

ASSESSMENT OF STATE AGENCY PROTOCOLS RELATED TO INNOVATIVE WOOD PRODUCTS

Prepared for:



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Agencies

CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CBSC	California Buildings and Standards Commission
CEC	California Energy Commission
DGS	Department of General Services

DSA	Division of State Architect
HCD	Department of Housing and Community Development
IWP	Innovative Wood Products
Joint Institute	Joint Institute for Wood Products Innovation
OPR	Governor's Office of Planning and Research
SFM	Office of the State Fire Marshal
SGC	Strategic Growth Council

Other Terms

AHSU	Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program
BUILD	Building Initiative for Low Emissions Development
CNC	Cellulose Nanocrystal Infused Cement
CLT	Cross Laminated Timber
CMU	Low Carbon Masonry Unit
EO	Executive Order
GHG	Greenhouse Gas Emissions
IBI	International Biochar Initiative
IWP	Innovative Wood Products
TSS	TSS Consultants

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TSS Consultants was retained by the Joint Institute for Wood Products Innovation to investigate state policies and procedures related to procurement of innovative wood products (IWP) for their construction and maintenance projects. For the purposes of this investigation, IWP are defined as mass timber (glue, dowel and nailed cross laminated boards and their variants), nanocrystal/biochar/cellulosic cement and asphalt, biochar, and wood wool and wood fiber cement panels. The study has three components: review of published state policies and procurement protocols, outreach to state agency personnel involved with the design and implementation of construction and maintenance projects, and outreach to vendors of IWP and private sector designers, engineers and builders that utilize these products in their projects. Findings are summarized below.

STATE PROCUREMENT PROTOCOL REVIEW

This section of the report describes the results of efforts to obtain and review policy and purchasing protocols of California and other states (plus British Columbia) to determine to what extent they recognize and promote the procurement of IWP by their respective governmental agencies. What we found in other states and British Columbia was that rather than purchasing protocols, there are initiatives, programs and legislation that promote IWP, particularly mass timber. After searching for purchasing protocols implemented by California state agencies, we found essentially the same thing. California has adopted several key policies and instituted programs that could directly or indirectly support the use of IWP in agency-funded construction and maintenance activities. These include executive orders and legislation as well as mandates such as requirements for LEED certification of public buildings and meeting “sustainability guidelines.” Consequently, this section of the report describes these policies in California and other jurisdictions because they are key directives that shape the actions of government agencies.

Although there are many proclamations and directives regarding reduction of California’s carbon footprint, there is a vacuum in state procedures for environmentally preferable purchasing regarding the role of IWP in meeting carbon embodiment objectives and greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) reductions. This vacuum exists despite the mounting evidence that IWP are superior alternatives to conventional materials used in construction and everyday maintenance from the standpoint of meeting the State’s goal for a zero net emissions future.

In addition to the assessment of policy, this section of the report provides succinct descriptions of IWP examples with emphasis on California. If California examples are not available, some from other states are cited. In some cases, California agencies are currently experimenting with the use of IWP, and those efforts are described as well.

STATE AGENCY OUTREACH

This section of the report describes findings generated from outreach to California State agencies regarding their procedures for selection/procurement of IWP. The outreach targeted specific staff (both technical and executive level) with responsibility for product testing and selection and was augmented by review of pertinent publications and websites. The objectives of this review included: 1) providing descriptions of agency procedures and evaluating the degree to which they recognize IWP as acceptable substitutes for other materials they have historically used; and 2) identifying

agency staff concerns about use of IWP or conversely, their suggestions for increasing consideration of their use. The findings of this outreach were to recommend changes to agency procurement procedures that would increase consideration and adoption of IWP for state projects (Sections 4 and 5 of this report).

Our outreach to state agencies and review of information posted on their websites indicated that they do not have specific, identifiable procurement procedures or policies directly focused on deployment of IWP in state sponsored projects. In the case of the Department of General Services (DGS), results of a survey of their designers, engineers and project managers indicated that a few have used IWP for their projects, but the vast majority (80 percent) have not considered their use. It is unknown if lack of consideration is based on lack of personal knowledge or other factors.

Regarding Caltrans, there is no evidence that IWP including biochar, wood wool cement panels or cellulosic or biochar infused cement will be deemed acceptable products for use in Caltrans sponsored projects any time soon.

Some CAL FIRE projects designed by DGS have used IWP. CAL FIRE is on record however, that products such as glulam are too costly for use in projects that it sponsors.

Agencies administering grant programs targeting affordable housing and carbon-neutral development (Strategic Growth Council and California Energy Commission) could incentivize use of IWP by favoring proposals that utilize them. At the present time, that is not the case. It should be noted, however, that the first affordable housing project implemented under the mandate of Executive Order-N-06-19 (Sonrisa Project)¹ was a mass timber project.

There are obstacles to wider use of IWP by State agencies that are outside the purview of their procurement procedures. The absence of producers in California is an obvious issue. There is no near-term potential for producers in the state. Continuous monitoring of structural glulam and cross laminated timber production as required by Title 24 for some State projects affects the cost and availability of mass timber produced outside of California. “Buy California” requirements may also affect the potential for use of products from other States. In summary, the outlook for wider use of IWP by State agencies is quite limited under existing procurement practices and market conditions.

OUTREACH TO VENDORS AND DESIGNERS

Vendors of IWP, including mass timber, wood wool cement panels, and wood fiber insulation, were surveyed to determine to what extent they have successfully marketed their products in California. Vendors were identified through searches on the internet, review of information on the WoodWorks website and consultation with knowledgeable individuals associated with design and IWP advocacy organizations.

In addition to vendors, we also contacted designers and builders involved with IWP projects in California to determine what their experience was with implementing projects. These individuals and companies were identified through review of project descriptions on the WoodWorks. website.

¹ <https://www.dgs.ca.gov/en/RES/Projects/Page-Content/Projects-List-Folder/Executive-Order-N-06-19-Affordable-Housing-Development/CADA-Courtyard-Affordable-Housing-Project>

Designers and builders were asked what criteria they used to select IWP for their projects and what, if any, obstacles they overcame in completing their projects.

There are very few examples of IWP other than mass timber and wood wool/wood fiber cement panels being used in California, and none of these are at a commercial scale. Vendors of mass timber reported few obstacles to marketing their products to private sector clients in California. There is limited evidence that State projects, including construction projects on university campuses have utilized mass timber for their projects. The main obstacle to use of mass timber obtained from out of State vendors (there are no vendors in California) is the requirement for continuous monitoring of mass timber production applicable to projects of the State Architect's Office and the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development. These include public elementary and secondary schools, community colleges, State-owned or State-leased essential services buildings, hospitals and correctional treatment centers.

There is robust design/build capacity in California for mass timber projects. Interviews with architects and designers indicated that those involved with mass timber construction favor its use because of its reduced embodied carbon as compared to steel and concrete, attractiveness and "biophilic" properties, and costs that are comparable to alternatives. Some cited ease of construction with prefabricated structural members as compared to construction with steel and concrete. Interviewees and several company websites express a commitment to zero net carbon buildings.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the information obtained during this study, the report includes the following recommendations:

- State designers and project planners should account for the carbon benefits (reduced embodied carbon, reduced GHG) of IWP when deciding on materials to be used in construction and maintenance projects. This is consistent with the many policies the State has adopted to achieve zero net carbon impacts in the future.
- The State should support through funding and policy continued research on IWP, specifically biochar and biochar asphalt and nanocrystal infused cement to accelerate their adoption for use in state sponsored projects.
- State designers and managers should be required to become better informed about IWP through continuing education. A recent study found that 80 percent of design personal at DGS do not appear to be aware of the benefits of IWP.
- Include use of IWP as a positive factor in decision-making on State grant awards for constructions projects. This is not explicitly included in current grant award criteria.
- Modify the California Building Code to eliminate the requirement for continuous monitoring of mass timber production. Create a process by which quality can be documented through in-plant certification procedures.
- Issue an Executive Order focused on IWP that mandates consideration in State projects.
- Consider creating a consortium of agencies, educational institutions, designers and timber suppliers that is focused on connecting forest restoration with supplying timber to mass timber manufacturers, encouraging the establishment of manufacturing facilities in the state.
- Provide incentives that attract IWP producers to the state. These could include provision of sites for manufacturing, tax incentives (similar to initiatives in Washington State), expedited

permit processing or other measures. Note that past recommendations of the Joint Institute support this concept.

- Create an outreach coordinator position at the Joint Institute to coordinate with State agencies on the deployment of IWP for State projects.
- Repeat the review conducted for this report at five-year intervals to assess progress in increasing the utilization of IWP by State agencies in their projects.
- The Joint Institute should monitor the cycle of amendments to the California Building Code and provide support for recommendations that will promote the use of IWP in public and private projects.

In addition to these recommendations, the report describes a recommended procurement process that focuses on wider use of IWP by state agencies, mainly mass timber, in their construction and renovation projects. That process is described in Section 5 of this report.

DRAFT

INTRODUCTION

TSS Consultants was retained by the Joint Institute for Wood Products Innovation (Joint Institute) to investigate state policies and procedures related to procurement of innovative wood products for State construction and maintenance projects. The study has three components: review of published State policies and procurement protocols, outreach to state agency personnel involved with the design and implementation of construction and maintenance projects, and outreach to vendors of innovative wood products (IWP) and private sector designers, engineers, and builders that utilize these products in their projects. This report is a compendium of those three components along with recommendations to phase IWP into State procurement procedures over a two-year period. To the degree that IWP source materials are derived from California forests, their use will support the State's goals for forest restoration and resilience.

PRODUCTS CONSIDERED IN THIS REPORT

There are several IWPs that have emerged in the marketplace over the past few decades. Some of these have an extensive track record in Europe, Canada, other states, and in California's private sector, while others are still experimental or currently very limited in use. The following is a description of the wood products considered in this investigation, their current uses in California, and the potential for utilizing them in state agency-sponsored construction, maintenance, and other projects.

MASS TIMBER

Mass timber refers to fabricated structural elements such as cross laminated timber (CLT), including glue, nail, and doweled panels, beams, and posts as well as mass plywood generally comprised of dimensional boards. In the Pacific Northwest, most mass timber is composed of spruce, Douglas fir, cedar and pine. Mass timber construction projects in California include residential, commercial, and public buildings. Given State policy regarding embodied carbon and reduced greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) considered on a life cycle basis, there is great potential for use of mass timber as a substitute for more carbon-intensive building materials in State building construction projects, other public sector construction projects subject to review and approval by State agencies, and private sector construction projects subject to State oversight or funding. Potential for wider use of mass timber is especially promising given changes to the building code made permanent in 2021 permitting wood structures up to 18 stories². Studies have indicated that substituting mass timber for steel and concrete in mid-rise buildings (5-10 stories) can reduce emissions associated with manufacturing, transporting, and installing building materials by 13-26 percent.³ There are no producers of mass timber structural elements in California.

WOOD WOOL AND WOOD FIBER CEMENT PANELS

Wood wool and wood fiber cement panels have applications in conventional building construction and specialty projects such as acoustically certified facilities. Both softwood and hardwood timber species are used to manufacture these products. Wood wool cement sound walls, shooting ranges,

² <https://www.dgs.ca.gov/BSC/Resources/2022-Title-24-California-Code-Changes/Tall-Wood-Mass-Timber>

³ https://www.fpl.fs.usda.gov/documnts/pdf2022/fpl_2022_pasternack001.pdf

and entertainment studios have been built in California at a modest scale by federal agencies, county sheriff departments, and sports/entertainment venues. Wood fiber cement panels are used extensively for exterior cladding in private sector residential, commercial, and industrial construction. Although ordinary Portland cement has a high level of embodied carbon, incorporation of wood wool or wood fiber into fabricated panels results in less net embodied carbon in the panel. There is modest potential for using these products in State building construction projects, other public sector construction projects subject to review and approval by State agencies, and private sector construction projects subject to State oversight. Wood wool cement panels are not manufactured in California. James Hardie has a wood fiber cement panel manufacturing facility in Fontana, CA.

BIOCHAR

Biochar is produced through heating biomass in the total or partial absence of oxygen. Biomass sources include wood wastes, agricultural wastes and manure. Biochar has many applications in landscaping (soil amendment and water retention), stormwater filtration, as additives to cement and concrete, solid waste treatment, and decontamination of hazardous wastes. As a soil amendment, it sequesters carbon in a stable long-term form. Production of biomass from residues produced from forest management activities can offset emissions from activities such as pile burning.⁴ Biochar has been widely accepted in Europe and at least one state (Washington) for uses such as soil amendment and stormwater filtration. As a soil amendment it is commercially available in limited quantities at gardening stores. Globally its production increased three-fold between 2021 and 2023.⁵ As of 2021, there were 15 producers of biochar in California, but none were producing large quantities.⁶ Biochar has some potential (currently limited due to lack of supply) for use by state agencies.

BIOCHAR AND CELLULOSE NANOCRYSTAL-INFUSED CEMENT AND BIOCHAR INFUSED ASPHALT

Biochar and cellulose nanocrystal (CNC) infused cement, biochar-infused asphalt, and variants utilizing additives such as biomass power plant fly ash have not been widely adopted by the private or public sectors as a replacement for conventional products in road and bridge construction or maintenance projects. One CNC Portland cement bridge project was successfully constructed in Yreka, California as a proof of concept.⁷ Initial findings from biochar-infused asphalt research (sponsored by U.C. Davis, Arizona State University, and Caltrans) confirm that bio asphalt has longer wear and produces fewer emissions (e.g., reduced volatile organic compounds) over its service life.⁸ U.C. Davis is also investigating the performance of several different cellulose materials combined in cement (see Section 3 of this report). Caltrans refers to cement with additives such as biochar and CNCs as “supplemental cementitious materials.” Additives may include fly ash and bottom ash produced from combustion in biomass energy plants as well as biochar and CNCs. Studies sponsored by the Joint Institute and conducted by researchers at Oregon State University found that CNC-infused ordinary Portland limestone cement has 19 percent lower GHG emissions

⁴ https://bof.fire.ca.gov/media/kdunxevi/demo-handout-1-biochar-in-the-woods-using-portable-flame-cap-kilns_doi-10-379165543.pdf

⁵ <https://biochar-international.org/2023-global-biochar-market-report/>

⁶ https://www.researchgate.net/figure/List-of-active-biochar-producers-in-California_tbl1_353939753

⁷ <https://www.fs.usda.gov/research/fpl/news/releases/wood-new-concrete>

⁸ <https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acssuschemeng.2c06292> and <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/14680629.2021.2012238>

than conventional cement.^{9 10} The addition of CNCs to the ordinary Portland limestone cement was found to not compromise the structural integrity nor the service life of the steel in the concrete.

WOOD FIBER INSULATION

There is one producer of wood fiber insulation in the United States, located in Maine¹¹ They produce loose fill, batts, and boards that can be used as substitutes for other types of insulation made from non-renewable materials such as fiberglass and petroleum-based foam with high levels of embodied carbon. Eastern white pine is used by the manufacturer in Maine. The top installation contractors are in Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska, and there is an outlet for the product in Reno, Nevada.¹² Wood fiber insulation has potential for use in State building construction projects, other public sector construction projects subject to review and approval by State agencies, and private sector construction projects subject to State oversight or funding. Its use may be limited due to constraints on use of combustible materials in certain construction types, potentially including state buildings.¹³

SECTION 1: STATE PROCUREMENT PROTOCOL REVIEW

This section of the report describes the results of efforts to obtain and review policy and purchasing protocols of California State agencies, as well as those of other states and British Columbia, to determine to what extent they recognize and promote the procurement of forest-derived IWPs by their respective governmental agencies. Through this research, we found that other states and British Columbia have implemented initiatives, programs, and legislation to promote IWPs (particularly mass timber) rather than adopting purchasing protocols to incentivize their use. California is also promoting IWPs through the adoption of several key policies and programs that could directly or indirectly support their use in agency-funded construction and maintenance activities. These include executive orders (EOs) and legislation as well as mandates such as requirements for LEED certification of public buildings and meeting “sustainability guidelines.” Consequently, this section of the report describes these policies in California and other jurisdictions because they are key directives that shape the actions of government agencies.

Although there are many proclamations and directives regarding reducing California’s carbon footprint, the State lacks purchasing guidelines pertaining to IWPs, when appropriate, to help the State meet its forest health, climate, and embodied carbon objectives. This is the situation despite mounting evidence that IWPs are superior alternatives to comparable construction and maintenance materials in terms of embodied carbon and GHG.

⁹ https://bof.fire.ca.gov/media/4najhupx/3-8-23-bof-cnc-carbon-reduction-in-cement-final-report_ada.pdf

¹⁰ <https://bof.fire.ca.gov/media/prmp4rs1/measuring-transport-properties-for-concrete-containing-cellulose-nanocrystals.pdf>

¹¹ <https://www.timberhp.com/>

¹² <https://www.timberhp.com/find-a-distributor>

¹³ Lisa Podesto, Director of Mass timber and Construction Innovation, Swinerton, Personal Communication, June 22, 2024.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA INITIATIVES AND POLICIES

Policy support for deployment of IWPs within California ranges from executive orders issued by Governors Brown and Newsom to legislative mandates. This section of the report assesses those policies and provides succinct descriptions of IWP examples with an emphasis on California. If California examples are not available, other states are cited. In some cases, California agencies are currently experimenting with the use of IWPs, and those efforts are described.

