

## SENATE AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL 862

By COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

April 25

1 On page 1 of the printed bill, line 2, after “526.005” delete the rest of the line and insert “,  
2 526.277, 526.280 and 527.620.”.

3 Delete lines 4 through 30 and delete pages 2 through 4 and insert:

4 “**SECTION 1. Section 2 of this 2011 Act is added to and made a part of ORS chapter 526.**

5 “**SECTION 2. Notwithstanding ORS 530.059, the State Forester may enter into contracts**  
6 **under ORS 530.050 to provide a supply of woody biomass from forestlands managed by the**  
7 **State Forestry Department as needed to facilitate the development of projects, including but**  
8 **not limited to bioenergy projects. The department shall ensure that the provisions of con-**  
9 **tracts described in this section comply with applicable state forestland management plans.**  
10 **A contract described in this section is a sale of timber for purposes of the public contracting**  
11 **exemption described in ORS 279A.025 (2)(L).**

12 “**SECTION 3.** ORS 526.005 is amended to read:

13 “526.005. As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

14 “(1) **‘Biomass’ means any organic matter, including woody biomass, agricultural crops,**  
15 **wood wastes and residues, plants, aquatic plants, grasses, residues, fibers, animal wastes,**  
16 **municipal wastes and other waste materials.**

17 “[1] (2) ‘Board’ means the State Board of Forestry.

18 “[2] (3) ‘Certified Burn Manager’ means an individual, other than the forester, who is currently  
19 certified under a program established pursuant to ORS 526.360 (3).

20 “[3] (4) ‘Department’ means the State Forestry Department.

21 “[4] (5) ‘Forester’ means the State Forester or the authorized representative of the forester.

22 “[5(a)] (6)(a) ‘Forestland’ means any woodland, brushland, timberland, grazing land or clearing  
23 that, during any time of the year, contains enough forest growth, slashing or vegetation to consti-  
24 tute, in the judgment of the forester, a fire hazard, regardless of how the land is zoned or taxed.

25 “(b) As used in this subsection, ‘clearing’ means any grassland, improved area, lake, meadow,  
26 mechanically or manually cleared area, road, rocky area, stream or other similar opening that is  
27 surrounded by or contiguous to land described in paragraph (a) of this subsection and that has been  
28 included in areas classified as forestland under ORS 526.305 to 526.370.

29 “[6] (7) ‘Forestry carbon offset’ means a transferable unit based on a measured amount of  
30 carbon storage expressed as a carbon dioxide emission equivalent, or other equivalent standard, and  
31 accruing on forestland as live or dead matter in trees, shrubs, forest litter and soil.

32 “[7] (8) ‘Nonindustrial private forest landowner’ means any forest landowner who does not own  
33 a forest products manufacturing facility that employs more than six people.

34 “[8] (9) ‘Nonindustrial private forestland’ means any forestland owned by a nonindustrial pri-  
35 vate forest landowner.

1 “(10)(a) **‘Woody biomass’ means material from trees and woody plants, including limbs,**  
2 **tops, needles, leaves and other woody parts, grown in a forest, woodland, farm, rangeland**  
3 **or wildland-urban interface environment that is the by-product of forest management,**  
4 **ecosystem restoration or hazardous fuel reduction treatment.**

5 “(b) **‘Woody biomass’ does not mean:**

6 “(A) **Wood pieces that have been treated with creosote, pentachlorophenol, copper**  
7 **chrome arsenic or other chemical preservatives;**

8 “(B) **Wood that must be retained under state or federal regulations;**

9 “(C) **Wood required for large woody debris recruitment; or**

10 “(D) **Municipal solid waste.**

11 “**SECTION 4.** ORS 526.277 is amended to read:

12 “526.277. The Legislative Assembly finds and declares that:

13 “(1) Forestlands in federal, state and private ownership comprise some of the most important  
14 environmental, economic and recreational resources in the State of Oregon. However, federal lands,  
15 and to a lesser extent state and private lands, are increasingly jeopardized by the risk of drought-  
16 induced mortality, severe insect and disease outbreaks and catastrophic wildfires.

