<sup>18</sup> As of 2022, Alabama was the 6<sup>th</sup> largest lumber producing state/province in North America, but within the U.S., Alabama is the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest lumber producing state behind only Washington and Oregon.

Alabama can both attract large sawmill firms for new investment and support small to medium-sized sawmill operators in expanding their operations. Attracting large sawmill firms will generate tremendous growth for the industry as a whole, and supporting small to medium-sized operators will ensure that the market remains competitive and robust, benefiting private landowners, wood preservation firms, and ultimately, consumers.

Alabama can also attract a variety of other sectors within NAICS 321 which have not been covered in this piece, including cross laminated timber (CLT), oriented strand board (OSB), and other engineered wood products. Other wood-related opportunities outside of NAICS 321 include sustainable aircraft fuels (SAF) and sustainable packaging from cellulose.

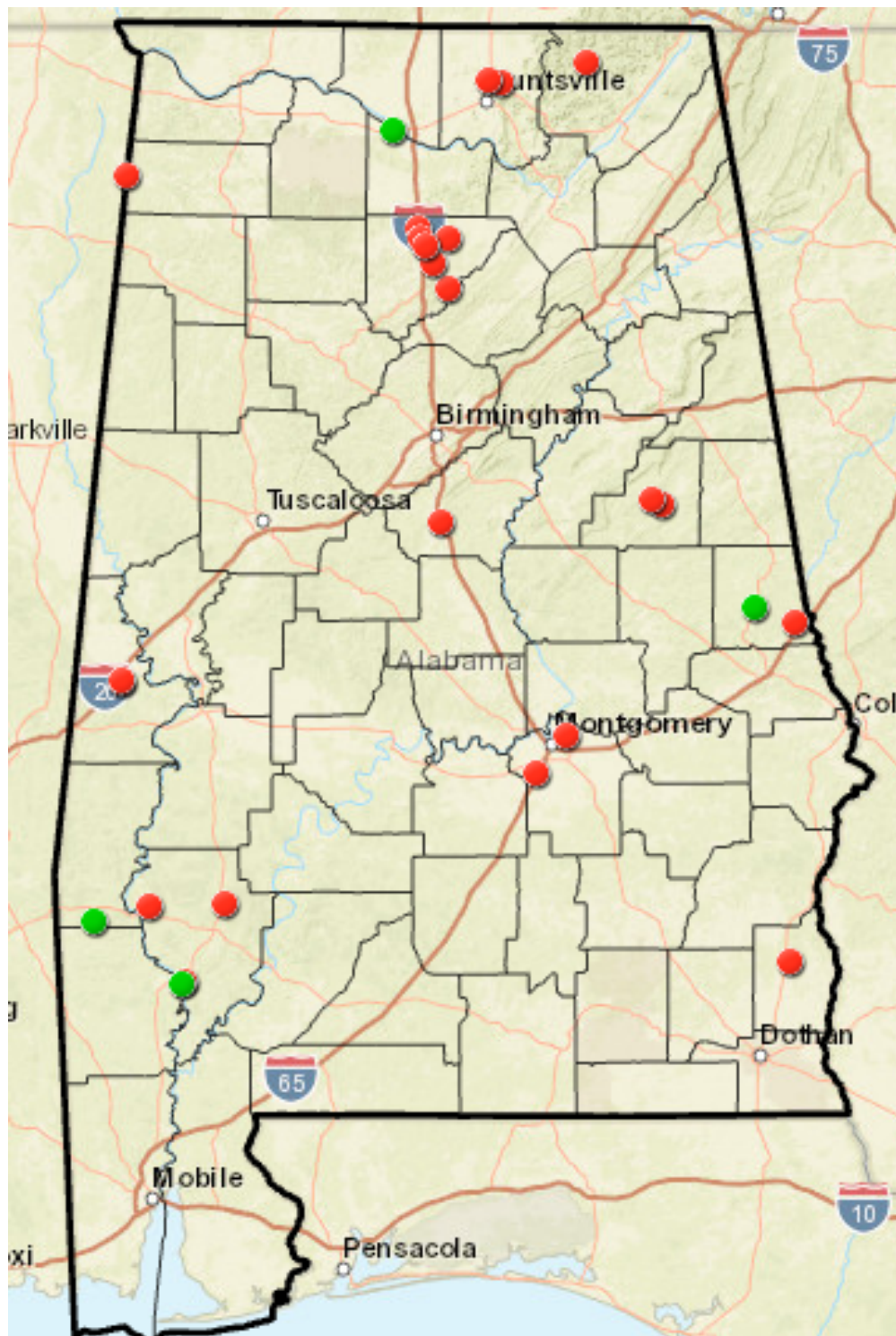
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<sup>16</sup>Alabama Forestry Commission, Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) 2021. The remaining 12% of stands are a mix of hardwood and softwood stands.