Executive Orders

There are four key executive orders (EO) that relate to State goals to reduce GHG associated with construction and maintenance projects. Two other EOs could encourage consideration of IWP use by State agencies.

Executive Order B-18-12

Issued by Governor Brown on April 25, 2012, EO B-18-12¹⁴ is considered seminal. This EO mandates that all new State buildings and major renovations be zero net energy facilities by 2025. The order mainly applies to energy consumption, grid-based energy purchases and water conservation. It does refer to the purchase and use of environmentally preferable products that have a reduced effect on human health and the environment when compared to competing goods, but it does not provide examples (see following discussion on environmentally preferable purchasing in this Section). This Executive Order does not address construction materials.

Executive Order B-30-15

Issued by Governor Brown on April 29, 2015, EO B-30-15¹⁵ established the statewide GHG target of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 and 80 percent by 2050. It requires State agencies to develop plans and programs to meet those targets. It also advises agencies to take climate change into account when making planning and investment decisions.

Executive Order B-52-18

Issued by Governor Brown on May 10, 2018, EO B-52-18¹⁶ established the Joint Institute for Wood Products Innovation. It also required that the State Fire Marshal (SFM), Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), Division of the State Architect (DSA), California Building Standards Commission (CBSC), and the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development review the approved Tall Wood Building Proposal of the International Code Council's Ad Hoc Committee on Tall Wood Buildings and consider proposing the adoption of the Tall Wood Buildings Proposal into the California Building Standards Code. Lastly, it directed the Department of General Services (DGS), in collaboration with other state agencies, to identify three building projects in which to utilize manufactured wood products as both structural and aesthetic components.

The requirement for agency review of proposed building code changes to allow mass timber buildings up to 18 stories in height was covered by amendments to the 2019 California Building

¹⁴ https://www.green.ca.gov/buildings/resources/executive_order/

¹⁵ <https://www.library.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/GovernmentPublications/executive-order-proclamation/39-B-15-pdf>

¹⁶ [Archive.gov.ca.gov/archive/gov39/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/5.10.18-Forest-EO.pdf](https://archive.gov.ca.gov/archive/gov39/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/5.10.18-Forest-EO.pdf)

Code during the 2019 Intervening Code Adoption Cycle and issued as a supplement with a July 1, 2021, effective date. The amendments were repealed and are now included in the current (2022) California Building Code. The mandate to identify three State building projects in which to utilize of mass timber was not clearly implemented. However, in 2020 the Governor’s Forest Management Task Force and Office of Planning and Research (OPR) sponsored a “Mass Timber Design Competition” that awarded \$500,000 in prizes to four design firms.¹⁷ The four projects that were selected included three that have been built in San Francisco and Orange County. In addition, one honorable mention project has also been built in Sunnyvale. None of the projects are state buildings. The design competition was administered by WoodWorks.

Executive Order B-55-18

Issued by Governor Brown on September 10, 2018, EO B-55-18¹⁸ set a State goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2045 and maintaining net negative GHG thereafter. Construction or maintenance projects were not addressed.

Note that none of these EOs address incorporating IWP into State programs as a means of achieving carbon neutrality. For example, the Green Building Action Plan that implements EO B-18-12 makes no reference to IWP.¹⁹

Executive Order N-04-19

Issued by Governor Newsom on January 8, 2019, EO N-04-19²⁰ proposed an alternative approach to state procurement based on “Requests for Innovative Ideas” for solving specific problems. Agencies can develop an “Innovation Procurement Sprint” asking academics and the private sector to propose solutions. A phased process will be used to evaluate alternative solutions and if appropriate, negotiations to provide prototypes and/or implement demonstrations may be conducted. Innovators may be compensated for their efforts. This EO states that the first Innovation Procurement Sprint will be executed to identify innovative solutions to the State’s wildfire crisis. There is no reported status of that offering. The current Innovation Procurement Sprint has been issued by DGS and pertains to innovative ideas for an over-the-counter antigen test. If considered a priority by one or more state agencies, this EO might facilitate proposals for adoption of IWP in state projects.

Executive Order N-06-19

Issued by Governor Newsom on January 15, 2019, EO N-06-19²¹ directed the Department of General Services (DGS) to create a digitized inventory of state-owned properties that are deemed surplus to agency needs. DGS was also charged with the responsibility for developing screening tools to prioritize locations where affordable housing projects are likely to be economically feasible. Using those tools, DGS produced a map of excess state properties that are suitable for affordable housing projects.²² DGS has been working with the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to request proposals from developers for constructing housing projects. Proposals should consider the use of “renewable construction materials, such as cross-laminated timber.” Although the obvious focus of this order, and the process established by it, is on affordable

¹⁷ <https://resources.ca.gov/Newsroom/Page-Content/News-List/California-Promotes-Architectural-Innovation-Through-Mass-Timber-Competition>

¹⁸ archive.gov.ca.gov/archive/gov39/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/9.10.18-Execitoive-Order.pdf

¹⁹ [Archive.gov.ca.gov/archive/gov39/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Green_Building_Action_Plan_B.18.12.pdf](https://archive.gov.ca.gov/archive/gov39/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Green_Building_Action_Plan_B.18.12.pdf)

²⁰ gov.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/1.8-EO-N-04-19.pdf

²¹ [Gov.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/EO-N-06-19.pdf](https://gov.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/EO-N-06-19.pdf)

²² <https://cadgs.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=392e5e687e9041bb8f20e3acc5b211c7>

housing, when viewed in conjunction with other executive orders and AB 2446 (discussed below), it may encourage increased use of IWP.

Sonrisa studio apartments²³ is the first project constructed under the mandate of EO-N-06-19. It is a five-story mixed use building with 58 studio apartment residential units. It was built with cross laminated timber on a concrete slab foundation, and it is the first of its kind in Sacramento. It is perhaps the precursor of additional future projects utilizing IWP. The choice of mass timber as the construction material was perhaps made in response to previous statements of support for its use by the SFM, CBSC, State Architect (DSA) and HCD when tall wood/mass timber amendments were made to the California Building Code.

Legislation

The legislation that is most relevant to the potential use of IWP in helping to meet ambitious GHG and carbon goals is Assembly Bill 2446, signed by Governor Newsom in September 2022²⁴. It seeks to achieve a 40 percent reduction in the new building GHG by 2035. It requires creating a framework for measuring and reducing the average carbon intensity i.e., “embodied carbon emissions” of residential projects of five or more units as well as non-residential construction of 10,000 square feet or more. It directed the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to create that framework. It furthermore advocated the evaluation of measures to support market demand and financial incentives to encourage production and uses of materials with low GHG intensity. Products must have an “Environmental Product Declaration” based on a life cycle assessment as compared to alternative construction materials. For example, in comparing the use of mass timber versus steel and concrete for a portion of a construction project, the embodied carbon of each would be estimated over their life cycle. Feasibility of using the superior material would be based on its availability in the region. In cases of significant cost differences, exemptions from the requirement to use the superior product may be granted.

Assembly Bill 262, known as the “Buy Clean California Act” was signed by Governor Brown in October 2018. It required that several construction materials (structural steel, concrete reinforcing steel, flat glass, and mineral board insulation) meet mandated maximum “Global Warming Potential” limits²⁵. These limits are analogous to embodied carbon and are estimated over a 100-year timeframe. Note that these provisions are codified as Public Contract Code Section 3500-3505.²⁶ Although not directly relevant to IWP, the limits set for these alternative construction materials might be used for comparative life cycle analysis.

State Code Changes

On June 30, 2022, the CBSC, DSA and HCD convened a CALGreen Carbon Reduction Collaborative to provide input and feedback for future carbon reduction regulations to be included in the 2022 California Green Buildings Code. The results of that effort were changes to the California Green Buildings Standards Code Part 11, Title 24, California Code of Regulations that became effective on January 1, 2023. The changes include regulations for energy efficiency, water efficiency

²³ <https://www.sonrisadowntown.com/sustainability>

²⁴ <https://legiscan.com/CA/text/AB2446/id/2607014>

²⁵ <https://legiscan.com/CA/text/AB262/id/2784420>

²⁶ https://up.codes/viewer/california/ca-green-code-2022/chapter/2/definitions#buy_clean_california_act

and conservation, material conservation and resource efficiency. There are both mandatory and voluntary provisions. As of this writing, the section on Material Conservation and Resource Efficiency had not been fully developed and there is no reference to mass timber or other IWP.

The CALGreen Carbon Reduction Collaborative is continuing work on embodied carbon, whole building life cycle assessment and zero net carbon design. The California American Institute of Architects, a founding member of the collaborative, has successfully instituted a continuing education requirement for California's licensed architects in designing buildings that minimize GHG. The Collaborative is focusing on a limited number of materials where there has already been significant research and development, such as concrete, which is a key component of every building.

Based on the work of the CALGreen Carbon Reduction Collaborative, in early August 2023, California adopted changes to the building code that will limit embodied carbon emissions in commercial and school buildings. The change is an amendment to the 2022 California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen),²⁷ California's statewide green building code that was developed to supplement the general code in 2007. California is the first state in the nation to adopt these requirements. Embodied carbon encapsulates the carbon emissions from the entire lifespan of a building including materials sourcing, manufacturing, construction, maintenance, and eventual demolition. The new code will limit embodied carbon emissions for commercial buildings larger than 100,000 square feet and school buildings larger than 50,000 square feet.

As previously noted, as a result of AB 2446, CARB is charged with the responsibility of developing a framework for measuring and reducing the average carbon intensity of materials used in the construction of new buildings and to develop a comprehensive strategy to reduce embodied greenhouse gas emissions in buildings.²⁸ The current status of that effort is discussed in the following section of this report on State Agency Outreach.

In 2021 International Building Code (IBC) added important changes in material technologies and their expanded use with “tall wood buildings”, which use mass timber as structural elements. However, the 2021 IBC did not become effective in the California Building Code (CBC) (Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations) until January 1, 2023. Acknowledging the need to accelerate the inclusion of these technologies, several state agencies (SFM, CBSC, DSA and HCD) proposed for adoption Tall Wood/Mass Timber building standards for early use. On November 5, 2020, the CBSC voted to include the new standards in the 2019 California Buildings Standards Code as an “Intervening Code Supplement”. This was published on December 31, 2020, with an effective date of July 1, 2021. Taking this action clearly demonstrates a state interest in promoting mass timber, as exhibited in the recently constructed Sonrisa Project (described below). As a result of this action, projects such as the two 18-story mass timber buildings in Oakland (1510 Webster Street and 1523 Harrison Street) became feasible. Although legislative mandates might be interpreted to support the use of other IWP such as biochar and wood wool cement, there are no specific references to these as alternatives to more carbon-intensive materials in these edicts.

State Agency Sustainability Roadmaps

²⁷ <https://www.dgs.ca.gov/BSC/CALGreen>

²⁸ <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/sustainable-communities-program/>

In response to Executive Orders and the sustainability goals of the governors, the DGS, Office of Sustainability developed a “Sustainable Policy and Best Practices Manual”.²⁹ This document, in turn, was used by that department and other State agencies to produce “Department Sustainability Roadmaps”.³⁰ The most relevant sections of these documents pertain to “Environmentally Preferable Purchasing” defined as follows (PCC section 12400):

“Environmentally preferable purchasing considers measures that reduce impacts on human health and the environment resulting in less embodied energy, energy and water use, reduced waste, less material used, durability and many factors. It includes looking at the life cycle of products to assess their impacts over and after the products’ life cycles. It means the procurement or acquisition of goods and services that have a lesser or reduced effect on human health or the environment when compared with competing goods or services that serve the same purpose. The comparison shall take into consideration, to the extent feasible, raw materials acquisition, production, manufacturing, packaging, distribution, reuse, operation, maintenance, disposal, energy efficiency, product performance, durability, safety, the needs of the purchaser, and cost.”

DGS monitors purchases of environmentally preferable products through the State’s fiscal purchasing program. The DGS “Buying Green Guide”³¹ that provides guidance on this does not address construction materials.

Although all the roadmaps and the DGS best practices manual contain a section on environmentally preferable purchasing, none of them address the potential role of IWP that perform the same functions as materials that are more carbon intensive. They primarily refer to purchases of commodities used for operations with an emphasis on recycled materials.

The sustainability roadmaps prepared by the CARB, Caltrans, CAL FIRE and the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) were reviewed to ascertain if there were any references to IWP in sections other than environmentally preferable purchasing. The template for the roadmaps is the same for all agencies. There are sections on adaptation to climate change, zero emissions vehicles, energy, water efficiency and conservation, and green operations. The CARB roadmap refers to the construction of a new Southern California headquarters. It states that:

“Life cycle considerations are given to all building elements, including the structure itself, foundations and footings, materials, equipment, and finishes. Operations and maintenance considerations are included in the design and selection of materials, equipment, and functions of these items.”

There is no indication that the potential use of IWP such as mass timber, wood fiber cement panels, or cement infused with biochar or nanocrystals to offset GHG was considered.

The roadmap for CDCR refers to design and construction policy guidelines that outline requirements to consider and mitigate GHG. However, it states that:

²⁹ <https://www.dgs.ca.gov/Policies/CASPBPM>

³⁰ <https://green.ca.gov/home/roadmaps>

³¹ <https://www.dgs.ca.gov/PD/Resources/Find-EPP-Goods-and-Services>

“The nature of CDCR’s operations dictates the need for very sturdy shell construction (i.e., concrete, concrete block, metal framing, and structural steel) that has a typically longer lifecycle than other types of construction (i.e., wood framing, etc.).”

This would seem to limit the likelihood that the agency would consider mass timber for its construction or renovation projects. However, it does not necessarily eliminate the potential for using wood wool cement panels or cement infused with biochar or nanocrystals.

The Caltrans roadmap states that its construction standard specifications include guidance on the composition of materials to be used in construction projects. The specifications require Caltrans to consider environmentally friendly treatments and materials with recycled content to the extent feasible. There is no evidence that Caltrans has employed IWP such as biochar or nanocrystal infused cement, wood wool cement panels (e.g., sound walls) or biochar (as a soil amendment) in its construction or maintenance projects. Caltrans has instituted two research projects on the potential use of biochar alone, or in combination with other materials, as a means of filtering pollutants from stormwater.³² It has also provided funding to Oregon State University, Arizona State University and the University of California, Davis to conduct research on alternative paving materials such as biochar infused asphalt to evaluate the feasibility and technical merits of its use. The objective is to determine if its use results in reduction of volatile organic compounds and delays aging of roadways. Funding from the U.S. Forest Service sponsored Wood Innovations Grant program is also supporting this research.

The CAL FIRE roadmap predicts replacement of two percent of its facilities or 10 projects per year over the next five years, subject to budgetary constraints. The roadmap states: *“CAL FIRE actively promotes and conducts research on innovative new wood products (such as mass timber) ... in the face of an uncertain climate future.”* It reiterates the statement by CARB that lifecycle considerations are given to all building elements. It fails to state that IWP will be considered in its future building plans.

CALIFORNIA PROCUREMENT POLICY FINDINGS

In summary, there is an apparent vacuum in State procedures for environmentally preferable purchasing regarding the role of IWP in meeting carbon embodiment objectives and GHG reductions. This vacuum exists despite the advocacy of CAL FIRE for use of these products as demonstrated by the existence of the Board of Forestry Joint Institute for IWP. Actions by State agencies to revise the building code also are indicative of support for mass timber. When CARB produces guidelines for implementing AB 2446 there may be a stronger mandate. Also, EO N-06-19 in combination with other executive orders and AB 2446 may create a demand for using IWP in sponsored affordable housing projects. This is of particular interest since it is a major focus of the Oregon Mass Timber Coalition, discussed below.

Consultation with DGS indicates that there is not a department purchasing protocol document encompassing direction from the legislature, executive orders, and internal Department policies. Individual designers or architects are on their own to interpret the legislation, executive orders, and policies in shaping their projects.

³² Interview with Greg Stangl, Phoenix Energy. Forest-based biochar used as storm water filtration medium Q4 2019 at Carquinez bridge and the I-680/80 interchange in Cordelia.

SUPPORT FOR IWP IN OTHER NATIONS

Other nations have promoted the use of IWP. As of 2022, Europe was home to 60 of the 84 tallest mass timber projects in the world.³³ In 2022, Congress initiated a survey of mass timber policies in 33 countries where relevant legislation and policies exist.³⁴ Several countries, including Austria, Canada, Switzerland, Japan, and Croatia actively promote the use of wood and mass timber in construction projects. For example, Austria promotes the use of wood as an “active contribution to climate protection.” Croatia requires that all public buildings include at least 30 percent wood.

Other countries do not have “wood first” legislation or policies but promote the use of mass timber and wood in other ways. For example, Sweden established a fund to promote use of wood in construction, particularly multi-family housing. Finland set a goal of using timber in 45 percent of its public buildings by 2045.

A few countries have building codes or other regulations concerning the use of mass timber in construction. In Canada, the National Building Code allows for use of mass timber in buildings up to 12 stories. There are European Union regulations applicable to member nations that address performance characteristics of mass timber. In 2017, the United Kingdom revised its restrictions on use of combustible building materials in tall buildings but specifically indicated that those should not limit innovation in the use of CLT. Other countries have set up informational websites on the use of mass timber or as of 2022, had intentions to modify their building codes to allow mass timber construction.

