Subpart D—Timber Export and Substitution Restrictions

§ 223.159 Scope and applicability.

The rules of this subpart apply to all timber sale contracts awarded before August 20, 1990, the date of enactment of the Forest Resources Conservation and Shortage Relief Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 620, et seq.). The rules at § 223.162 shall remain in effect for all contracts awarded on or after August 20, 1990, until September 8, 1995. Contracts awarded on or after August 20, 1990 are subject to the rules of subpart F of this part, unless otherwise noted. Contracts awarded on or after September 8, 1995 are governed in full by subpart F.

§ 223.160 Definitions.

The following definitions apply to the provisions of this section:

(a) Export means either direct or indirect export to a foreign country and occurs on the date that a person enters into a contract or other binding transaction for the export of unprocessed timber or, if that date cannot be established, when unprocessed timber is found in an export yard or pond, bundled or otherwise prepared for shipment, or aboard an ocean-going vessel. An export yard or pond is an area where sorting and/or bundling of logs for shipment outside the United States is accomplished. Unprocessed timber, whether from National Forest System or private lands, is exported directly when exported by the National Forest timber purchaser. Timber is exported indirectly when export occurs as a result of a sale to another person or as a consequence of any subsequent transaction.

(b) Historic level means the average annual volume of unprocessed timber purchased or exported in calendar years 1971, 1972, and 1973.

(c) Private lands mean lands held or owned by a private person. Nonprivate lands include, but are not limited to, lands held or owned by the United States, a State or political subdivision thereof, or any other public agency, or lands held in trust by the United States for Indians.

(d) Substitution means the purchase of unprocessed timber from National Forest System lands to be used as replacement for unprocessed timber from private lands which is exported by the purchaser. Substitution occurs when (1) a person increases purchases of National Forest timber in any calendar year more than 10 percent above their historic level and in the same calendar year exports unprocessed timber from private land in the tributary area; or (2) a person increases exports of unprocessed timber from private land in any tributary area more than 10 percent above their historic level in any calendar year while they have National Forest timber under contract.

(e) Tributary area means the geographic area from which unprocessed timber is delivered to a specific processing facility or complex. A tributary area is expanded when timber outside an established tributary area is hauled to the processing facility or complex.

(f) Unprocessed timber, except western red cedar in the contiguous 48 States, means trees or portions of trees having a net scale content not less than 33 1/3 percent of the gross volume, or the minimum piece specification set forth in the timber sale contract, in material meeting the peeler and sawmill log grade requirements published in the January 1, 1980—Official Log Scaling and Grading Rules used by Log Scaling and Grading Bureaus on the West Coast; cants to be subsequently remanufactured exceeding 8 3/4 inches in thickness; cants of any thickness reassembled into logs; and split or round bolts, except for aspen, or other roundwood not processed to standards and specifications suitable for end-product use. Unprocessed timber shall not mean pulp (utility) grade logs and Douglas-fir special cull logs or timber processed into the following:

1. Lumber and construction timbers, regardless of size, sawn on four sides;
2. Chips, pulp, and pulp products;
3. Green veneer and plywood;
4. Poles, posts, or piling cut or treated for use as such;
5. Cants cut for remanufacture, 8 3/4 inches in thickness or less;
6. Aspen bolts, not exceeding 4 feet in length.