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Comments: A bible verse for rule makers : Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid, , for the Lord thy God is with thee ; knowing you are doing God's work by lifting the burdens past regulations that is hurting Gods Children and poor in American, who thank you against the past false regulators. Stop the lumber imports, Job losses in forestry and related economic sectors in the millions, or nearly 9 percent of all related unemployment during the past administration. Further fallout came with the temporary and permanent closure of nearly 1,000 wood-processing mills. Net imports to the United States increased from 1.0 billion ft3 in 1965 to 4.2 billion ft3 in 2005. the U.S. forest products industry employed about 1 million workers and accounts for approximately 6 percent of the total U.S. manufacturing gross domestic product, or GDP, placing it roughly on par with the automotive and plastics industry. The forest products industry was among the top 10 manufacturing sector employers in 48 States and generates more than \$200 billion a year in sales and about \$54 billion in annual payroll. Today, Globalization of manufacturing contributed to a decline in U.S. pulp, paper, and paperboard output and American timber jobs Since the early 1990s, roundwood harvest for export has declined, and roundwood equivalent of imports has increased. Domestic roundwood harvest increased from 1950 through the mid-1980s, peaking at 15.6 billion cubic feet (ft3) in 1989, and roundwood harvest declined to 10.5 billion ft3 by 2009. In 2009, lumber production hit the lowest level since 1981 at 5.1 billion ft3 (30 billion board foot equivalent). This level has not been a normal production level since the 1950s. pulpwood production. had declined sharply in the late 1990s and today, like lumber, is at a nearly 30-year production low at 4.5 billion ft3. Per capita consumption of wood and paper products in 2011 was 907 pounds (lb), down from 1,480 lb in 2006. In addition, 157 lb of fuelwood was consumed per capita in 2011, a 20-percent reduction from 2006. stop fires in the West by REFORM and amendment The Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA) . Revise Improper Payments Information Act of 2002 (IPIA). GREATER use of Regulatory Flexibility Act to assess rules effects on small businesses. BETTER USE OF REINS Act. Ecosystem services (PES) act were initiated in the 1985 Farm Bill with the creation of the Conservation Reserve Program followed by the Wetlands Reserve Program, Forest Legacy Program, the Forest Stewardship Program, and the Stewardship Incentives Program in the 1990 Farm Bill. Need to review this type of funding; Forest PES by the Federal Government increased about 53 percent from \$340 million in 2005 to \$520 million in 2011. In 2007, Federal PES accounted for 20 percent of all payments (public and private) to private forest landowners payments from all sources of about \$2.6 billion in 2011. The Resources Planning Act (RPA) Assessment Update for 2015 mandate in the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, P.L. 93-378, 88 Stat. 475, as amended. The Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) program of the Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), conducts inventories of the attributes of forest resources and reports them in the RPA Assessment and various supporting documents. Recent changes in public land policy have had significant impacts on harvesting declined in the West by 20 percent. Nearly 20 Federal programs currently pay private forest landowners to enhance ecosystem services But NOT Harvesting or timber sales. The sound of Timber jobs In 1873 Union Lumber Company had 15 mills in Yuba County along, and manufactured 4 to 6 million board feet of lumber annually . At first, the product from the mill was sold "at the saw" . And because the early mills were powered by water, a stream or pond in close proximity. The mills themselves were relatively simple and usually contained a single circular saw that cut 4,000 to 20,000 board feet daily (Cronise 1868). Transporting the logs from the woods to the mill was by oxen, with four or five yoke to a team . They pulled heavy wagons, called trucks, which usually carried just one or two large logs. The four wheels on the trucks were made of solid wood and sheathed with iron rims. wood shrank tightened up with wooden pegs. The standard method for loading the logs onto the truck was with a "crosshaul." This was facilitated by cutting a small trench into the hillside next to the truck and just slightly above it. Logs were piled just above the trench, and by means of peaveys and bars individual logs were hand-rolled into the trench and onto the truck. Larger logs were loaded with the help of oxen. The first members of the team were unhitched, placed on the other side of the truck, and used to pull (crosshaul) the logs onto it.