There is also significant support for the use of biochar in Europe. There are 72 European processors producing about 80,000 tons/year. There is a very active group of “certifiers” that quantify and provide carbon offset credits to biochar producers in Europe. The European biochar market was worth 0.76 billion U.S. dollars in 2022 and is projected to be worth 1.63 billion dollars by 2028.³⁵

Europe is also home to producers of wood wool cement panels. Troy Acoustics, a designer and builder of wood wool cement structures imports its wood wool cement panels from Europe.³⁶ No European countries appear to have specific policies concerning IWP other than mass timber and biochar.

SUPPORT FOR IWP IN OTHER STATES AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

Below is a brief description of support for mass timber in Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia. Except for support for use of biochar in public works projects in Washington (described below), research on biochar at universities in all the states and a local initiative promoting biochar in California (described in below in this Section of the report), a cursory review did not disclose governmental support for other IWP in Oregon, Washington, or British Columbia. It should be noted, however, that Colorado recently passed the “Buy Clean Colorado Act” that requires their Office of the State Architect to establish maximum acceptable global warming potential limits for

³³ <https://www.architecturalrecord.com/articles/16292>

³⁴ <https://sgp.fas.org/crs/misc/R47752.pdf> 2022

³⁵ <https://www.marketdataforecast.com/market-reports/europe-biochar-market>

³⁶ Bill Bergiadis, Troy Acoustics Inc., Personal Communication, October 23, 2023.

building materials including asphalt, cement and concrete, glass, steel and wood.³⁷ The limits will not apply to the upkeep of roads, highways or bridges. The focus is on the production phase of materials. Designers must include environmental product declarations (EPD) for the materials they plan to use in proposed projects. Those EPDs must be within the acceptable limits. The intent is to reduce the embodied carbon content of State public projects and prioritize products with acceptable EPDs in designs. EPDs must be third-party verified. Transportation-related emissions for products sourced more than 100 miles from site must be submitted along with EPDs. Limits have been set for 2024 for all eligible materials except post-tension steel.

OREGON

The Oregon Mass Timber Coalition is a partnership between the Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development, University of Oregon, Oregon State University, Port of Portland, Business Oregon, and Tallwood Design Institute. Its mission is to promote the use of mass timber construction as a means of addressing the State's housing needs.³⁸ This initiative highlights the relationship between forest restoration activities on National Forest managed forestland supplying timber to produce modular housing using mass timber. The Initiative is supported by a \$41.4 million grant from the U.S. Economic Development Administration aimed at employment development, sustainable forestry, and mass timber housing. The Port of Portland has created a site for a facility that will build and supply mass timber panels that will be fabricated into modular housing that will be deployed to communities in need in Oregon. The governor of Oregon has a goal of creating 36,000 units of new housing each year. The Oregon legislature has committed \$5 million towards the creation of a prototype housing manufacturing facility. Other projects supported by the coalition include research on the acoustic, fire resistance and structural performance of mass timber systems; development of workforce training locations; partnering with the Willamette National Forest to provide logs for mass timber manufacturing; and creation of model development codes to facilitate mass timber construction. Oregon was the first State to modify its building code to allow multi-story mass timber construction (in 2018).

WASHINGTON

In 2022 the Washington State Legislature passed a bill requiring the consideration of biochar in public works projects. The State Department of Ecology developed a guidance document addressing the use of high performance bioretention soil mixes including biochar for water quality management.³⁹ Washington passed a bill in 2018 requiring the development of building codes for the use of mass timber in residential and commercial building construction.⁴⁰ Subsequent changes to the building code allow mass timber structures as tall as 18 stories. As of July 2024, there were over 180 mass timber structures built, under construction, or being designed in Washington.⁴¹ For example, Founders Hall at the University of Washington is a six-story mass timber structure that was built to meet the University's "Green Building Standards"⁴² and achieves a 76 percent reduction in cumulative carbon emissions and uses 70 percent less energy than a comparable facility built with conventional methods and materials. In 2019, the Washington Department of Revenue expanded the

³⁷ <https://osa.colorado.gov/energy-environment/buy-clean-colorado-act>

³⁸ <https://www.masstimmercoalition.org/>

³⁹ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/2110023.pdf>

⁴⁰ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=19.27.570>

⁴¹ <https://www.woodworks.org/wp-content/uploads/WoodWorks-Mass-Timber-Projects-June-2023.png>

⁴² <https://sustainability.uw.edu/campus/buildings/green-building-standards>

eligibility of timber activities for a preferential (lower) tax rate to mass timber product manufacturers.⁴³

BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbia decision makers have acknowledged that support for innovation through their policies will provide long-term benefits to their timber dependent economy in view of the growth of mass timber construction in the U.S. and abroad. The "Wood First Initiative" in British Columbia focuses on advancing wood use and innovative wood construction technologies in the province.⁴⁴ The "Wood First Strategy" emphasizes and provides funding for partnerships to promote innovation in manufacturing, building design, and construction with specific reference to taller mass timber and mass timber hybrid structures. Funding priorities for 2023-2024 include research and innovation, strengthening manufacturing and business capability, education and skills development and marketing, promotion, and outreach. The "Wood Works" website⁴⁵ provides resources including design software, construction manuals, and an "e-learning" application for use by architects and builders. The Woodworks Innovation Network is "a professional online community that provides resources for design and construction professionals looking to incorporate sustainable wood products into their projects."⁴⁶ It operates across Canada and was made possible with funding from WoodWorks U.S. and Natural Resources Canada. As of 2023, the British Columbia building code allowed mass timber buildings up to 12 stories in height. Proposed changes for 2024 will increase the height limit to 18 stories.

SUMMARY OF STATE AND PROVINCIAL POLICIES IN SUPPORT OF MASS TIMBER

As noted above there are no IWP procurement protocols currently deployed within California, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. However, there are state, and province driven policies being implemented to support deployment of mass timber. Table 1 summarizes policies within these states and British Columbia regarding mass timber.

⁴³ https://dor.wa.gov/sites/default/files/2022-02/sn_19_TimberActivitiesExpanded.pdf

⁴⁴ <https://www.bcfii.ca/our-funding-programs/wood-first/>

⁴⁵ <https://wood-works.ca/bc/>

⁴⁶ <https://www.woodworksinnovationnetwork.org/en-ca/>

Table 1. Mass Timber Policy Comparison for Key States and British Columbia

California	Washington	Oregon	British Columbia
Executive orders are supportive of reduced carbon emissions and use of “renewable construction materials such as cross-laminated timber”. Legislation supports reduced greenhouse gas emissions and embodied carbon in buildings. Building code permits mass timber buildings up to 18 stories in height.	Washington’s building code allows construction of mass timber buildings up to 18 stories in height. Mass timber producers receive a preferential (lower) tax rate.	Oregon Mass Timber Coalition’s mission is to promote the use of mass timber as a means of addressing the state’s housing needs. It is a partnership between the state, academic institutions, and the private sector. In 2018, Oregon was the first state to modify its building code to allow mass timber buildings.	British Columbia “Wood First Initiative” focuses on advancing wood use and innovative wood construction technologies in the province. Building code allows mass timber buildings up to 12 stories in height. Proposed changes would allow construction up to 18 stories.

Oregon and Washington are the two largest producers of softwood lumber and plywood in the U.S. Forest industry is the most important industry in British Columbia. It is only reasonable to expect that these jurisdictions would place emphasis on the promotion of IWP that will incidentally play an increasing role in the achievement of reduced GHG in the future. Economic incentives are not the primary incentive in California where the forest industry is a relatively small contributor to the State’s gross production. If California’s State agencies are to increase purchasing of IWP, it will be driven by climate objectives, not economic objectives.

It should be noted that educational institutions in all the states reviewed as well as agencies such as the Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and U.S. Forest Service have or support programs conducting research on IWP including mass timber, nanocrystal infused cement and asphalt, and biochar. If findings from these studies conclude that IWP are superior to alternative materials, wider adoption by the public and private sectors would be expected.

ADDITIONAL FINDINGS

Federal Policies Supporting IWP

Although not a primary focus of this review, it is of interest to note that there are at least three initiatives at the federal level that are supportive of IWP utilization. These are in addition to the strong support that is provided by the U.S. Forest Service.⁴⁷ The first of these is the “Soil Carbon Amendment” to the Natural Resources Conservation Service Conservation Practice Standard that allows funding under the Environmental Quality Improvement Program (EQIP) to be provided for use of biochar and compost as a soil amendment. In fiscal year 2023, EQIP will reimburse farmers up to \$194.41 per cubic yard of biochar used as a soil amendment.⁴⁸ Current prices for biochar in

⁴⁷ <https://www.fs.usda.gov/science-technology/energy-forest-products/wood-innovation>

⁴⁸ https://pacificbiochar.com/nrcs-soil-carbon-amendment-808-336_faqs/

California are much more than this but in Oregon, bulk biochar is available at between \$65 and \$75/cubic yard.⁴⁹ If there is increased production of biochar in California, future prices may be closer to the EQIP reimbursement cap rate.

The second initiative is the U.S. Department of Agriculture “BioPreferred Program”.⁵⁰ This program was created by the 2002 Farm Bill and reauthorized and expanded as part of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018. It requires mandatory product purchasing for federal agencies and their contractors and includes a voluntary labeling initiative for biobased products. There are 139 categories of products listed that have minimum biobased content required for purchasing. Categories that are potentially relevant to the purchase of IWP include asphalt restorers (see below regarding bio-based asphalt), bioremediation materials (e.g., biochar), composite panels (wood wool cement panels), insulation (wood fiber insulation), lumber, millwork, underlayment, engineered wood products (mass timber) and soil amendments (biochar). Agencies are required to report their biobased purchases at the System for Award Management (SAM) website. The list of “success stories” on the Biobased Program website did not indicate any examples where IWP were used in agency projects. In many respects, the Biobased Program is like California’s “Buy Clean Green” and “Buying Green Guide” for “Environmentally Preferable Purchasing.”

The third initiative is the recent action by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers mandating the consideration of mass timber for all vertical construction projects.⁵¹ In 2021, the Department of Defense published a report on using mass timber and CLT in military construction projects. Under the new policy at least one mass timber design option should be explored by Corps personnel as well as contract engineers and architects who work on vertical construction projects. In cases where use of mass timber increases the square footage beyond the standard limitation, a waiver may be issued. The military has also had several projects in California and elsewhere utilizing wood wool cement panels. These include shooting ranges and other acoustically certified facilities.⁵²

Support For Iwp In California Cities And Counties

A limited review of information available indicated that there are few explicit examples of IWP support among California cities and counties. The sheer number of mass timber projects that have been built in California, all of which required local review and approval by building officials, indicates wide acceptance of the technology. Although no explicit evidence of acceptance of other IWP such as wood wool cement panels and wood fiber cement panels (e.g., James Hardie products), was discovered, it is known that many structures including sound walls, residential and commercial buildings, acoustic chambers and shooting ranges have been approved by local building officials and built with those materials.

Three examples of documented support for mass timber were found. In July 2022, the City of Emeryville passed an ordinance identifying mass timber construction as a “community benefit” because of its positive effects on GHG and climate.⁵³ This acknowledgement qualifies residential,

⁴⁹ <https://www.chardirect.com/rogue-biochar-pricing>

⁵⁰ <https://www.biopreferred.gov/BioPreferred/>

⁵¹ <https://www.enr.com/articles/57469>

⁵² Bill Bergiadis, Troy Acoustics Inc., Personal Communication, October 23, 2023.

⁵³ <https://www.ci.emeryville.ca.us/DocumentCenter/View/14071/Item-93---Mass-Timber-Construction>

commercial, and industrial projects within Emeryville to receive a density “bonus” in terms of floor area, building height or number of units.

The second example pertains to the revocation of a ban on mass timber construction within Fire District 1 in the City of Los Angeles. That ban was put into effect at the request of the City Fire Department because of concerns over the flammability of wood structures. The ban was strongly supported by the cement industry. In 2022, in response to concerns expressed by architects, engineers and builders and better information on the performance of mass timber during a fire, the ban was lifted allowing mass timber buildings in downtown Los Angeles, Hollywood, Venice and other areas.

Finally, the third example is a bit more abstract. The City of San Diego “Climate Action Plan” refers to mass timber construction as a less carbon-intensive building material that the city can count on for helping to achieve its GHG reduction goals.⁵⁴

In summary, the best evidence of support for mass timber is the number of projects approved by local agencies. There is virtually no evidence of support for other IWP such as biochar (except, see following discussion of the Sonoma Biochar Initiative).

INNOVATIVE WOOD PRODUCT EXAMPLES

In this section, examples of successful innovative wood product applications are briefly described. The coverage is not comprehensive; many examples could be provided for some of the products. The intent is to provide some of the more accessible illustrations, with California cases, as available. The prime benefits of IWP are associated with their potential to reduce the carbon footprints of construction and maintenance activities. Although these benefits are incremental in some cases, (e.g., use of biochar as an additive to cement and asphalt), in other cases they are relatively profound, (e.g., mass timber construction). The keys to increased utilization of these products are their climate advantages in comparison to conventional materials and their ability to perform in the same or better manner. Factors that challenge their increased use include relative costs and ready availability.

MASS TIMBER

The number of mass timber construction projects in the United States and worldwide has increased dramatically over the past several years. As of June 2024, there were 2,205 multi-family, commercial or institutional mass timber projects in progress or built in the U.S.⁵⁵ That includes 295 projects in California which is far more than any other state.⁵⁶ Only a few are public buildings e.g., County Building 3 in San Mateo County, Kresge College at U.C. Santa Cruz, and Sonrisa in Sacramento (described below). The top five manufacturers of mass timber that were expected to dominate the world market in 2021 were in Europe.⁵⁷ As of 2023, Mercer Mass Timber claimed to be the largest producer of mass timber products in the U.S.⁵⁸ There are companies producing mass

⁵⁴ <https://www.sandiego.gov/sustainability-mobility/climate-action/cap>

⁵⁵ <https://www.woodworks.org/resources/mapping-mass-timber/>

⁵⁶ <https://www.woodworks.org/wp-content/uploads/WoodWorks-Mass-Timber-Projects-June-2023.png>

⁵⁷ <https://www.imargroup.com/top-cross-laminated-timber-manufacturers-worldwide>

⁵⁸ <https://mercermasstimber.com/>

timber structural products in Arkansas, Arizona, Georgia, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Canada, Montana, Alabama, South Dakota and Minnesota as well as Canada. There are no producers of mass timber building products in California. A few California projects are briefly described below.

In 2021, three San Francisco construction companies partnered to create TimberQuest,⁵⁹ a company providing mass timber modular classrooms. To date, TimberQuest has built two mass timber school buildings for private clients: Sacred Heart School in Atherton (pictured below in Figure 1) and Stratford School in Pleasanton. As of September 2023 they were designing a school building for the Palo Alto Unified School District. TimberQuest partners (XL Construction and Aedis Architects) are also in design or completion phases for mass timber projects in Campbell and San Mateo County.

Figure 1. Sacred Heart School, Atherton



The County of San Mateo completed a 208,000 square foot government office building that is constructed of mass timber including wood columns, beams, and cross laminated timber floor decks. The county claims that it is the first net-zero energy design civic building in the United States.⁶⁰ Figure 2 is an artist's rendering of the county's administration building interior.

Figure 2. San Mateo County Administration Building



⁵⁹ <https://timber-quest.com/>

⁶⁰ <https://www.smcgov.org/ceo/county-office-building-3>

As previously discussed, Sonrisa is the first residential project in Sacramento built with cross laminated timber. Cross laminated timber was used for horizontal components, i.e., ceilings and floors. The building also features all-electric heating, low volatile organic compound materials, and low water demand landscaping. The Sonrisa project is portrayed below (artist rendering) in Figure 3.

Figure 3. Sonrisa Building



BIOCHAR

Biochar is a stable solid, rich in carbon that is made from organic waste material or biomass that is partially combusted in the presence of limited oxygen. The qualities that make up biochar vary depending upon the material that is utilized as feedstock (e.g., timber slash, corn stalks, manure) and the temperature at which combustion occurs. The various materials and methods to produce biochar result in a wide variety of chemical and physical properties across biochar products. A common attribute among all types of biochar is the primary ingredient: a recalcitrant carbon that can persist in soils for years or decades, and even millennia.⁶¹

As of 2021, there were 15 biochar producers in California⁶². The amount of biochar produced in the state is not documented but is not substantial when the potential for production is considered. Pacific Biochar estimated that there could be as much as 1.43 million bone dry tons of biochar per year produced from forestry operations in California.⁶³

Biochar has numerous applications, but it has most promise as a soil amendment, filtration medium for stormwater and wastewater, and agent for remediation of hazardous wastes. Wakefield Biochar⁶⁴ soil amendment (see Figure 4) is commercially available at outlets such as Home Depot and Lowes, selling for \$39 cubic/foot.

⁶¹ <https://www.climatehubs.usda.gov/hubs/northwest/topic/biochar>

⁶² https://www.researchgate.net/figure/List-of-active-biochar-producers-in-California_tbl1_35393975

⁶³ <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/bbb.2280?af=R>

⁶⁴ Manufactured in Valdosta, Georgia.