<sup>17</sup>Breakbulk ocean shipping is a common method used to successfully transport cargo or goods that cannot fit in standard-size shipping containers or cargo bins. Instead, cargo is transported in bags, boxes, crates, drums, barrels, other handling equipment, or is simply rolled, lifted, or pushed onto a ship or barge.

<sup>18</sup>Locations collected from the Alabama Forestry Commission's Forest Industry Directory.

Figure 8: **New** and **Expanding** Forest Industry Facilities in Alabama - 2021



Locations in Alabama for NAICS 321

<b>Company</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>ZIP</b>	<b>Products</b>
Abbeville Fiber LLC	Abbeville	Henry	36310	Lumber
Alabama Firewood Producers	Pelham	Shelby	35124	Firewood
Alabama Timber Industry Inc	Thomasville	Clarke	36784	Poles, Pilings
Alawood Chip & Biomass	Linden	Marengo	36748	Chips
American Wood Fibre	Montgomery	Montgomery	36064	Chips
Ashton Lewis - Sullivan Lumber Inc.	Northport	Tuscaloosa	35475	Lumber
B and B Lumber Co.	Brilliant	Marion	35548	Lumber
Baldwin Pole	Bay Minette	Baldwin	35607	Poles
Baldwin Pole & Piling Company Inc	Bay Minette	Baldwin	36507	Pressure Treated Poles & Pilings
Bibb County Hardwood LLC	Vance	Bibb	35490	Lumber
Boise Cascade	Thorsby	Chilton	35171	Laminated Veneer Lumber
Boise Cascade	Chapman	Butler	36033	Veneer, Plywood, Lumber
Browder & Sons Veneer Co., Inc.	Thomasville	Clarke	36784	Veneer
Browder Veneer Works, Inc.	Montgomery	Montgomery	36104	Veneer
Brown Forman	Stevenson	Jackson	35772	Barrel Staves
Buchanan Hardwoods	Aliceville	Pickens	35442	Lumber
Cahaba Timber Company Inc	Brierfield	Bibb	35035	Poles, Pilings
Cahaba Veneer, Inc.	Centerville	Bibb	35042	Veneer
Canfor Southern Pine - Fulton	Fulton	Clarke	36446	Lumber
Canfor Southern Pine - Jackson	Jackson	Clarke	36545	Lumber
Canfor Southern Pine - Mobile	Mobile	Mobile	36610	Lumber
Capital Veneer Works	Montgomery	Montgomery	36104	Crane Mats, Cross Ties, Lumber
Castleberry Wood Products	Castleberry	Conecuh	36432	Lumber, Crossties, Cants, Chips
Central Wood Products LLC	Equality	Elmore	36026	Lumber, Crossties, Cants, Pallet Stock, Switch Ties
Chadwick Timber Company Inc	Silas	Choctaw	36919	Lumber
Cheaha Tie and Timber	Lineville	Clay	36266	Lumber, Ties
Clarke County Pole and Piling Company Inc	Thomasville	Clarke	36784	Poles
Clear Creek Wood Products	Navoo	Walker	35579	Lumber

Cooper Marine & Timberland	Carrollton	Pickens	35447	Lumber
Dadeville Pole Mill	Dadeville	Tallapoosa	36853	White Poles
Dekalb Forest Products	Crossville	Dekalb	35972	Chips & Lumber
Demopolis Hickory Mill	Demopolis	Marengo	36732	Lumber
Dudley Lumber	LaFayette	Chambers	63862	Lumber
Dudley Lumber Company	Salem	Lee	36874	Lumber
Enviva		Sumter		Pellets
Eutaw Hardwood Dimensions Company Inc	Eutaw	Greene	35462	Hickory Dowel, Blanks, Nuggets, Ash Dowels
F G Lumber Inc	Sylvania	Dekalb	35988	Lumber
Frick's Sawmill	Fyffe	Dekalb	35971	Lumber
Georgia-Pacific	Talladega	Talladega	35106	Lumber
Georgia-Pacific Rocky Creek Lumber Company	Mexia	Monroe	36445	Lumber
Giles and Kendall Inc	Huntsville	Madison	35811	Sawmill, Cedar Oil and products
Grayson Lumber Corporation	Houston	Winston	35572	Lumber
Great Southern Wood Preserving Inc.	Abbeville	Henry	36310	Treated Lumber, Poles, Pilings
H. E. Browder Veneer Co. Inc.	Highland Home	Crenshaw	36041	Veneer and Sawmill
Hamm Logging & Lumber	Hanceville	Cullman	35077	Lumber
Harrigan Lumber Company	Monroeville	Monroe	36460	Lumber
Huxford Pole and Timber Co	Huxford	Escambia	36543	Poles
IndusTREE Pole & Piling	Goodwater	Coosa	35072	Utility Poles
Interfor	Belk	Fayette	36460	Lumber
Jasper Lumber Company Inc	Jasper	Walker	35501	Lumber
K and S Lumber	Vernon	Lamar	35592	Lumber
Keller Lumber Company	Stevenson	Jackson	35772	Lumber
Koppers Inc	Fulton	Clarke	36446	Poles
Kronospan Chip Mill	Ohatchee	Calhoun	36271	Chips
KyKenkee Inc.	Vance	Bibb	35490	Lumber, Dunnage, Cribbing, Speciality Cut
Lassiter Lumber	Millry	Washington	36558	Lumber
Lassiter Lumber LLC.	Silas	Choctaw	36919	Lumber
Lewis Brothers Lumber Company Inc	Aliceville	Pickens	35442	Lumber, Flooring
Linden Lumber Company Inc	Linden	Marengo	36748	Lumber, Crossties, and Mats
Littrell Lumber Mill Inc	Decatur	Morgan	35601	Lumber
Louisiana Pacific Corp	Thomasville	Clarke	36784	Oriented Strand Board

