

Trade Cases Undeniable Success for U.S. Lumber Manufacturing -- Maximizing Long-Term Lumber Output by U.S. Workers to Build U.S. Homes

Trade cases must remain in place as long as Canadian unfair trade continues

- The enforcement of the U.S. trade laws against Canada is working as intended for U.S. industry, workers, and forestry-dependent communities.
- The trade cases have allowed the U.S. industry to significantly expand production and capacity.
- The duties have forced Canadian companies to curtail production during declining markets, rather than maintaining their exports at the expense of U.S. mills.
- Canada controls the levels of assessed duties – it can choose to stop engaging in unfair trade.

The U.S. lumber industry is critical to the prosperity and growth of U.S. manufacturing, local communities, and state economies nationwide

- 500 manufacturing facilities directly and indirectly support 750,000 good paying jobs across America. Lumber manufacturing also supports 420 million acres of family-owned timberlands across the nation.

Duties on Canadian lumber imports facilitate free and fair trade

- Every Administration since the Reagan Administration has investigated the lumber trade issue with the same conclusion — import duties are warranted because Canadian lumber producers engage in unfair trade practices that harm U.S. companies and workers.
- The duties simply offset unfair pricing by Canadian producers and the subsidies that these producers receive from their government. These duties stand above politics and are the result of rigorous bipartisan review. Canada has a strong voice in this process, with over 120 attorneys working on softwood lumber.

Trade cases have resulted in expanding domestic capacity for U.S. homebuilding

- Since the filing of the trade cases by the U.S. industry in 2016, domestic sawmill investment and capacity expansion has been robust. The U.S. industry has produced 30 billion additional board feet of softwood lumber during this period. That amounts to an average of 3.7 billion board feet a year of added production by U.S. producers. These increases have more than offset any decline in unfairly traded Canadian imports and are enough lumber to build two million single-family homes.

The United States has the trees to sustainably supply our own market.

- The U.S. Forest Service confirms that across the United States, average annual net growth continues to exceed removals. The softwood lumber trade cases to offset unfair Canadian trade have resulted in more U.S. lumber being produced by U.S. workers to build U.S. homes.

Duties on Canadian lumber have virtually no impact on home buyers

- The antidumping and countervailing duties imposed on imports of lumber from Canada have a near zero impact on home buyers.
- The U.S. Census Bureau's average cost for a new home sold in November 2024 was \$484,800. About 15 thousand board feet of lumber is used to construct an average 2,500 square foot home. In late-January 2025, the price of lumber was \$435 for a thousand board feet; thus, the cost of lumber to the builder was \$6,525, or about 1.3% of the price of an average new home. Or, if including delivery and distributor's markup, about 1.7%.
- One must look elsewhere for a solution to new home prices -- land, labor, regulatory restrictions, and the free market reality of homebuilding demand has boosted many homebuilding input prices.

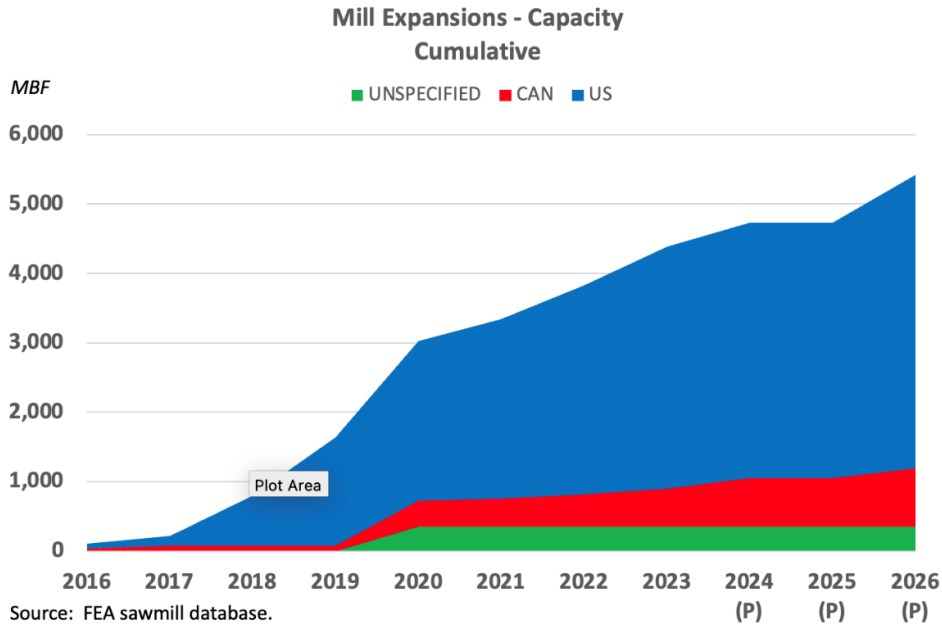
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Continued full enforcement of the U.S. trade laws is exactly what must happen to keep expanding U.S. lumber manufacturing and availability to build more American homes