Figure 4. Wakefield Biochar



The Sonoma Biochar Initiative is dedicated to promoting biochar education and its sustainable use throughout California.⁶⁵ It is supported by several Resource Conservation Districts, the International and U.S. Biochar Initiatives, and other agencies and private companies. The initiative received three grants from CAL FIRE under the Business and Workforce Development program. One will address emissions related to the use of Ring of Fire biochar kilns.⁶⁶ A second grant will fund a feasibility analysis for a biochar production facility in Sonoma County. The third will fund a marketing study focused on the San Francisco Bay area looking specifically at compost facilities, dairies (co-composting biochar and manure) and stormwater filtration applications. Research on biochar soil amendment effects on vineyard productivity are also underway. As previously noted, Caltrans is currently experimenting with the use of biochar as a stormwater pollutant filtration method. Several scientific studies have firmly established the value of biochar for stormwater treatment.⁶⁷

CELLULOSIC NANOCRYSTAL AND BIOCHAR INFUSED CEMENT

Incorporating cellulosic nanocrystals produced by acid hydrolysis into cement has been demonstrated through research studies to increase its hydration and strength. The Moffett Creek bridge replacement in Siskiyou County was done with precast concrete beams using nanocellulose provided by the U.S. Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory.⁶⁸ The beams were manufactured at the Knife River Prestress plant in Harrisburg, Oregon. The addition of the nanofibers resulted in similar or slightly better concrete properties when compared with conventional concrete. This was the first full-scale demonstration of cellulosic nanocrystals as an additive for Portland cement. The environmental benefits of adding nanocrystals to cement are associated with reduced embodied carbon in the concrete due to the addition and storage of carbon. Figure 5 shows the beams being installed.

⁶⁵ <https://sonomabiocharinitiative.org/>

⁶⁶ <https://wilsonbiochar.com/>

⁶⁷ <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0045653520307323>

⁶⁸ <https://www.fs.usda.gov/inside-fs/delivering-mission/deliver/bridging-gap-concrete-may-provide-new-market-opportunities>

Figure 5. Nanocrystal and Biochar Infused Cement Beams



Incorporating biochar into cement has received increased attention, particularly in Europe. The benefits of adding biochar to cement and concrete include improved mechanical properties, reduced embodied carbon in buildings and road infrastructure and potential for retention of pollutants.⁶⁹ No examples of biochar concrete projects were identified in California.

WOOD WOOL CEMENT PANELS

Wood wool cement panels have been produced and deployed for decades and are commonly used as a decorative, sound-absorbing, construction, and insulation material. Commercial-scale manufacturers are located in China, Sweden, the Netherlands and elsewhere in Europe. Troy Acoustics Corporation, located in Thomasville, Georgia, currently utilizes wood wool cement panels for a variety of projects including highway noise barriers, recording studios, commercial offices, stadiums, arenas, and shooting ranges. Pictured below (Figure 6) is one of their highway sound wall installations in California. Under the title of Acoustical Board Manufacturing Holdings Inc., Troy is currently building a 4'x 8' wood wool cement board manufacturing facility in Georgia, making it the first of its kind in the U.S. Upon completion, Troy will be the sole producer of wood wool cement boards in the country. It will produce acoustic boards in various thicknesses and ten-inch-thick construction panels for housing and commercial use. The Thomasville Payroll Authority granted 75 acres for the construction due to the projected employment of 88 workers.⁷⁰

⁶⁹ <https://biochar-zero.com/construction-industry/biochar-in-concrete/#:~:text=Biochar%20intended%20for%20usage%20in%20a%20concrete%20product,This%20ensures%20basic%20requirements%20for%20the%20biochar%207.>

⁷⁰ Bill Bergiadis, Troy Acoustics Corporation, Personal Communication, October 1, 2023.

Troy currently obtains its wood wool cement panels from manufacturing facilities in Latvia and Sweden. It has had several projects in California. These include construction of shooting ranges for local police and sheriff's departments including the Los Angeles Police Department, a sound wall installation at the Valencia Golf Course bordering Interstate 5 in Santa Clarita (pictured in Figure 6) and recording studios in Los Angeles. The company founder, Bill Bergiadis, holds the patent for the highest rated sound attenuation product in the world.⁷¹ In addition to other projects in the greater U.S. for private companies, Troy has built projects for the U.S. Navy and U.S. Army on military bases in Japan, Hawaii, and elsewhere.

Figure 6. Wood Wool Cement Sound Wall



WOOD FIBER CEMENT PANELS

Wood fiber cement panels have also been widely used for construction throughout the U.S. for decades. One of the main manufacturers is James Hardie company, based in Ireland, but with factories in other countries, including the U.S. Their products are commercially available in outlets such as Lowes and Home Depot. In 2022 they generated more than \$3.6 billion in net sales.⁷² Their U.S. headquarters is in Mission Viejo, and they have a manufacturing plant in Fontana. The degree to which their products are used in California state agency projects is not currently known. Hardie products have been identified as acceptable construction materials for projects in the “wildland urban interface.”⁷³

WOOD FIBER INSULATION

Wood fiber insulation panels, rolls or loose material have been produced in Europe for over a decade and are recognized for superior thermal and acoustic properties. Betonwood,⁷⁴ an Italian company that also produces cement bonded particle board, is certified by the Forest Stewardship Council for utilizing sustainably managed wood in its production process. Timber HP, a company located in Maine,⁷⁵ is the first company in the United States to produce wood fiber insulation. In August 2023, it made its first shipment to New Energy Works, a construction company with operations in New York state and Oregon. No use of wood fiber insulation in California was discovered during the preparation of this report.

⁷¹ Bill Bergiadis, Troy Acoustics Corporation, Personal Communication, October 2, 2023.

⁷² <https://www.jameshardie.com/about-us/our-company>

⁷³ <https://stgenpln.blob.core.windows.net/document/ConstructionProjectsHandbook.pdf>

⁷⁴ <https://www.betonwood.com/>

⁷⁵ <https://www.timberhp.com/>

BIOCHAR ASPHALT

Asphalt covers 94 percent of paved roads in the U.S.⁷⁶ The supply of quality asphalt is shrinking, making it harder for road authorities to keep up with roadway maintenance and rehabilitation. The incorporation of biochar into asphalt has received increasing attention over the past decade, and pilot studies and research have been conducted or are underway.⁷⁷ Advantages found to date include improved temperature resistance (resulting in less volatile organic compounds and toxic emissions), increased stiffness and viscosity of asphalt binders, increased resistance to deformation, enhanced resistance to ultraviolet oxidation, and enhanced carbon storage. Incorporation of biochar into asphalt can also lower costs by partially replacing asphalt binder at \$550 per ton with biochar at \$250 per ton and by increasing its durability. Research is still young and there has been insufficient study on long-term durability, durability in colder climates, resistance to moisture damage and fatigue, environmental impacts, and economics, including the economics of production.

SUMMARY OF IWP EXAMPLES

Clearly, the amount of mass timber construction in California is the outstanding example of acceptance and implementation of IWP in the state. Mass timber projects are mainly in the private sector although at least one county and two private schools have employed the approach. To our knowledge, the Sonrisa project is the only example mass timber project directly sponsored by a State agency (but note there have been mass timber projects at State educational institutions, apparently designed by their architects and engineers). All mass timber projects depend on materials imported from other states or countries.

There is significant potential for increased use of biochar in stormwater management and agriculture, but the limited amount of biochar produced in the State and its cost relative to other materials are constraints.

The technology for wood wool cement panels is well-established, and Troy Acoustics has sequestered a large share of the market for that construction technique. Troy has had no experience with projects for California State agencies. Wood fiber cement panels are widely used in California for residential, commercial, and industrial construction projects.

IWP CARBON CREDIT CERTIFICATION

Carbon credit certification in the context of IWP deployment has significant potential to address both economic (carbon credit offsets have value in the marketplace) and policy objectives. There are three organizations that currently provide services to document and verify carbon removal credits associated with IWP. An additional organization (Climate Action Reserve, discussed below) is in the process of developing a certification protocol for biochar. CARB manages the carbon offset compliance program for the State. Under that program, companies or other organizations that are compelled to reduce their GHG can purchase offset credits on the compliance market. There are no CARB approved protocols for quantifying carbon removal or sequestration effects of IWP.

⁷⁶ Fiscal Year 2022 APPLICATION FORM, Wood Innovations Funding Program (CFDA 10.674) (accepted and funded in FY 2022)

⁷⁷ <https://biochar-zero.com/construction-industry/biochar-in-asphalt/>

Approved protocols only relate to livestock, mine methane, ozone depletion, rice cultivation and forests, including urban forests. As the markets and applications of IWP increase over time, there will undoubtedly be more organizations that offer carbon credit certification services. It has been suggested that carbon offsets are an IWP in their own right.

CLIMATE ACTION RESERVE

Climate Action Reserve, a major certifier of carbon credits for forests and grasslands in the United States and Canada, is developing a certification protocol for carbon removal by biochar. Carbon removal credits are sold on the voluntary market and cannot be used to meet regulatory requirements.

VERRA

Verra is headquartered in Washington, D.C. but operates internationally. The Verra Verified Carbon Standard is the world's most widely used GHG offset crediting program.⁷⁸ Verra is an International Carbon Reduction and Offset Endorsed Standard. In addition to verifying biochar carbon removal projects, its standard is applied to other removal technologies not associated with IWP.

AUREUS EARTH

Aureus Earth is headquartered in Boulder, Colorado. The company's mission is to financially incentivize the most carbon efficient material decisions for construction.⁷⁹ It verifies credits for projects that store carbon and have a net positive effect on emissions. In 2022 it verified credits for the first transaction involving a mass timber building for the University of Washington Founders Hall. Its carbon offset protocol quantifies biogenic carbon stored in buildings. The resulting carbon credits can be sold on the voluntary market to help reduce the costs of construction.

PURO EARTH

Puro Earth is based in Finland and offers carbon credits for engineered carbon removal projects including biochar, carbonated materials, geological stored carbon, enhanced rock weathering and terrestrial storage of biomass.⁸⁰ As with Verra and Aureus Earth, credits are only provided for net removals of carbon, and each credit equals one metric ton of CO₂ removed from the atmosphere. The Puro Standard is an International Carbon Reduction and Offset Endorsed Standard.

All these entities have dozens, perhaps hundreds of approved projects. Each maintains a registry of approved projects on their websites. Beneficiaries of biochar credits include J.P. Morgan Chase, Door Dash, Dropbox, Inc., Nasdaq, Inc., Wakefield and Microsoft as well as many individuals, consortia of agricultural producers, and other private companies.

ORGANIZATIONS THAT BROKER CARBON CREDITS

In addition to the organizations that certify projects, there are organizations that broker transactions between suppliers and buyers. Carbonfuture⁸¹ is in Germany, and it facilitates the creation and

⁷⁸ <https://verra.org/programs/verified-carbon-standard/>

⁷⁹ <https://www.aureusearth.com/>

⁸⁰ <https://puro.earth/>

⁸¹ <https://www.carbonfuture.earth/>

transfer of credits for biochar and other carbon removal technologies. It works with over 120 suppliers to provide verified credits to companies throughout Europe and elsewhere. Its primary competitors are Nori, based in Seattle, AirCarbon, based in Singapore, and Flowcarbon, based in New York City.

It should be noted that several producers of cross laminated timber are certified by the Forest Stewardship Council and/or the Sustainable Forestry Initiative. These include D.R. Johnson, Katerra, Kalesnikoff, Nordic Structures, SmartLam North America, Structurlam Products and StructureCraft.⁸² When coupled with the potential for obtaining carbon offset credits for mass timber, certification for sustainable forestry is a powerful incentive for its increased acceptance in the marketplace.

SECTION 2: STATE AGENCY OUTREACH

This section of the report describes findings generated from outreach to California State agencies regarding their procedures for selection/procurement of IWP. The outreach targeted specific staff (both technical and executive level) with responsibility for product testing and selection and was augmented by review of pertinent publications and websites. The objectives of this review included: 1) providing descriptions of agency procedures and evaluating the degree to which they recognize IWP as acceptable substitutes for other materials they have historically used; and 2) identifying agency staff concerns about use of IWP or conversely, their suggestions for increasing consideration of their use. The findings of this outreach were used in Sections 4 and 5 for recommending changes to agency procurement procedures that would increase consideration and adoption of IWP for state projects.

The following State agencies responded to our outreach efforts:

- CARB: Anthy Alexiades, Air Pollution Specialist
- CBSC: Kevin Day, Acting Executive Director
- CAL FIRE: Mike Duggan, Technical Services Chief
- DGS: Tom Wells, Architect
- DSA: Eric Driever, Principal Architect
- Department of Transportation (Caltrans): Tim Greutert, Deputy Division Chief, Materials Testing
- OPR: Michael Maguire, Associate Planner
- SFM: Crystal Sujeski, Chief, Code Development and Analysis
- SGC: Marc Caswell, Program Manager, AHSC

Survey questions were delivered by phone, letter, and/or email, and included the following.

- Has your agency utilized any IWP (mass timber, wood wool cement panels, wood fiber cement panels, wood fiber insulation, cellulose nanocrystal- or biochar-infused cement or biochar) in your projects? If so, what products and what types of projects?

⁸² <https://www.buildwithfsc.org/post/>

- If your agency has not used any of the listed products to date, has it considered their use and determined that use of other products better meets your objectives? What were the deciding criteria?
- What is the process used to determine the materials that your agency will use in its projects? Is the process documented in a set of procedural guidelines? Can you provide TSS with a copy of that document (please provide an Internet address or electronic copy of the procedures)?

Initial contacts were made via emails to executives and staff members. These initial contacts yielded few responses. Agency website searches did not reveal any published procurement protocols with the exceptions of requirements included in general mandates, such as the “California Green Buildings Code,” “Buy Clean California,” and “Department Sustainability Roadmaps” (see previous section of this report). Initial outreach was followed up with letters to agency personnel by the Joint Institute Joint Institute under the signature of the Joint Institute Co-Chair and Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (Board) Chair, Dr. Keith Gilles (see Appendix B). Follow-up letters were sent by Patrick Wright, Director of the Governor’s Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force (Task Force), at the request of the Joint Institute, as the Joint Institute and Task Force have a close working relationship. The responses to all outreach efforts are described below.

AGENCIES INVOLVED WITH CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Department of General Services

DGS is comprised of a headquarters office in Sacramento and four regional offices located in Sacramento, San Diego, Los Angeles, and Oakland. The four regional offices carry out project plan review, construction oversight, and project close-out activities. The headquarters office develops and oversees DSA programs, policies, and procedures, and performs general administrative functions.

With over 150 architects, engineers, designers, and project managers, DGS is involved with much of the building design and construction completed or authorized by the State. However, there exist no specific procedures for employees to follow in determining whether to incorporate IWP in the projects they design or authorize.⁸³ Instead, employees rely on their individual knowledge and experience with materials, applicable legislation, building codes, regulations, and client preferences in relation to proposed projects. There may also be internal policies and interpretations that are available to designers but are not published or generally available to the public.⁸⁴

In response to our inquiries, DGS developed a survey for all design team employees. The questions and results of the survey are shown below.

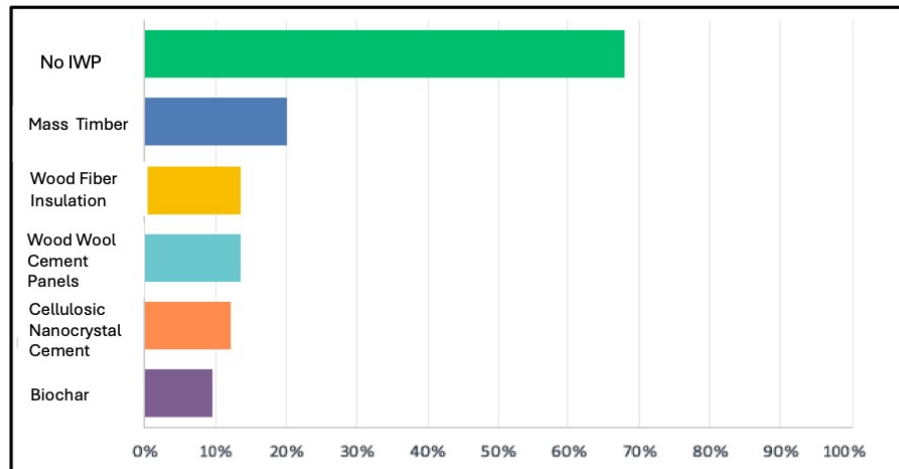
Question 1. Please indicate if any of your projects have used one or more of these products (IWP as previously listed in this report).

⁸³ Tom Wells, Principal Architect, DGS, Personal Communication, October 13, 2023.

⁸⁴ Lisa Podesto, Director of Mass timber and Construction Innovation, Swinerton, Personal Communication, June 22, 2024.

All 155 employees responded to this question, with two-thirds indicating that they have not used IWP for their projects. Figure 7 shows DGS employee responses. Note that apparently some respondents have used more than one IWP in their projects.