LP Building Products	Hanceville	Cullman	35077	Oriented Strand Board
M C Dixon Lumber	Eufaula	Barbour	36027	Lumber
McEntyre Lumber Company	Glencoe	Calhoun	35950	Lumber
McGee Lumber Company	Aliceville	Pickens	35442	Lumber
McShan Lumber Company Inc.	McShan	Pickens	35471	Lumber
Millican Forest Products	Valley Head	Dekalb	35989	Lumber
Moss Lumber Industries Inc.	Gurley	Madison	35748	Lumber
Noland Lumber Company	Gordo	Pickens	35466	Lumber
Oakman Hardwood	Oakman	Walker	35579	Lumber
Oden Sawmill	Eva	Morgan	35621	Lumber
Owens Lumber Company	Pine Apple	Wilcox	36768	Lumber
Peacock Lumber Company	Troy	Pike	36081	Lumber
Phenix Lumber Company	Phenix City	Russell	36870	Lumber
Rex Lumber	Troy	Pike	36081	Lumber
Ronnies Lumber Mill	Double Springs	Winston	35553	Lumber
Scotch Plywood Company	Beatrice	Monroe	36425	Veneer
Scott Davis Chip Company	Jackson's Gap	Tallapoosa	36831	Chips
Simcoe Wood Products Inc	Cullman	Cullman	35055	Wooden Pallets, Skids, Speciality Industrial Lumber
Southeast Forest Products	Louisville	Barbour	36048	Lumber, Wood Preservation and Remanufacturing.
Southern Parallel Forest Products	Albertville	Marshall	35950	Lumber
Southern Wood Chips, Inc	Jasper	Walker	35501	Chips
Sunbelt Forest Ventures	Selma	Dallas	36701	Lumber, Pallets
Swift Lumber Inc	Atmore	Escambia	36502	Lumber & Flooring
T R Miller Mill	Brewton	Escambia	36426	Lumber, Poles, Pilings, Speciality Lumber
T. J. Moss Lumber Company	Rogersville	Lauderdale	35652	Lumber
Talladega Chip Mill	Alpine	Talladega	35014	Chips
Thomasville Lumber Company	Thomasville	Clarke	36784	Lumber
Tri County Pole and Piling Company Inc.	Slocumb	Geneva	36375	Poles and Pilings
Tri County Pole and Piling Inc.	Pine Hill	Wilcox	36769	Poles
Two Rivers Lumber Co	Demopolis	Marengo	36732	Lumber
Valley Timber Inc	Fort Payne	Dekalb	35967	Lumber
W W Lumber Company	Scottsboro	Jackson	35768	Lumber
Wellborn Cabinet Inc	Ashland	Clay	36251	Lumber

West Fraser	Lanett	Chambers	36863	OSB
West Fraser Inc	Maplesville	Chilton	36750	Lumber
West Fraser Timber Co	Opelika	Lee	36801	Lumber
Westervelt	Thomasville	Clarke	36784	Lumber
Westervelt Lumber	Moundville	Hale	35474	Lumber
WestRock	Cottonton	Russell	36851	Lumber
Weyerhaeuser Company	Millport	Lamar	35576	Lumber
Wilson Woodyard LLC	Opelika	Lee	36801	Residential Fuel-wood
Wilton Wood Products	Montevallo	Shelby	35115	Pressure Treated Forest Products, Cross Ties, Switch Ties, Bridge Timbers, Lumber, Cants
Winston Hardwood Inc	Double Springs	Winston	35553	Lumber