17 “(2) Enhancing forest health, wildlife habitat and other ecological values and reducing the risk  
18 of severe insect and disease outbreaks and catastrophic wildfires through forest management are  
19 of interest to the residents of this state. Federal and state funds have not proved sufficient to carry  
20 out the management activities necessary to achieve these goals on federal lands, and it is unlikely  
21 that the funds will be available on a continuous basis.

22 “(3) The development of new market-based solutions to reduce the risk of severe insect and  
23 disease outbreaks and catastrophic wildfires may reduce the requirement for public funding. The  
24 development of biomass markets, including energy markets, that use [*forest*] **woody** biomass unsuit-  
25 able for lumber, pulp and paper products as a primary source of raw material may assist in the  
26 creation of a sustainable, market-based model for restoring complexity and structure to Oregon’s  
27 forests.

28 “(4) A biomass-based industry may provide a renewable source of energy, reduce net greenhouse  
29 gas emissions, reduce air pollution from wildfires, improve fish and wildlife habitat, create jobs and  
30 provide economic benefits to rural communities. Through the collection and conversion of [*forest*]  
31 **woody** biomass, ancillary benefits may be realized through the improvement in forest health, the  
32 protection of infrastructure and the stabilization of soils within critical watersheds.

33 “(5) The collection and conversion of [*forest*] **woody** biomass diminishes fuel loads and is an  
34 ecologically and economically sustainable practice where the reintroduction of fire is not appropri-  
35 ate.

36 “(6) The policy of this state is to support efforts to build, and place in service, biomass-fueled  
37 energy production facilities that utilize biomass collected from forests or derived from other sources  
38 such as agricultural crop residue when:

39 “(a) The facilities utilize sustainable supplies of biomass from cost-effective sources;

40 “(b) The use of woody biomass for energy maintains or enhances the biological productivity of  
41 the land, taking into consideration transportation costs, existing forest conditions, management ob-  
42 jectives, vegetation growth rates and the need to sustain water quality and fish and wildlife habitat;  
43 and

44 “(c) The set of forest values to be sustained, in addition to wood and biomass for energy, is  
45 considered. Forest values include forest products, water, wildlife and recreation.

1       “[(7) As used in this section and ORS 526.280:]

2       “[(a) ‘Biomass’ means any organic matter, including woody biomass, agricultural crops, wood  
3 wastes and residues, plants, aquatic plants, grasses, residues, fibers, animal wastes, municipal wastes  
4 and other waste materials.]

5       “[(b) ‘Woody biomass’ means material from trees and woody plants, including limbs, tops, needles,  
6 leaves and other woody parts, grown in a forest, woodland, farm, rangeland or wildland-urban inter-  
7 face environment that is the by-product of forest management, ecosystem restoration or hazardous fuel  
8 reduction treatment.]

9       “**SECTION 5.** ORS 526.280 is amended to read:

10       “526.280. In furtherance of the policy established in ORS 526.277, the State Forester shall:

11       “(1) Establish a policy of active and inclusive communication with the federal government,  
12 public bodies as defined in ORS 174.109, residents of Oregon and interested parties regarding the  
13 utilization of woody biomass produced through forest health restoration. The State Forester shall  
14 actively utilize the statutory provisions of the National Forest Management Act of 1976, the Forest  
15 and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, the National Environmental Policy Act  
16 of 1969, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and the Healthy Forests Restoration  
17 Act of 2003 that allow the state to participate in federal policy development in a manner that ex-  
18 presses the policy established in ORS 526.277.

19       “(2) Promote public involvement in the identification of the areas of interface between urban  
20 lands and forestlands that pose the highest potential to threaten lives and private property.

21       “(3) Solicit public comment on the location of biomass-based energy projects and conversion fa-  
22 cilities.

23       “(4) Promote public understanding, through education and outreach, of forest conditions, forest  
24 management options, the potential benefits and potential consequences of woody biomass utilization,  
25 the quality and quantity of woody biomass on federal lands and the potential for woody biomass  
26 utilization to assist in reducing wildfire risk and in enhancing forest health, diversity and resilience.  
27 The State Forestry Department may coordinate with the State Department of Energy, the Oregon  
28 Business Development Department, Oregon State University, the State Department of Fish and  
29 Wildlife, the Department of Environmental Quality and other entities in any education and outreach  
30 performed pursuant to this subsection.