Figure 7. DGS Staff Response Regarding Use of IWP

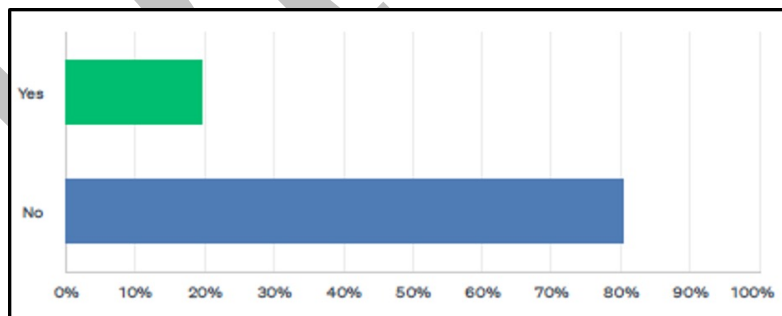


It is notable that these responses seemed to contradict information obtained through other sources. For example, only one example of cellulosic nanocrystals use in California has been identified, and it was in a bridge construction project in Yreka (not a State sponsored project). Additionally, wood fiber insulation is not generally available in the state. The only producer in the U.S. is in Maine and the nearest outlet for it is in Reno.

Question 2: If your projects have not used any of the above, were any considered?

There were 148 responses and only 20 percent (29) had considered using IWP. Figure 8 shows DGS employee responses.

Figure 8. DGS Staff Response Regarding Considering Use of IWP



The responses to this question also seemed to contradict the answers to the first question. For example, in response to the first question, 31 respondents indicated that they had used mass timber in their projects.

Question 3: Provide examples of your projects that have deployed IWP.

Eight individuals provided some detail on their projects.

- Glulam was used as cladding panels throughout the building envelope at Bateson Renovation project. This 308,000 square foot building occupies a full city block in Sacramento and was designated a historically significant building in 2016.
- CLT was used for a residential center multipurpose building (location unknown).
- Glulam beams were used in CAL FIRE projects (locations unknown).
- Glulam was used in an outdoor dining shade structure at a skilled nursing facility (location unknown).
- Glulam was used for an internal floor framing system at the CAL FIRE Santa Cruz auto shop.
- CLT and glulam were used at a Richards Boulevard office complex in Davis.
- Wood wool cement panels were used to install a roof (location unknown).
- Residential mid-rise "podium" projects were built using glulam (locations unknown).

Unfortunately, in addition to the low number of projects described and the relative lack of detail, all responses were anonymous, and it was not possible to follow up with designers to inquire about how they made their choices of materials for construction. None of the projects involving mass timber are identified on the WoodWorks website.⁸⁵ Moreover, as noted below, the use of glulam in CAL FIRE projects conflicts with what a CAL FIRE representative reported about costs of glulam precluding its use for their projects. It is likely that the reported use of glulam by DGS indicates that CAL FIRE designers were not involved with these projects.

California Department Of Transportation

Caltrans manages more than 50,000 miles of California's highway and freeway lanes; provides inter-city rail services; issues and administers permits for more than 400 public-use airports and special-use hospital heliports; and works with local agencies on improvements to local transportation systems. Caltrans has six primary programs: Aeronautics, Highway Transportation, Mass Transportation, Transportation Planning, Administration, and the Equipment Service Center. Among its core values is, "We are empowered to seek creative solutions and take informed risks."⁸⁶

The potential uses of IWP by Caltrans include biochar for landscape maintenance and water retention as well as for storm drainage filtration. There is also potential for utilizing cellulose nanocrystal and biochar infused cement and biochar infused asphalt for paving and bridge construction. Wood wool cement panels have been used for at least one sound wall (on private property) next to a California freeway and have potential for use by Caltrans as freeway noise barriers.

For storm drainage filtration and landscaping, Caltrans has found that biochar will break down to very fine sizes under compaction and does not stay in place unless it is covered with another material. Caltrans also found that many suppliers do not test the material to International Biochar

⁸⁵ <https://www.woodworksinnovationnetwork.org/projects/>

⁸⁶ [About Caltrans | Caltrans](#)

Initiative (IBI) standards. Research into the use of biochar for storm water filtration is continuing and there is one experimental application located at the intersection of I-680 and I-80 in Cordelia.⁸⁷ The use of biochar in landscape maintenance or design is not planned. While Caltrans uses wood mulch, biochar is not included in soil amendments. Further, there is no research currently being undertaken into its possible landscaping applications, including water retention.⁸⁸

The use of wood wool cement panels for sound walls along freeways has been proposed by proponents of the technology.⁸⁹ Caltrans has not conducted research necessary for it to be adopted as a suitable alternative to conventional materials, and there are no plans to do so. Instead, they are studying the potential for the development of low-carbon masonry units (CMU),⁹⁰ which incorporate substantially more fly ash (50 percent) than Portland cement (15 percent).⁹¹

For pavement applications, there has been considerable research completed and continuing at the U.C. Davis Pavement Research Center and Oregon State University (and elsewhere). Some studies have presented findings supporting the addition of cellulose nanocrystals to Portland limestone cement or biochar infused asphalt. The French firm Effage is testing a plant-based asphalt called biophalt on one mile of road in France.⁹² However, a great deal of research is still needed to address the potential benefits of adding cellulose (biochar, rice straw, pine oil, etc.) to cement or asphalt. Caltrans is currently supporting a study at U.C. Davis looking at 14 combinations of concrete mixtures including several different forms of cellulose.⁹³ Given the time needed for product discovery, development, and commercialization, it does not appear that paving material with wood fiber or other plant-based material will be available within the short-term.

California Department Of Forestry And Fire Protection

CAL FIRE is dedicated to fire prevention, fire protection, and stewardship of over 31 million acres of California's wildlands. In addition, it provides a variety of emergency services in 36 counties via contracts with local governments. It also enforces California's Forest Practice Regulations on private and other non-federal lands.⁹⁴

CAL FIRE is responsible for the design of their buildings with oversight from DGS. Buildings are categorized as essential or non-essential. Essential buildings include fire stations, command centers, and air bases. Non-essential buildings include dormitories and training facilities. CAL FIRE has 3,000 total structures, including 236 fire stations. Current and foreseeable budgets provide for the replacement of 10 structures per year. According to CAL FIRE staff, the Department is unable to use glulam due to its cost and unavailability of suppliers in California. When putting projects out to

⁸⁷ Jeremiah Ketchum, Division Chief of Environmental Analysis, Caltrans, Personal Communication, December 22, 2023.

⁸⁸ Jeremy Ketchum, Division Chief of Environmental Analysis, Caltrans, Personal Communication, December 12, 2023.

⁸⁹ Martin Twer, Biomass Program Director, The Watershed Center, Personal Communications, August 2023.

⁹⁰ Tim Greutert, Chief of the Materials Engineering and Testing Services subdivision, Caltrans, Personal Communication, February 20, 2024.

⁹¹ Concrete Masonry: An Optimized Low Carbon Wall (angelusblock.com)

⁹² French Company Effage Is Testing Plant-Based Asphalt Called Biophalt (rideapart.com), September 28, 2022.

⁹³ Dr. John Harvey, U.C. Davis, Personal Communication, February 22, 2024.

⁹⁴ California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection | CAL FIRE

bid, glulam and CLT are not cost competitive in comparison to steel and concrete.⁹⁵ Note that in response to the survey of DGS designers, the use of glulam at CAL FIRE facilities was reported.

In addition to cost, potential fire and earthquake considerations also affect the choice of materials by CAL FIRE. Experimental tests have indicated that mass timber performs well when exposed to fire and under seismic stress.^{96 97} Existing budget constraints and assumptions about advantages of steel and concrete compared to mass timber suggest near-term wider use of mass timber by CAL FIRE is not likely under current procurement procedures. There is no evidence of other IWP use by CAL FIRE for its construction or maintenance projects.

AGENCIES ADMINISTERING GRANT AND LOAN PROGRAMS

Strategic Growth Council

California lawmakers established the Strategic Growth Council (SGC) in 2008 to support sustainable community development in California. The Council's mission is to promote State agency coordination to improve air and water quality and natural resource protection, increase the availability of affordable housing, improve transportation, reduce GHG, and support climate change adaptation and resilience.⁹⁸ Among its programs, it selects grantees for the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities program (AHSC). This is an important part of California's climate and equity strategy, funding affordable housing developments (new construction or renovation) and transportation infrastructure. The grants are processed and administered by HCD.

The AHSC guidelines for evaluating proposed projects contain no preference for the types of materials used in the construction of their projects if they meet Building Code and other California requirements. Most projects are built with height maximums not requiring the use of concrete to realize cost savings.⁹⁹ In the event that multi-story buildings are proposed for grant funding, there would be an opportunity to employ the use of IWP for structural support, floors, and ceilings. This could be encouraged by modifications to the grant guidelines to mandate consideration of the use of IWPs because of their potential life cycle carbon benefits as compared to other construction materials.

California Energy Commission

The California Energy Commission (CEC) administers the Building Initiative for Low Emissions Development (BUILD) program. It is designed to provide technical assistance and incentives for new all electric low-income residential buildings that reduce GHG. The program was authorized by Senate Bill 1477 (Stern, Chapter 378, Statutes 2018). An implementation plan and Final Guidelines were approved by the CEC and then approved by the California Public Utilities Commission on

⁹⁵ Mike Duggan, Assistant Deputy Director, CAL FIRE, Personal Communication, December 12, 2023.

⁹⁶ <https://www.woodworkingnetwork.com/news/canadian-news/new-research-confirms-mass-timbers-fire-safety-taller-buildings>

⁹⁷ [10-story Timber Rocking Frame Sails Through Seismic Shake Tests | Engineering News-Record \(enr.com\)](#), May 9, 2023

⁹⁸ [20230609-SGC_2022_Annual_Report.pdf \(ca.gov\)](#)

⁹⁹ Marc Caswell, Program Manager, AHSC, Strategic Growth Council, Personal Communication, March 13, 2024

February 28, 2022.¹⁰⁰ The guidelines exclusively relate to electricity and do not address the potential for other approaches to reducing GHG emissions.

The CEC also administers a grant program entitled The Next EPIC Challenge: Reimagining Affordable Mixed-Use Development in a Carbon-Constrained Future (GFO-20-305). This solicitation provides up to \$48 million per year for a design-build competition that challenges multi-disciplinary project teams to design and build mixed-use developments using innovative energy technologies, tools and construction practices. The objective is to create designs that are affordable, equitable, emissions free, and resilient to climate change impacts and extreme weather events.¹⁰¹ As the CEC articulates, “Building decarbonization – primarily achieved through energy efficiency, onsite renewable generation and storage, and full end-use electrification – is a key strategy for realizing the state’s goals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.”¹⁰² Four projects that were awarded funding in 2023 are listed on the CEC website.¹⁰³ None of the projects proposed IWP as an option for creating designs that are emissions free and resilient to climate change. Grant evaluation guidelines do not create incentives for use of IWP.

CODES, STANDARDS, AND REGULATORY MANDATES

Department of General Services - Division of the State Architect

DSA is a branch of DGS. It develops accessibility, structural safety, and historical building codes and standards governing the construction of various public and private buildings throughout California, including K-12 schools and community colleges.¹⁰⁴ Through the California Green Standards Building Code,¹⁰⁵ DSA regulates sustainable practices that reduce negative impacts on the environment or provide a positive environmental impact. These mandatory measures target energy efficiency, water efficiency, water conservation, material conservation, resource efficiency, and environmental quality.¹⁰⁶ To promote sustainability, DSA collaborates with stakeholders, experts, and public entities to develop green regulations that govern the construction of buildings in California. It proposes changes to the California Building Standards Code¹⁰⁷ and it develops and publishes interpretations of code, policies, and procedures necessary for stakeholder understanding and coordination of enforcement among the DSA regional offices.

DSA is one of several state agencies that proposes changes to the California Building and Administrative Codes through the Building Standard Commission’s rulemaking process. The creation of regulation is directed through law. Regulations govern how the law will be enforced.¹⁰⁸ Its authority for State-funded construction is often limited to the accessibility provisions for persons with disabilities and renovations to state-designated historic structures where they have plan review and

¹⁰⁰ [Building Initiative for Low-Emissions Development Program - BUILD | California Energy Commission](#)

¹⁰¹ [GFO-20-305 - The Next EPIC Challenge: Reimagining Affordable Mixed-Use Development in a Carbon-Constrained Future](#)

¹⁰² GFO-20-305, Solicitation Manual, December 2020

¹⁰³ <https://www.energy.ca.gov/media/9124>

¹⁰⁴ [About Us \(ca.gov\)](#)

¹⁰⁵ <https://www.dgs.ca.gov/BSC/CALGreen>, California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 11,

¹⁰⁶ [Sustainability Plan Review \(ca.gov\)](#)

¹⁰⁷ [Title 24 Overview](#)

¹⁰⁸ [CALGreen Code Development](#)

approval authority only. DSA could have a role in promoting wider use of IWP through changes to the building code and in fact supported such changes in 2019 (see Section 1 of this report).¹⁰⁹

The California Code of Regulations requires continuous monitoring of structural glulam and CLT production for some state projects.¹¹⁰ Continuous monitoring is defined in code as:

“The manufacture of all structural glued laminated and cross-laminated timber shall be continuously inspected by an approved agency (approved agency is not defined). The approved agency shall verify that proper quality control procedures and tests have been employed for all materials and the manufacturing process and shall perform visual inspection of the finished product. Each inspected member shall be stamped by the approved agency with an identification mark.”¹¹¹

This applies to structures subject to regulation by DSA (public elementary and secondary schools, community colleges, and state-owned or state-leased essential services buildings) and/or by the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (hospitals and correctional treatment centers). Since there are only a few inspectors in the state certified to conduct these inspections, and all production occurs outside the state, this requirement imposes a significant constraint on use of mass timber in projects designed or authorized by those two state agencies. An alternative process that would permit inspectors to be certified at factories or allow other means of wholesale certification would incentivize greater use of these products.¹¹² Representatives from WoodWorks are attempting to find alternatives to continuous monitoring by working with the DSA.¹¹³

California Building Standards Commission

The CBSC has the authority to propose changes to the California Green Standards Building Code for nonresidential structures that include new buildings or portions of new buildings, additions and alterations, and all occupancies. Any State department can recommend changes to codes during annual evaluation cycles. In the past, the SFM has proposed changes to allow use of mass timber for multi-story buildings. These changes, which allowed mass timber construction for buildings up to 18 stories, became part of the state’s Building Code in 2021. Future changes allowing more exposure of wood in mass timber construction, currently part of the 2024 International Building Code, will likely be adopted in California in 2025.¹¹⁴ Additional changes, like modification of the Title 24 requirement for continuous monitoring of mass timber production for certain state projects could be proposed by the DSA or the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development.

AB 2322 (signed into law in 2022) requires mandatory building standards for fire resistance based on occupancy risk categories in moderate, high, and very high fire severity zones in state responsibility areas, local responsibility areas, and on land designated as a Wildland Urban Interface area by cities and other local agencies under specified provisions of the California Building Standards Code. The bill requires those building standards to apply to nonresidential, critical infrastructure buildings and to include certain fire rating requirements for structures under specified

¹⁰⁹ Eric Driever, Principal Architect, Architectural Codes and Standards, DSA, Personal Communication, October 30, 2023

¹¹⁰ Title 24, California Code of Regulations, Sections 1701.A.1.1., 1705A.5.5. and 1705.5.5

¹¹¹ Ibid.

¹¹² Matt Larson, Preconstruction Director, XL Construction, Personal Communication, February 9, 2024.

¹¹³ Chelsea Drenick, Regional Director, WoodWorks, Personal Communication, April 22, 2024.

¹¹⁴ Ibid.

risk categories. The 2022 Building Code, Title 24, Part 2, Chapter 7A sets forth criteria for materials and construction methods for exterior wildfire exposure. Section 707A.4 permitted exterior wall assemblies include:

“An assembly of sawn lumber or glue-laminated wood with the smallest minimal nominal dimension of four inches. Sawn or glue-laminated planks splined, tongue-and-groove, or set close together and well spiked”.

Mass timber construction is permitted in moderate to very high fire severity zones with the provision that exterior cladding provides increased safety during a fire. In addition, taller buildings are required to have a certain percentage of gypsum-covered surfaces. Taller buildings have relatively greater gypsum requirements.¹¹⁵ As indicated below, the satisfactory performance of mass timber during a fire has been established through research and testing.

Office of the State Fire Marshal

The SFM Code Development and Analysis Division reviews all of California's regulations relating to fire and life safety for relevancy, necessity, conflict, duplication and/or overlap. The FSM prepares the California State Fire Marshal's fire and life safety regulations and building standards for review and adoption by the CBSC.¹¹⁶ In 2022, then State Fire Marshall Mike Richwine, went on record with the following statement:

“The early adoption of mass timber codes can be a benefit to California in many ways, but I would like to highlight three of those advantages in this proposal (referring to changes that allow mass timber multi-story structures). Number 1, it has the potential to increase the market demand for mass timber production in California to meet the needs of the construction industry. Number 2, it will increase the pace and scale of our wildland fire prevention and forest management goals of treating 500,000 acres per year by thinning the forest of smaller diameter trees that can be used in the production of cross laminated timber and other mass timber assemblies. And (Number 3 sic) while wood products provide the benefit of storing carbon, another benefit or advantage is that mass timber construction can also help reduce the carbon footprint of concrete and steel production.”¹¹⁷

Regarding performance of mass timber buildings when exposed to fire, studies have found that it can out-perform concrete and steel because of its propensity to char, forming a protective layer while retaining strength. This slows combustion significantly, allowing time for safe evacuation and facilitating suppression.¹¹⁸

California Air Resources Board

CARB's mission is to promote and protect public health, welfare, and ecological resources through effective reduction of air pollutants while recognizing and considering effects on the economy. It is also responsible for taking actions to fight climate change.