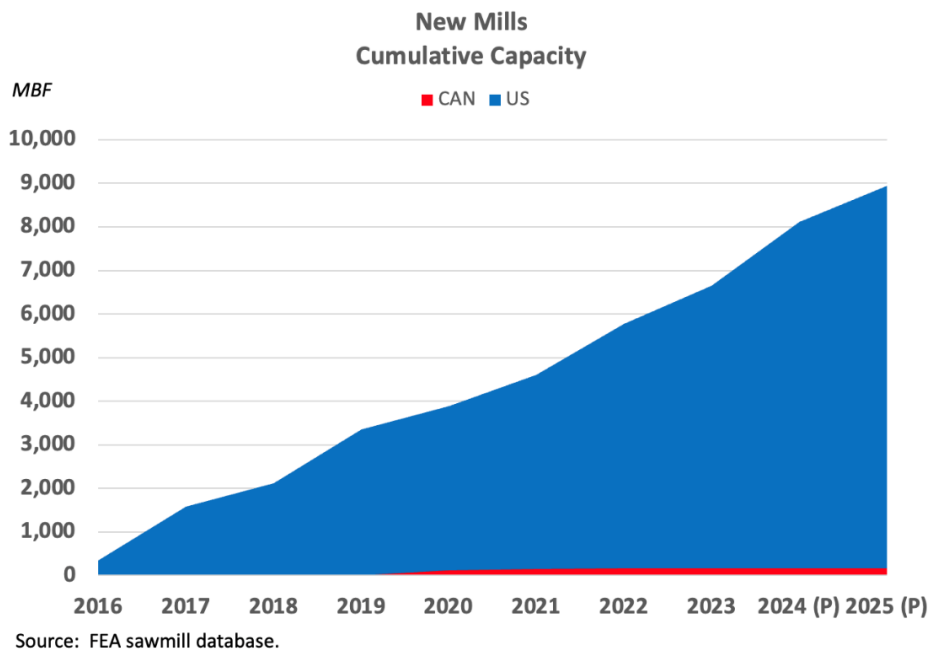
- The trade cases against Canada are an undeniable success for domestic production and lumber availability produced by U.S. workers to build U.S. homes.
- The trade cases must remain in place as long as Canadian subsidization and dumping continues.
- Failure to fully enforce the trade laws would only undermine long-term confidence in expanding U.S. sawmilling capacity and jobs.
- Continued full enforcement of the trade laws will bolster achieved increases in domestic softwood lumber production to further strengthen domestic supply lines for the U.S. housing market.

Trade Cases are Maximizing Long-Term Domestic Output of Lumber Produced by U.S. Workers to Build U.S. Homes

U.S. Mills Accounted for 79% of Mill Expansions Since 2016 While Canadian mills have accounted for Only 14%



U.S. Mills Accounted for 98% of New Mills by Capacity since 2016 While Canadian Mills Accounted for Only 2%.



Lumber Cost is a Small Component of a New House Price; Duties on Unfairly Traded Canadian Lumber is Only a Fraction of That Lumber Cost – AD/CVD Duties Have a Near Zero Impact on Home Buyers