31       “[(5) Allow the State Forestry Department to conduct inventories of the types of woody biomass  
32 available and to serve as an information resource for persons seeking to utilize woody biomass for  
33 energy development. Notwithstanding ORS 192.501, reports on any inventories of biomass conducted  
34 by the department shall be made available for public inspection.]

35       “**(5) Assess the types of woody biomass available and serve as an information resource**  
36 **for persons seeking to utilize woody biomass for energy development. Notwithstanding ORS**  
37 **192.501, reports on any assessment of woody biomass conducted by the State Forester shall**  
38 **be made available for public inspection.**

39       “(6) Promote public understanding that woody biomass utilization may be an effective tool for  
40 restoration of forest health and for economic development in rural communities.

41       “(7) Develop and apply, with advice from the forestry program at Oregon State University, the  
42 State Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Department of Environmental Quality and other sources,  
43 the best available scientific knowledge and technologies pertaining to forest and wildlife habitat  
44 restoration and woody biomass utilization when developing rules under ORS 527.630.

45       “(8) Seek opportunities to provide a source of woody biomass from federal, tribal, state and

1 private forests.

2 “(9) **Periodically** prepare a report [*every three years*] utilizing, to the greatest extent practicable,  
3 data collected from state and federal sources that specify the effect of woody biomass collection and  
4 conversion on the plant and wildlife resources and on the air and water quality of this state. The  
5 report shall identify any changes that the State Forester determines are necessary to encourage  
6 woody biomass collection and conversion and to avoid negative effects on the environment from  
7 woody biomass collection and conversion. The State Forester shall submit the report to the Gover-  
8 nor and to an appropriate legislative interim committee with jurisdiction over forestry issues.

9 “**SECTION 6.** ORS 527.620 is amended to read:

10 “527.620. As used in ORS 527.610 to 527.770, 527.990 and 527.992:

11 “(1) ‘Board’ means the State Board of Forestry.

12 “(2) ‘Cumulative effects’ means the impact on the environment which results from the incre-  
13 mental impact of the forest practice when added to other past, present and reasonably foreseeable  
14 future forest practices regardless of what governmental agency or person undertakes such other  
15 actions.

16 “(3) ‘DBH’ means the diameter at breast height which is measured as the width of a standing  
17 tree at four and one-half feet above the ground, on the uphill side.

18 “(4) ‘Edge of the roadway’ means:

19 “(a) For interstate highways, the fence.

20 “(b) For all other state highways, the outermost edge of pavement, or if unpaved, the edge of  
21 the shoulder.

22 “(5) ‘Forest practice’ means any operation conducted on or pertaining to forestland, including  
23 but not limited to:

24 “(a) Reforestation of forestland;

25 “(b) Road construction and maintenance;

26 “(c) Harvesting of forest tree species;

27 “(d) Application of chemicals; [*and*]

28 “(e) Disposal of slash[.]; **and**

29 “(f) **Removal of woody biomass.**

30 “(6) ‘Forest tree species’ means any tree species capable of producing logs, fiber or other wood  
31 materials suitable for the production of lumber, sheeting, pulp, firewood or other commercial forest  
32 products except trees grown to be Christmas trees as defined in ORS 571.505 on land used solely for  
33 the production of Christmas trees.

34 “(7) ‘Forestland’ means land that is used for the growing and harvesting of forest tree species,  
35 regardless of how the land is zoned or taxed or how any state or local statutes, ordinances, rules  
36 or regulations are applied.

37 “(8) ‘Harvest type 1’ means an operation that requires reforestation but does not require wildlife  
38 leave trees. A harvest type 1 is an operation that leaves a combined stocking level of free to grow  
39 seedlings, saplings, poles and larger trees that is less than the stocking level established by rule of  
40 the board that represents adequate utilization of the productivity of the site.