¹¹⁵ Crystal Sujeski, Chief of Code Development and Analysis, Office of the State Fire Marshall, Personal Communication, March 27, 2024.

¹¹⁶ [Code Development and Analysis \(ca.gov\)](https://www.ci.emeryville.ca.us/DocumentCenter/View/14071/Item-93---Mass-Timber-Construction)

¹¹⁷ <https://www.ci.emeryville.ca.us/DocumentCenter/View/14071/Item-93---Mass-Timber-Construction>

¹¹⁸ <https://www.naturallywood.com/wood-performance/fire/>

CARB plays several roles in the potential use of IWP. While it defers to Caltrans regarding testing and use of materials that may reduce air pollution, CARB could promote research into reducing volatile organic compounds and toxic pollutant emissions through use of biochar-infused cement and asphalt.

In September 2022, Governor Newsom signed Assembly Bill 2446 (Holden), which requires CARB to develop a framework for measuring and reducing the embodied carbon of building construction materials, primarily at the materials production stage, with a target of 40 percent net reduction in GHG emissions associated with buildings no later than the end of 2035, and an interim target of a 20 percent net reduction by the end of 2030. Overall, California has committed to reducing GHG emissions by 55 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 and achieving carbon neutrality no later than 2045.¹¹⁹ The State has made (and continues to make) considerable progress in reducing GHG from buildings through energy efficiency, clean renewable energy, and building electrification. As a result, embodied carbon in the materials used to construct buildings represents the majority of remaining building-related emissions.¹²⁰

Embodied carbon refers to the life cycle GHG resulting from the extraction, manufacturing, transportation, installation, maintenance, and disposal of goods, including building materials. Tackling embodied carbon in new construction is critical for ensuring that California can achieve its housing and climate goals, because housing production in California is anticipated to increase significantly over the next 10 years.¹²¹

CARB's efforts to implement AB 2446 will focus on in-depth assessments of technology, market, cost-effectiveness, and policy instruments. According to CARB, research indicates that embodied carbon can be reduced through strategies such as the optimal use of building materials with high-recycle material content or low embodied carbon. A current CARB-funded contract with U.C. Santa Barbara¹²² and one with U.C. Berkeley/Davis will deliver background information and the quantification method for implementing AB 2446 by the summer of 2024. Researchers will examine the capacity of technologies and policy instruments that will support CARB in developing a cost-effective and feasible strategy.¹²³ The U.C. Santa Barbara project will review data, quantifications, existing and emerging low-carbon technologies, low-carbon design and construction practices, and global policies to better understand the scales and sources of embodied carbon emissions associated with California's building materials and the potential technology, construction, design, and policy strategies for reaching the reduction targets.

Life cycle analysis will be a key component of the successful implementation of AB 2446. There are several published life cycle analyses comparing construction with mass timber versus concrete and steel with results favoring the use of mass timber.¹²⁴ CARB is also assessing the potential for

¹¹⁹ <https://www.gov.ca.gov/2022/08/12/governor-newsoms-ambitious-climate-proposals-presented-to-legislature/>

¹²⁰ <https://legiscan.com/CA/text/AB2446/id/2607014>

¹²¹ <https://www.hcd.ca.gov/regional-housing-needs-allocation>.

¹²² A Review of Embodied Carbon Data, Embodied Carbon Emissions and Emissions Reduction Technologies and Policies for California Building Construction Materials, Contract 22STC014, 2024.

¹²³ [Technical Feasibility, Cost-effectiveness, and Policy Strategies for Reducing Embodied Carbon in Building Materials | California Air Resources Board](#),

¹²⁴ https://www.mdpi.com/journal/sustainability/special_issues/mass_timber_sus

creating factory built affordable housing with mass timber, an approach that is a centerpiece of the Oregon Mass Timber Coalition.¹²⁵

Regarding the use of biochar for stormwater filtration or hazardous waste treatment, the issue of disposal of biochar after it has been used was raised by CARB staff as a potential concern.

CARB is not involved with evaluating alternatives to conventional cement or pavement, but SB 596 requires CARB to develop a strategy for the cement industry to achieve net zero emissions by 2045.¹²⁶ The strategy was due on July 1, 2023. CARB staff is currently working on the draft strategy and expects to release it in the next few months (as of June 2024).¹²⁷

SUMMARY OF AGENCY PROCUREMENT PROCEDURES

Our outreach to State agencies and review of information posted on their websites indicates that they do not have specific, identifiable procurement procedures or policies directly focused on deployment of IWP in State sponsored projects. In the case of DGS, survey results indicate that some designers have used IWP for their projects, but the vast majority (80 percent) have not considered their use. It is unknown if lack of consideration is based on lack of personal knowledge or other factors.

Regarding Caltrans, there is no evidence that IWP including biochar, wood wool cement panels or cellulosic or biochar infused cement will be deemed acceptable products for use in Caltrans sponsored projects any time soon.

Some CAL FIRE projects designed by DGS have used IWP. CAL FIRE is on record however, that products such as glulam are too costly for use in projects that it sponsors.

Agencies administering grant programs targeting affordable housing and carbon-neutral development (SGC and CEC) could incentivize use of IWP by favoring proposals that utilize them. At the present time, that is not the case. It should be noted, however, that the first affordable housing project implemented under the mandate of EO-N-06-19 (Sonrisa) was a mass timber project.

There are obstacles to wider use of IWP by State agencies that are outside the purview of their procurement procedures. The absence of producers in California is an obvious issue. There is no near-term potential for producers in the state. Continuous monitoring of structural glulam and CLT production as required by Title 24 for some State projects affects the cost and availability of mass timber produced outside of California. “Buy California” requirements may also affect the potential for use of products from other states. In summary, the outlook for wider use of IWP by State agencies is quite limited under existing procurement practices and market conditions.

¹²⁵ Conference call with CARB staff on February 24, 2024.

¹²⁶ <https://pluralpolicy.com/app/legislative-tracking/bill/details/state-ca-20212022-sb596/783391>.

¹²⁷ Haley Hamza, Air Pollution Specialist, California Air Resources Board, Personal Communication, April 2, 2024.

SECTION 3: OUTREACH TO VENDORS AND DESIGNERS

Vendors of IWP, including mass timber, wood wool cement panels, and wood fiber insulation, were surveyed to determine to what extent they have successfully marketed their products in California. Vendors were identified through searches on the internet, review of information on the WoodWorks website and consultation with knowledgeable individuals associated with design and IWP advocacy organizations. By way of email to identified contacts or through portals on their websites they were asked the following series of questions.

- What are your primary markets in the U.S.?
- Have you faced any obstacles to doing business in California? What is the nature of those obstacles?
- If you have done business in California, what products have you sold there?
- Who are your clients in California (private sector architects/designers, engineers, construction contractors; city, county or State agencies; federal agencies)?
- How do you market your products in California?
- What can the government of the State of California do to help you improve your sales in California?

A description of the TSS research project and the role of the Joint Institute was included in the email to vendors.

In addition to sending surveys to individuals identified as sources of information regarding IWP sales, their websites were reviewed for relevant information. Returns of questionnaires sent to vendors were minimal. The reasons for this are uncertain but may include companies considering the information requested as proprietary.¹²⁸ Due to limited participation, the information provided in this section of the report has primarily been obtained from the WoodWorks website, from other websites, and from interviews with Chelsea Drenick, Regional Director at WoodWorks.

After contacting vendors, designers and builders involved with IWP projects in California were consulted to determine what their experience was with implementing projects. These individuals and companies were identified through review of project descriptions on the WoodWork website.¹²⁹ Designers and builders were asked what criteria they used to select IWP for their projects and what, if any, obstacles they overcame in completing their projects.

VENDORS

Twenty-two vendors were contacted (see Table 2).

¹²⁸ Chelsea Drenick, Regional Director, Woodworks.org, Personal Communication, April 22, 2024.

¹²⁹ <https://www.woodworksinnovationnetwork.org/projects/>

Table 2. IWP Vendors Contacted

Vendor	Products	Website	Location
Eltomation B.V.	Wood wool cement panels	https://www.eltomation.com/eng/about-us/	Netherlands
Wood Wool Acoustic Panels Manufacturer		https://www.panelsforwalls.com/	China
StrandTec		https://www.asiarchitectural.com/products/strandtec/	Minnesota
Troldtekt		https://www.troldtekt.com/	Denmark
Western Forest Products	Mass timber	https://www.westernforest.com/products/	British Columbia
Mercer Mass Timber		https://mercermass timber.com/	British Columbia, Arkansas, Washington
SmartLam North America		https://www.smartlam.com	Alabama
D.R. Johnson Lumber Company		https://www.drjwoodinnovations.com	Oregon
Freres Engineered Wood		https://frereswood.com	Oregon
Rosboro Manufactured Timber		https://rosboro.com/	Oregon
Vaagen Timbers		https://vaagentimbers.com	Washington
Nordic Structures		https://www.nordicclt.com	Quebec
American Laminators		https://www.americanlaminators.com/index.html	Oregon
Zip-O Laminators		https://zipolaminators.com/	Oregon
Hasslacher Norica Timber		https://www.hasslacher.com/	Austria
Sterling Structural		https://www.sterlingstructural.com/	Illinois
RedBuilt		https://www.redbuilt.com	Idaho
Kalesnikoff Lumber Company		https://www.kalesnikoff.com/	British Columbia
Global IFS		https://www.globalifs.com/	Michigan
TimberHP	Wood fiber insulation	https://www.timberhp.com/	Maine
James Hardie	Wood fiber cement panels	https://www.jameshardie.com/	Ireland (world-wide)
Equitone		https://www.equitone.com/	Tennessee

Of these, the following responded directly to our questions:

- Rosboro Manufactured Timber
- Hasslacher Norica Timber
- Global IFS
- RedBuilt
- TimberHP
- Sterling Structural

Despite the lack of direct responses to our questions, we found that the information on vendor websites and at the WoodWorks website was sufficient to assess to what extent they had

successfully marketed their products in California, particularly to State agencies. As a result of our outreach and review, we determined that the primary IWP that are currently used at scale in California are mass timber and wood fiber cement panels i.e., James Hardie panels used extensively for residential and commercial construction and readily available at big box outlets in California such as Home Depot and Lowes. Wood wool cement panels are also used for specialty projects such as acoustical chambers e.g., recording studios, shooting ranges and entertainment venues. We found no published examples of wood fiber insulation being used in the state, although some local applications are likely. Therefore, the focus of this section is on mass timber.

Fabric Workshop

Outreach to vendors included a discussion with an emerging IWP production enterprise. Fabric Workshop (FW) is a California-based group that has obtained an industrial zoned, 30-acre property located in Redding. FW expects to begin production of mass timber by late 2027. Glue laminated and cross laminated timber products will be fabricated from lumber supplied by local mills. Supply agreements are being negotiated with mills located in Trinity, Lassen, and Tehama Counties. The Chief Operating Officer of Fabric estimated the expected production capacity on the order of 100 million board-feet per year.¹³⁰ This may be an over-estimate since a facility on that scale would be larger than the largest mass timber manufacturing facility in the western U.S.¹³¹ Other than this project, no definite examples of future IWP production at scale in California were identified. According to Chelsea Drenick of WoodWorks, there are some smaller mill operators considering the potential for fabricating dowel joined cross-laminated timber such as Schmidbauer Lumber Company. There is also an organization called Urban Machine using robotics to reclaim lumber that could potentially be used to create mass timber.¹³²

DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS CONTACTED

Designers, specialty contractors and builders involved with mass timber projects in California were identified through review of project descriptions on the WoodWorks website.¹³³ They were contacted to inquire about their decision-making regarding mass timber as well as any issues they encountered in completing their projects (e.g., delays, costs, and availability of design and construction expertise). Some of the projects these companies were involved with included:

- University of Southern California Hub Student Housing
- U.C. Santa Cruz Kresge College Renewal
- Sonrisa affordable housing (Sacramento)
- San Mateo County Office Building No. 3 (Redwood City)
- Del Mar Civic Center
- U.C. Davis Latitude Dining Commons
- Double Ground at California College of the Arts (San Francisco)
- U.C. Los Angeles Margo Leavin Graduate Arts Studio
- Sunnydale Community Center (San Francisco)
- Caltech Resnick Sustainability Center (Pasadena)

¹³⁰ Scott Ehlert, CEO and Head of Design, Fabric Workshop, Personal Communications, February 22, 2024.

¹³¹ Larry Swan, U.S. Forest Service (retired), Personal Communication, April 18, 2024.

¹³² <https://urbanmachine.build/>

¹³³ <https://www.woodworksinnovationnetwork.org/projects/>.

Table 3 lists the 13 mass timber designers and building firms contacted.

Table 3. Mass Timber Designers and Builders Contacted

Designers & Builders	Services	Website	Location
TimberQuest	Mass timber designer and builder	https://timber-quest.com/	San Jose
Western Wood Structures	Mass timber engineers and builder	https://westernwoodstructures.com/clt-mass-timber/	Oregon
StructureCraft	Mass timber engineers and builder	https://structurecraft.com/	Washington State
Timberlab	Mass timber builder	https://timberlab.com/	Oregon
Antunovich Associates	Architects	https://antunovich.com/about	Los Angeles
Studio Gang	Architects	https://studiogang.com/	San Francisco
Holmes Engineers	Engineers and designers	https://www.holmes.us/	San Francisco
Skidmore, Owings and Merrill	Architects	https://www.som.com/	San Francisco
Miller Hull Partnership	Architects	https://millerhull.com/	San Diego
HED	Architects and engineers	https://www.hed.design/	San Diego
Johnston Marklee	Architects	https://www.hed.design/	Los Angeles
Leddy Maytum Stacy	Architects	https://www.lmsarch.com/	San Francisco
Cannon Design	Architects	https://www.cannondesign.com/	Southern California

Of the companies listed in Table 3, the firms that directly responded to our request for information included:

- TimberQuest
- Antunovich Associates
- Studio Gang
- Miller Hull Partnership
- Cannon Design

Telephone interviews and MS Teams meetings were arranged with individuals at these companies. All information obtained during those interviews and described below is presented anonymously at the request of the individuals. In addition to these interviews, websites of these companies provided supplemental information on their experiences with mass timber projects.

PROJECTS IN CALIFORNIA

Mass Timber

The WoodWorks website maintains a list of mass timber projects throughout the U.S., cataloged by state. It also includes descriptions of 76 California projects (as of July 2024). The projects listed

there are located primarily in the Bay Area and Sacramento and to a lesser extent, in Southern California.¹³⁴

For many of the projects listed on the WoodWorks website, the supplier of mass timber is not identified. Those suppliers that were identified are summarized below.

- 1510 Webster, Oakland – Freres Engineered Wood, Oregon
- Orange County Sanitation District Offices – Nordic Timber, Quebec
- 10 Story Shake Table (Seismic Test) – Freres Engineered Wood, Oregon
- MacLac Building D, San Francisco – RedBuilt LLC, Idaho
- 2100 Kettner, San Diego – Swinerton Mass Timber/TimberLab (builders), Oregon
- Westmark Lower School, Los Angeles – Western Wood Structures (fabricators/builders), Oregon
- Sunnydale Community Center – Kalesnikoff Lumber Company, Swinerton Mass timber/TimberLab, British Columbia, Oregon
- Project 1, Oakland – Freres Engineered Wood, Oregon
- Mighty Ducks Practice Facility – Western Wood Structures, Oregon
- Kind, Sacramento – Kalesnikoff Lumber Company, British Columbia
- Sacred Hearts Schools, Atherton – Kalesnikoff Lumber Company, British Columbia
- County Building #3, Redwood City – SmartLam North America, Alabama
- Church, Oakland – Western Wood Structures, Oregon
- Girl Scout Camp, Frazier Park – Freres Engineered Wood, Oregon
- Sonrisa, Sacramento – Kalesnikoff Lumber Company, British Columbia
- U.C. Santa Cruz Kresge College, Santa Cruz – Swinerton Mass Timber/Timberlab and Hasslacher Norica Timber, Oregon, Austria

Vendor websites listed in Table 3 provided additional information on projects in California. California is one of the largest markets for Global IFS flooring systems. Global IFS is in partnership with WoodWorks to promote the use of their raised floor solutions in mass timber projects. They market their products through presentations to architects and engineers and through websites, social media, and joint presentations with WoodWorks.. SmartLam has provided building materials for projects in Marina Del Rey, Pomona, and San Mateo County. D.R. Johnson has provided building materials for projects at Chabot College in Long Beach and for oWOW in Oakland. Vaagen Timber has supplied material to projects in San Jose, Gualala, and Irvine. Mercer Mass Timber provided building materials for the Microsoft Silicon Valley Campus in Mountain View. American Laminators has provided material for at least two projects in California, in Santa Maria and Long Beach. Rosboro distributes their products west of the Mississippi, including California, where they have provided glulam beams, columns, and decking. Their clients in California include wholesale distributors and Rosboro markets through American Institute of Architects' continuing education classes for engineers and architects. RedBuilt LLC, (recently acquired by Hampton Lumber Company), maintains a design center in Chino, California. They do not manufacture mass timber in California. Their facility in Chino manufactures trusses. They work with designers to incorporate their trusses into mass timber projects.

¹³⁴ <https://www.woodworksinnovationnetwork.org/projects/>

Given the large number of mass timber projects completed, in design, or in construction within California, mass timber suppliers have made significant contributions to help expand the market within the State. As noted in the above listing, a few of these projects are in the public sector, but most are in the private sector. Only a few would be considered state agency projects (e.g., Sonrisa, U.C. Santa Cruz Kresge College, Chabot College, U.C. Davis Latitude Dining Center, U.C. Los Angeles Graduate Art Studios). Others are local agency projects (e.g., Long Beach Civic Center, Del Mar Community Center, San Mateo County Building #3).

Wood Wool and Wood Fiber Cement Panels

There are several manufacturers of wood wool and wood fiber acoustic panels located throughout the U.S. and in Europe and China. Troy Acoustics, a designer and installer of wood wool cement projects, was formerly located in California but moved to Georgia in 2013 due to a more favorable business tax environment. They have sold and installed imported European wood wool cement panels in California for highway sound barriers (on private land), shooting ranges (indoor and outdoor), gymnasiums, animal shelters, recording studios, and sound stages. Their California clients have included county sheriff's departments, the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps, mass media and entertainment companies, and a private golf course. They primarily market products in California via architects and engineers, but also successfully market through their website. Troy is in the pre-construction process of building a factory in Georgia that will be the first wood wool cement board factory in the U.S. The factory will produce both acoustical panels and panels that can be used for housing.¹³⁵

According to its website, Equitone fiber cement panels have been used for projects in San Diego and Siskiyou County. Its panels are suitable for both roofing and facades. Equitone did not respond to requests for further information. The websites for Steico and Gutex wood fiber insulation did not provide any information on exports to the U.S. or California.

James Hardie's website notes that they have been producing wood fiber cement panels in the U.S. since the 1980s. They have a U.S. headquarters in Mission Viejo CA, a production facility in Fontana CA and three building supply outlets in California. They have production facilities in several other countries, including New Zealand, Australia and the Philippines. Their products are used for siding and soffits and are replacements for stucco and wood siding. They market through retail and wholesale distributors including Home Depot, Lowes, and other building materials suppliers. One of the features attributed to wood fiber cement construction is resistance to damage from fire.

Other Innovative Wood Products

There are very few examples of IWP other than mass timber and wood wool/wood fiber cement panels being used in California, and none of these are at a commercial scale. Experimental projects utilizing nanocrystal-infused cement and biochar have been implemented. There are no known examples of wood fiber insulation use for State projects. Research on biochar infused asphalt and cement is underway at the University of Oregon and U.C. Davis. Additional research on the use of

¹³⁵ Bill Bergiadis, Founder/CEO, Troy Acoustics, Personal Communications, October 2, 2023.

biochar for stormwater filtration and mine reclamation is being conducted by Caltrans and the California Department of Conservation.¹³⁶

DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS IN CALIFORNIA

It is notable that there is significant capacity in California for designing and building mass timber projects. As noted earlier in this report, as of July 2024, there were 76 California projects described on the WoodWorks website. For many of these, the architects, structural engineers, and builders are identified. Although in some cases the required expertise was provided by out-of-state firms, most of the projects were designed and built by firms located within California. There were instances where specific expertise in mass timber construction was imported from out of state (e.g., Washington and Oregon). For example, as previously noted, Swinerton/TimberLab and Western Wood Structures were involved in some projects.

According to the WoodWorks website, of the 76 projects listed, there were 37 different California architecture firms involved in mass timber building design. These include firms with national or international offices such as Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, and Perkins Eastman as well as local firms such as Aedis (member of TimberQuest).

There were 20 different structural engineering firms involved with the 76 projects. John A. Martin Associates is named as the engineer in several projects. Over 15 different builders constructed the projects but four identified themselves as specialists in mass timber construction (e.g., Tomahawk Builders, W.S. Klem, Elevated Construction Services and WEBCOR). Some projects retained specialists in building code compliance, presumably to ensure projects adhered to mass timber construction requirements.

Interviews with architects and designers indicated that those involved with mass timber construction favor its use because of its reduced embodied carbon as compared to steel and concrete, attractiveness and “biophilic” properties,¹³⁷ and costs that are comparable to alternatives. Some cited ease of construction with prefabricated structural members as compared to construction with steel and concrete. Interviewees and several company websites express a commitment to zero net carbon buildings. One company was favorably impressed by the state’s new requirements for reduced embodied carbon in buildings.

No particularly difficult construction-related issues were mentioned although in one case, structures had to be flown in to affix to vertical beams and the beams had to be temporarily stabilized until the tops were in place. Some interviewees cited benefits of mass timber construction, including lighter weight of structural elements, less concrete required in foundations, less noise during construction, less waste, and faster construction. Troy Acoustics stated that restrictions on allowing an out-of-state company to install wood wool cement panels for an end user may require hiring a local contractor who may have no experience with this type of installation.¹³⁸

¹³⁶ Elizabeth Betancourt, Natural and Working Lands policy Advisor, California Department of Conservation, Personal Communication, April 2024.

¹³⁷ Biophilic design is a concept used within the building industry to increase occupant connectivity to the natural environment through use of natural materials such as wood and through spatial design attributes.

¹³⁸ Bill Bergiadis, Founder/CEO, Troy Acoustics, Personal Communication, October 2, 2023.

With the exceptions noted below regarding continuous monitoring of custom glulam and cross laminated timber production and required reinforcement of CLT shear walls, no building code issues were mentioned by designers or builders. In fact, in one case, steel connectors needed to be encased with wood to protect them during a fire. This requirement acknowledged that the charring properties of mass timber provide superior protection during a fire.¹³⁹ Connectors are an issue because of the intricacies involved in joining mass timber structural elements and there are vendors who specialize in providing connectors for mass timber buildings. Two design firms indicated that they have extensively used wood fiber cement panels because of their natural, stone-like appearance and/or ease of installation.

Designers and builders in California have utilized mass timber supplied by several of the companies previously listed. The main criteria used to select a vendor included production capacity and ability to deliver on time and on budget. Some of their clients required that material used for manufacturing mass timber be sourced from Forest Stewardship Council-certified forestry operations. Designers and builders prefer “package” solutions that include mass timber, connectors, and shop drawings all from the same source.

OBSTACLES TO DOING BUSINESS IN CALIFORNIA

Cost of IWP

The cost of IWP, specifically mass timber and wood wool cement panels may exceed the cost of more conventional construction materials due to the location of suppliers outside the state of California. For example, Troy Acoustics reported that trucking costs for delivery to California have gone up exponentially, as compared to other states. Although the technical expertise for IWP use in California is robust, absence of suppliers and the need to import supplies, may influence the economics of projects. Nevertheless, some interviewees stated that building with mass timber is cost-competitive with other materials even with transportation costs. The perception of greater cost, real or not, may influence the choice of materials made by a State agency (see comment by CAL FIRE representative in Section 3 of this report).

Review and Approval Process

The outlook for marketing mass timber in Los Angeles was recently improved by the removal of the requirement for certification of building materials by the Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety (LARR certification) and acceptance of certification by the International Code Council Evaluation Service.¹⁴⁰ Regarding doing business with State agencies, one vendor considered the review and approval process by DSA to be a duplication of the requirements local building officials. That review only applies to projects within DSA’s authorities (listed below). None of the vendors or designers expressed any specific difficulties working with the few State projects they were involved with except for the requirement for continuous monitoring of cross laminated timber and glulam, discussed below.

¹³⁹ <https://www.woodworkingnetwork.com/news/canadian-news/new-research-confirms-mass-timbers-fire-safety-taller-buildings>

¹⁴⁰ <https://www.drjcertification.org/content/7/los-angeles-changes-larr-process-isoiec-17065-accredited-process>

California requires continuous, on-site monitoring of cross laminated timber and glulam manufacturing at the factory by an inspector approved by DSA or Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development before acceptance as an allowable building material for many state-sponsored projects.¹⁴¹ These include projects regulated by DSA (public elementary and secondary schools, community colleges, and state-owned or state-leased essential services buildings) and the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (hospitals and correctional treatment centers). This is considered a significant barrier to wider use of mass timber for those State projects since there are only a few people certified to conduct the inspections and the manufacturing facilities are all located outside California. This essentially makes it largely infeasible to use European mass timber products and difficult to use mass timber from other states in such projects. At best, the requirement has caused supply chain delays.¹⁴²

According to TimberQuest, another building code-related issue is the requirement for plywood reinforcement of cross laminated timber shear walls, which increases the cost of construction.¹⁴³

State Agency Selection Process

Vendors did not identify any other specific obstacles to doing business in California. However, it should be noted that the issue of cost and local supply sources affects State agency choices of building materials. When costs for IWP are compared to costs of conventional materials readily available in the State, an agency architect may be compelled to select what appears to be the least cost alternative. Also, the provisions of “Buy California” policies may affect choices. This is unfortunate if the IWP has superior attributes in terms of the state’s GHG, embodied carbon, and forest restoration objectives.

The Canadian Wood Council commissioned the Athena Sustainable Materials Institute to compare the environmental impact of wood, steel, and concrete structures.¹⁴⁴ Athena is a non-profit organization that specializes in life cycle analysis of construction projects. The sample building that was analyzed was a 2,300 square foot single family home constructed with typical Canadian construction practices. The result of their study is summarized in the Table 4.

Table 4. Environmental Impacts of Metal and Concrete Construction Compared to Wood

Environmental Impact Compared to Wood	Embodied Energy	Negative Climate Impact	Negative Impact on Air Quality	Negative Impact on Water	Resources Consumed by Weight	Waste Produced
Metal	+53%	+23%	+74%	+247%	+14%	-21%
Concrete	+120%	+50%	+115%	+114%	+93%	+37%

The Athena study found that construction with wood in this scenario has far less negative carbon impacts than construction with steel or concrete. Another five-phase study initiated by The Nature Conservancy cites studies that indicate substituting mass timber for steel and concrete in mid-rise buildings (5-10 stories) can reduce emissions associated with manufacturing, transporting, and

¹⁴¹ Title 24, California Code of Regulations, Sections 1701.A.1.1., 1705A.5.5. and 1705.5.5

¹⁴² Matt Larson, Preconstruction Director, XL Construction (TimberQuest partner), Personal Communications, February 2024

¹⁴³ Op cit.

¹⁴⁴ <https://www.ecohome.net/guides/1010/how-wood-structures-compare-to-steel-and-concrete/>

installing building materials by 13-26 percent.¹⁴⁵ In addition, wood sourced from sustainably managed forests may have other environmental and climate benefits. With the state of California's emphasis on reducing embodied carbon in new construction, the role of life cycle analysis will increase in the future for both practical and regulatory reasons. This emphasis alone should influence the choices about construction materials made by State agencies in the future.

SECTION 4: RECOMMENDATIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION

To recap, obstacles to increased use of IWP in State sponsored or funded construction and maintenance projects include:

- Lack of consideration of the carbon benefits of IWP as compared to other materials when State agencies choose materials for their construction and maintenance projects. This could be due at least in part to lack of knowledge of these benefits by State decision makers.
- Perceptions of higher costs relative to conventional materials.
- Lack of IWP suppliers in the state may affect cost and ability for State agencies to procure IWP given "Buy California" policies..
- Regulatory constraints such as the requirement for continuous monitoring of custom glulam and CLT production for some State projects.
- Lack of research findings supporting use of IWP such as biochar and biochar or nanocrystal infused cement or biochar infused asphalt.
- Lack of procurement procedures based on consistency with State policies, Executive Orders and legislation advocating reduced GHG and embodied carbon.

Some of these obstacles may be changed by CARB's efforts to implement AB 2446. The American Institute of Architects (AIA) continuing education requirement for courses in zero net carbon design for California architects, may increase State designers' knowledge of IWP.

In view of existing conditions, the following recommendations are offered for consideration by the Joint Institute.

ACCOUNT FOR CARBON BENEFITS OF IWP IN PROCUREMENT DECISIONS

State facility designers should follow the lead of the private sector in considering the use of IWP, primarily mass timber and wood wool cement panels, in their projects. When considering the use of IWP, designers need to specifically consider the life cycle carbon benefits of IWP, in response to the Executive Orders and legislation advocating reduced embodied carbon in State and private buildings. Depending on the outcome of CARB's efforts to implement AB 2446, contractor bids for future publicly financed buildings and infrastructure may be required to include a complete life cycle analysis and establishment of GHG targets. Any cost-benefit analysis of alternative materials should reflect the intangible but real carbon benefits of IWP.

¹⁴⁵ https://repositorio.uchile.cl/bitstream/handle/2250/189557/What_is_the_impact.pdf

Timeframe for Implementation: an Executive Order mandating this requirement could result in nearly immediate implementation of this recommendation. To some extent, existing Executive Orders already require this. See also Section 5, below.

SUPPORT CONTINUED IWP RESEARCH

The State should actively support and expedite testing and experimentation with products such as biochar, biochar asphalt and nanocrystal infused cement to accelerate their adoption for use in State projects, as appropriate and based on research and experimental findings.

Timeframe for Implementation: it is acknowledged that research takes time but because at least some research is underway, this recommendation could be implemented more quickly if the State provided additional funding to accelerate research.

REQUIRE CONTINUING EDUCATION OF STATE DESIGNERS AND MANAGERS

Evidence from the survey conducted by DGS and our contacts with state agency representatives indicate inconsistent understanding and appreciation of the potential benefits of IWP. State designers need to be required to engage in trainings focused on construction utilizing IWP, primarily mass timber. There is a mandatory requirement for 10 hours of continuing education to maintain California licenses in architecture, including five hours on zero net carbon design (as of 2023). Mass timber courses are offered by several entities including the Wood Institute, WoodWorks, AIA Los Angeles, U.S Green Building Council and others.

Timeframe for Implementation: this recommendation could be implemented immediately by state agencies and is already mandated by the California AIA.

REQUIRE USE OF IWP IN PROJECTS FUNDED BY STATE GRANT PROGRAMS

Grant programs administered by State agencies that promote affordable housing and zero net carbon buildings could incentivize the use of IWP in proposed projects by including use of them as a positive feature in their proposal scoring criteria because of positive carbon impacts. This provision should also apply to projects planned pursuant to Executive Order N-06-19. Note that in the past, the State sponsored a mass timber design competition that awarded prizes to four designers.¹⁴⁶ A competition based on this approach for the construction of one or more state buildings would be a demonstration of commitment to IWP by the state.

Timeframe for Implementation: modification of grant guidelines requires time and input from stakeholders. It is assumed however, that this could be implemented within a year in time for future grant cycles. The state could also immediately initiate another design competition for State building construction based on use of IWP.

¹⁴⁶ <https://resources.ca.gov/Newsroom/Page-Content/News-List/California-Promotes-Architectural-Innovation-Through-Mass-Timber-Competition>

MODIFY TITLE 24 CLT AND GLULAM INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

At the present time, Title 24 requires continuous on-site monitoring of custom glulam and CLT production for all projects approved by the DSA and Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development. This is an obstacle to the timely use of mass timber for those projects. The CBSC or other appropriate entity needs to implement changes to Title 24 to allow in-house inspectors at mass timber manufacturers in other states and nations to monitor and certify acceptable characteristics of structural glulam and CLT. Certification can be established by adherence to International Building Code or similar standards (e.g., ANSI A 190.1, *Standard for Structural Glued Laminated Timber* recognized in the U.S. and CSA O177, recognized in Canada, and ANSI/APA PRG 320, *Standard for Performance-Rated Cross-Laminated Timber*), recognized in the U.S. and Canada.

Timeframe for Implementation: modifying the Building Code occurs during prescribed time periods, and may take up to two years, however as evidenced by modifications that occurred in the 2019 “Intervening Code Supplement” accelerated changes are possible. Implementation would require sponsorship by one or more state agencies such as the SFM, DSA or HCD. Creating a process for in-plant certification may take at least a year. Implementing this recommendation would provide further incentives to the creation of a mass timber production facility in Redding and may encourage other entrepreneurs to propose facilities in the state.

ISSUE IWP FOCUSED EXECUTIVE ORDER

An Executive Order or similar policy modeled on the Army Corps of Engineers mandate to consider use of mass timber in all Corps vertical construction projects¹⁴⁷ is recommended. The Executive Order might encompass other IWP, depending on their availability and proven performance. Appendix C includes an example of an EO focused on deployment of IWP.

Timeframe for Implementation: implementing an Executive Order could occur quickly and could take effect almost immediately.

CONSIDER IWP COLLABORATIVE INITIATIVE

Although difficult, aligning agencies, educational institutions, designers, producers, and timber suppliers (including the U.S. Forest Service) in a consortium modeled on the Oregon Mass Timber Collaborative is strongly recommended. It is acknowledged that such an effort requires funding and long-term commitment on behalf of collaborative participants.