41 “(9) ‘Harvest type 2’ means an operation that requires wildlife leave trees but does not require  
42 reforestation. A harvest type 2 does not require reforestation because it has an adequate combined  
43 stocking of free to grow seedlings, saplings, poles and larger trees, but leaves:

44 “(a) On Cubic Foot Site Class I, II or III, fewer than 50 11-inch DBH trees or less than an  
45 equivalent basal area in larger trees, per acre;

1 “(b) On Cubic Foot Site Class IV or V, fewer than 30 11-inch DBH trees or less than an equiv-  
2 alent basal area in larger trees, per acre; or

3 “(c) On Cubic Foot Site Class VI, fewer than 15 11-inch DBH trees or less than an equivalent  
4 basal area in larger trees, per acre.

5 “(10) ‘Harvest type 3’ means an operation that requires reforestation and requires wildlife leave  
6 trees. This represents a level of stocking below which the size of operations is limited under ORS  
7 527.740 and 527.750.

8 “(11) ‘Landowner’ means any individual, combination of individuals, partnership, corporation or  
9 association of whatever nature that holds an ownership interest in forestland, including the state  
10 and any political subdivision thereof.

11 “(12) ‘Operation’ means any commercial activity relating to the establishment, management or  
12 harvest of forest tree species except as provided by the following:

13 “(a) The establishment, management or harvest of Christmas trees, as defined in ORS 571.505,  
14 on land used solely for the production of Christmas trees.

15 “(b) The establishment, management or harvest of hardwood timber, including but not limited  
16 to hybrid cottonwood, that is:

17 “(A) Grown on land that has been prepared by intensive cultivation methods and that is cleared  
18 of competing vegetation for at least three years after tree planting;

19 “(B) Of a species marketable as fiber for inclusion in the furnish for manufacturing paper pro-  
20 ducts;

21 “(C) Harvested on a rotation cycle that is 12 or fewer years after planting; and

22 “(D) Subject to intensive agricultural practices such as fertilization, cultivation, irrigation, in-  
23 sect control and disease control.

24 “(c) The establishment, management or harvest of trees actively farmed or cultured for the  
25 production of agricultural tree crops, including nuts, fruits, seeds and nursery stock.

26 “(d) The establishment, management or harvest of ornamental, street or park trees within an  
27 urbanized area, as that term is defined in ORS 221.010.

28 “(e) The management or harvest of juniper species conducted in a unit of less than 120 contig-  
29 uous acres within a single ownership.

30 “(f) The establishment or management of trees intended to mitigate the effects of agricultural  
31 practices on the environment or fish and wildlife resources, such as trees that are established or  
32 managed for windbreaks, riparian filters or shade strips immediately adjacent to actively farmed  
33 lands.

34 “(g) The development of an approved land use change after timber harvest activities have been  
35 completed and land use conversion activities have commenced.

36 “(13) ‘Operator’ means any person, including a landowner or timber owner, who conducts an  
37 operation.

38 “(14) ‘Single ownership’ means ownership by an individual, partnership, corporation, limited li-  
39 ability company, trust, holding company or other business entity, including the state or any political  
40 subdivision thereof. Single ownership includes ownership held under different names or titles where  
41 the same individual or individuals, or their heirs or assigns, are shareholders (other than those of  
42 public corporations whose stock is traded on the open market), partners, business trustees or offi-  
43 cers, or otherwise have an interest in or are associated with each property.

44 “(15) ‘State Forester’ means the State Forester or the duly authorized representative of the State  
45 Forester.

1           “(16) ‘Suitable hardwood seedlings’ means any hardwood seedling that will eventually yield logs  
2 or fiber, or both, sufficient in size and quality for the production of lumber, plywood, pulp or other  
3 forest products.

4           “(17) ‘Timber owner’ means any individual, combination of individuals, partnership, corporation  
5 or association of whatever nature, other than a landowner, that holds an ownership interest in any  
6 forest tree species on forestland.

7           “(18) ‘Visually sensitive corridor’ means forestland extending outward 150 feet, measured on the  
8 slope, from the outermost edge of the roadway of a scenic highway referred to in ORS 527.755, along  
9 both sides for the full length of the highway.

10          “(19) ‘Wildlife leave trees’ means trees or snags required to be retained as described in ORS  
11 527.676 (1).

12          “(20) ‘Written plan’ means a document prepared by an operator, timber owner or landowner that  
13 describes how the operation is planned to be conducted.”.

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