Timeframe for Implementation: creating a consortium comparable to the Oregon model would require concerted effort on the part of several stakeholders. This would likely require at least one to two years and would only be feasible if funding is provided.

ATTRACT IWP PRODUCERS

The State needs to incentivize in-state production of IWP (e.g., mass timber, biochar, wood wool cement). Currently all laminated mass timber products are produced elsewhere (e.g. glulam, CLT

¹⁴⁷ USACE ECB 2023-14 Mandatory Consideration of Mass Timber in Army Military Construction (MILCON) and Civil Works Vertical Construction Projects (wbdg.org)

etc.) and there are no facilities producing biochar at scale in California. The State should provide financial and regulatory incentives to attract in-state investments in IWP production (see Joint Institute recommendations from a previous report, presented below). State agencies should be motivated to utilize IWP manufactured in-state for a variety of reasons including lower carbon intensity (due to reduced emissions from transport of IWP), value-added use of California forest resources, more competitive IWP pricing plus in-state employment development.

Timeframe for Implementation: the one entity that is considering developing a facility to produce mass timber does not expect to be operational until 2027. Creation of facilities to produce other IWP, including biochar, although often discussed does not seem imminent. The timeframe for implementation is therefore predicted to be at least several years.

STATE AGENCY OUTREACH COORDINATOR

Consideration should be given to creating an IWP coordinator within the Joint Institute. The primary role of this position would be outreach to State agencies to keep them informed regarding the deployment of IWP – both in-state and out of state. Presently there is no consistent strategy to bring State agencies up to speed with current and emerging IWP. The State has led the nation in rollout of climate friendly policies, it is time to back this up with deployment and utilization of IWP by State agencies.

Timeframe for Implementation: it is assumed that a position such as this would require dedicated funding and would not be a “volunteer position”. This would require a budget change order for the Joint Institute that may not be feasible given current fiscal conditions in the State. Implementation would likely be delayed until current fiscal challenges have abated.

CONDUCT REVIEW OF STATE POLICIES REGARDING IWP AT FIVE-YEAR INTERVALS

Joint Institute should consider requesting yearly updates by State agencies involved with materials procurement on progress towards wider use of IWP for their construction and maintenance projects. These could be augmented by updates to this report at five-year intervals. Updates should address utilization of IWP by State agencies, availability of IWP in the State and substantive changes in policies and regulations supporting the use of IWP.

Timeframe for Implementation: the recommendation could be adopted by the Joint Institute immediately.

BUILDING CODES AND STANDARDS

Building codes are evolving to be more accepting of mass timber for all types of buildings, including high-rise structures.¹⁴⁸ Changes reflect increasing knowledge about the performance of mass timber structures during fire and seismic events as well as their durability and favorable carbon emissions offsets. We are not able to recommend specific changes to codes, but the Joint Institute has an opportunity to support efforts by the CBSC and other entities to change codes that encourage the

¹⁴⁸ <https://www.woodworks.org/learn/mass-timber-clt/tall-mass-timber/> and <https://www.woodworks.org/resources/tall-mass-timber-trends-and-exposed-timber-allowances/>

wider use of mass timber. It should be noted that changes to the International Building Code in 2024 will permit greater exposure of mass timber in buildings which will enhance aesthetic qualities. Updates to the California Code reflecting these changes will likely occur in 2025.¹⁴⁹

Timeframe for Implementation: the Joint Institute should monitor and participate as a stakeholder in annual cycles of amendments to the building codes.

JOINT INSTITUTE RECOMMENDATIONS TO EXPAND WOOD AND BIOMASS UTILIZATION IN CALIFORNIA¹⁵⁰

In 2020, the Joint Institute published a compendium of recommendations aimed at increasing the utilization of wood and biomass sourced from California forests. The recommendations were proposed in light of State objectives to increase the pace and extent of forest management to reduce wildfire risk and improve the resiliency of forests in the face of climate change and other stressors. Several of the recommendations relate to IWP. These are presented below, categorized by topic. The relationships between these recommendations and the recommendation in this report are briefly described.

ATTRACT INNOVATIVE WOOD PRODUCT PRODUCERS TO THE STATE

Recommendations:

- Provide financial incentives, leveraging public dollars to attract private capital to support demand for innovative wood and biomass products markets.
- Identify priority wood products manufacturing centers in or near forested communities throughout the State, based on the New Markets Tax Credit (NMTC), Opportunity Zones, locations that reduce hauling costs, proximity to solid infrastructure (roads, highways, ports, etc.), and brownfields incentives.
- Provide grants to support workforce development.
- Identify and harmonize cross-jurisdictional regulatory and permitting requirements for wood and biomass infrastructure.
- Expand and clarify Sales Tax Exemption for wood products manufacturing, equipment, and products under the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority (CAEATFA).
- Determine if biochar (made from forest biomass or other organic waste feedstocks) can qualify for the CAEATFA sales and use tax exemption either under “recycled feedstock” or “advanced manufacturing”.
- Encourage private activity bonds, green bonds, and other relevant tax-exempt finance structures for large-scale wood utilization infrastructure finance.
- Achieve efficient and effective permitting for wood products facilities.
- Develop a handbook to assist local governments serving as lead permitting agencies.

¹⁴⁹ Op Cit.

¹⁵⁰ https://bof.fire.ca.gov/media/31nfixsv/final-board-approved-joint-institute-wood-and-biomass-utilization-recommendations-_11-4-20_ada.pdf

- Engage university research and private entities to develop publicly available tools to improve feasibility analysis for proposed projects.
- Develop marketing, financial analysis, analytics, and tools that encourage investment in innovative wood products.
- Signal California’s interest in expanding wood products markets through state energy, climate and procurement policies.

Relationship to Recommendations in this Report:

All these recommendations would be considered specific measures for incentivizing the establishment of IWP producers in the state, “Attract IWP Producers”.

ENCOURAGE ADOPTION OF IWP BY STATE AGENCIES

Recommendations:

- Encourage coordination among agencies delivering funding or conducting procurement or relevant regulatory activities to enhance overall outcomes of state investments.
- Adopt state purchasing requirements for mass timber, cellulosic nanocrystal, biochar, and other innovative wood products for state facilities and operations.
- Implement a statewide program in partnership with conservation groups, Registered Professional Foresters, Licensed Timber Operators, forest market leaders, and state and federal agencies.

Relationship to Recommendations in this Report:

This report recommends “Consider IWP Collaborative Initiative” that aligns with the last recommendation of the Joint Institute report. This report also includes a proposal for incorporating consideration of IWP, focused on mass timber, into material procurement procedures. At the present time, IWP other than mass timber is not available in commercial quantities in the state or have not been approved for use in State projects. See proposed process for considering mass timber in state construction and renovation projects (Section 5 of this report).

SECTION 5: PROCESS FOR INCORPORATING CONSIDERATION OF INNOVATIVE WOOD PRODUCTS IN STATE PURCHASING

The previous sections of this report address State agency procurement procedures for construction and maintenance projects. Key findings in this report that inform recommendations to advance IWP use by State agencies are:

- State agencies do not have published procurement protocols.
- Project materials are chosen by State agency designers and managers who may not be familiar with IWP and who are left to interpret state policies regarding acceptable materials.
- IWP have been used in few State projects.

- A survey conducted by DGS found that 80 percent of their 150 designers and managers had not considered the use of IWP in projects they designed or approved. That same survey indicated that IWP had only been used in eight projects overseen by DGS.

Based on these findings, a series of recommendations are presented in Section 4 of this report. One of the key recommendations is that State agency designers and decision makers should be required to engage in continuing education on IWP, which would educate them on its applications and appropriate, approved uses as well as how its use can help the state achieve its climate goals for reduced embodied carbon in buildings and net zero GHG. Sources of information on IWP include online and in-person courses offered by WoodWorks, the American Institute of Architects, American Wood Council, other organizations and the multitude of publications cited in Appendix A of this report. Many of these courses are free or minimal in cost. Improving the understanding of IWP by State designers and decision-makers is the first step in implementing the incorporation of IWP consideration into State purchasing procedures.

At the core of the following recommended implementation process is the belief that State materials procurement procedures should be aligned with the many State policies regarding reduced emissions in the sourcing, production, construction, and other uses of materials used for State construction and maintenance activities.

RECOMMENDED PROCESS

The State has adopted Executive Orders, legislation, and regulations aimed at achieving a net zero emissions future.

California has made changes to the building code that expand opportunities for use of mass timber for residential, commercial, and institutional construction projects (See Section 1 of this report.). Research and experimentation are underway at Caltrans and academic institutions to evaluate the potential use of other IWP as substitutes for materials with greater levels of embodied carbon. Some IWP, such as wood fiber insulation and wood wool cement panels are available and have been adopted for use by the private sector in California to various degrees depending on availability. It is anticipated that in the future, IWP will play an increasingly important role in achieving the State's goals for creating a net zero carbon future.

Although it is acknowledged that mass timber is currently the most available and widely used IWP in California, the process presented below is designed to accommodate consideration of other IWP in decision-making on State construction and maintenance projects.

ROLE OF LIFE CYCLE ANALYSIS

CARB is expected to develop its regulations for implementing AB 2446 by July 1, 2025. That legislation proposes a 40 percent reduction in the GHG of new buildings by 2035. It is anticipated that one of the fundamental requirements of those regulations be to conduct a life cycle analysis of alternative building materials quantifying embodied carbon associated with raw material sourcing, production, transportation, and eventual disposal. Published life cycle analyses comparing mass timber (or any wood product) to cement and steel for construction indicate lower embodied carbon associated with wood construction. Although the focus of AB 2446 is on buildings, life cycle

analysis can be applied to any construction or maintenance project in which alternative materials are compared for relative GHG. For example, in evaluating alternatives for sound wall construction, the life cycles of wood wool cement panels versus conventional concrete block walls could be compared to assess the embodied carbon of each product. Procedures for life cycle analysis of alternative paving materials have been published.¹⁵¹ A critical part of a purchasing procedure considering IWP would be to conduct a life cycle analysis for like materials being assessed for project use. Techniques for evaluating building materials are well developed, and there are several methods available that require relatively limited expertise.¹⁵² The front end of any State agency design and procurement process should be a life cycle analysis, utilizing existing, peer-reviewed life cycle analysis software. Note that in the case of buildings, they will often include both wood and other materials such as cement and steel. These “hybrid” buildings will require specific life cycle analyses. During the process of conducting such analyses, options for substituting other IWP such as wood wool cement panels, wood fiber cement panels, or wood fiber insulation for materials with higher levels of embodied carbon can be evaluated and optimal designs can be developed.

MATERIAL AVAILABILITY

Biochar and cellulosic-infused asphalt and cement currently have limited availability in California. Wood fiber cement panels are commercially available in quantity. There are vendors of wood fiber insulation and wood wool cement panels in the U.S. and overseas. Although there are no producers of mass timber in California, the sheer number of mass timber projects in the State (295 in design or built as of June 2024) indicate material is readily available.

Private sector designers employing mass timber for their projects report that the criteria they use for selecting a vendor includes production capacity and ability to deliver on time and on budget. Some indicated that vendors who source their materials from suppliers who are certified by the Forest Stewardship Council or Sustainable Forestry Initiative for practicing sustainable forestry were favored. Until California has mass timber producers that can work at scale in the State, materials will be acquired from out of State or even outside the United States. For other IWP such as wood wool cement panels and wood fiber insulation, costs for procurement may affect their use even if life cycle analyses indicate superior performance. For those IWPs currently being evaluated for potential use, availability will depend not only on sources, but on acceptance for use by the agencies that will use those materials (e.g., Caltrans use of wood fiber in paving material). Assuming mass timber and hybrid designs pass the life cycle analysis phase for State buildings or buildings subject to State approval, State designers should seek competitive offers from suppliers that can be evaluated and compared. Evaluation criteria should include documented product performance, environmental performance of the manufacturer and raw material supplier, ability to deliver on time and within budget, customer reviews, and cost. The best value should be chosen as the next phase of decision-making, keeping in mind that the best value may not be the cheapest alternative when carbon benefits and State climate goals are taken into consideration. Through State investment in IWPs, California can send a market signal, encouraging greater establishment of IWP-related industries in the State, which will help reduce material costs and promote IWP use more widely in the market, further supporting State climate goals.

¹⁵¹ <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/pavement/sustainability/hif15001.pdf>

¹⁵² <https://sftool.gov/plan/403/life-cycle-assessment-buildings>

AVAILABILITY OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION EXPERTISE

State agencies lacking mass timber design and build expertise should consult with California firms that have mass timber design and construction experience. As noted in Section 3 of this report, there are many in-state designers, engineers, and firms that specialize in mass timber construction. The third phase of the procurement process will likely include the selection of design and construction professionals. Conducting a design competition for State buildings as was done in 2020 for private sector buildings by the Governor's Forest Management Task Force and OPR could be incorporated into the initial phase of implementing purchasing procedures. It is expected that when other IWPs, such as alternative paving materials become acceptable for use, that State agency personnel will possess the expertise needed to use those materials.

FINAL SELECTION

The final selection of a project design would be based on the findings of the life cycle analysis, choice of the material supplier, and, if appropriate, choosing design and construction contractors.

IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS AND TIMEFRAME

Implementing the recommendations provided in Section 4 of this report would set the stage for adoption of the process outlined above by State agencies. An Executive Order focused on promoting IWP use, as suggested in Section 4 (see Appendix C), could help elicit a rapid response by agencies. It is likely that when CARB issues its framework for implementing AB 2446, that conducting life cycle analysis for buildings to confirm carbon benefits will be mandatory.

For now, it is strongly recommended that state designers and engineers be educated about the applications and appropriate, approved uses of IWPs as well as how these products can help the state achieve its climate goals. This up-front commitment will allow IWP procurement to commence immediately once policies are in place, supporting the State's transition to a net zero emissions economy.

CONCLUSIONS

- There are several IWP that have potential for reducing GHG and helping the State meet its goal for a zero net emissions future if they were used for State construction and maintenance projects. Some (mass timber and wood fiber cement panels) are widely used for private sector projects. Others have limited availability (wood fiber insulation and wood wool cement panels) or are currently undergoing testing and experimentation regarding their potential use.
- Although there are regulations, policies, Executive Orders and legislation advocating reduced GHG and embodied carbon in buildings, these objectives are not reflected in State agency purchasing procedures regarding selection of construction materials.
- State agency designers, engineers and decision-makers may not be fully aware of the benefits of IWP when they choose construction and maintenance materials.

- There are many architects, engineers and builders in California that have experience with mass timber construction. California's private sector has adopted the use of mass timber for many projects based on its reduced GHG compared to other materials, its attractiveness and other factors. Mass timber products are imported to the State from other States or Europe.
- Regulations that will require life cycle analysis for alternative building designs focused on embodied carbon will be forthcoming in the next few years. It is expected that IWP will play an increasingly important role in the future as a pathway to meeting California's zero net emissions targets.

DRAFT

Appendix A. Key Contacts and Website List

Policy Context for Increased Utilization of IWP By California State Agencies Contacts and Websites

Websites and individuals contacted during the preparation of this report are listed below. Note that in the case of other states and nations, except for Oregon, no government representative was identified as a principal contact. Because of this, information about their policies regarding IWP was obtained exclusively from publicly available documents. Representatives of California state agencies are being contacted as part of the Scope of Work Task 3 efforts.

Personal Contacts

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Tom Miles, TR Miles Technical Consultants, tmiles@trmiles.com, (503) 780-8185
Bill Bergiadis, Troy Acoustics Inc., Bill.Bergiadis@troyacoustics.com, (818) 376-8491
Marcus Kaufmann, Oregon Department of Forestry, Marcus.KAUFFMAN@odf.oregon.gov, (541) 580-7480
Martin Twer, The Watershed Center, martin@thewatershedcenter.com, (406) 207-1756
Chelsea Drenick, WoodWorks, chelsea.drenick@woodworks.org, (303) 588-1300
Matt Larson, XL Construction (TimberQuest), MLarson@xlconstruction.com, (408) 834-3558
Mae Kawamoto, Daedalus Engineering (TimberQuest), mkawamoto@daedalus-eng.com, (510) 427-8713

California Policy

AB2446: <https://legiscan.com/CA/text/AB2446/id/2607014>
Buy Clean California: <https://www.dgs.ca.gov/PD/Resources/Page-Content/Procurement-Division-Resources-List-Folder/Buy-Clean-California-Act>
Embodied Carbon: <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/embodied-carbon/about>
Sustainable Communities: <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/sustainable-communities-program/>
Sustainability Roadmaps: <https://green.ca.gov/home/roadmaps>
Environmentally Preferable Purchasing: <https://www.dgs.ca.gov/PD/Resources/Find-EPP-Goods-and-Services>
CALGreen: <https://www.dgs.ca.gov/BSC/CALGreen>
Sustainable Policy Manual: <https://www.dgs.ca.gov> > Policies > CASPBPM

Policies of Other States/Nations

Biochar Stormwater Filtration: <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/2110023.pdf>
Mass Timber Policy: <https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=19.27.570>
UW Green Building Standards: <https://sustainability.uw.edu/campus/buildings/green-building-standards>
Wood First Initiative: <https://www.bcfii.ca/our-funding-programs/wood-first/>
Oregon Mass Timber Coalition: <https://www.masstimbercoalition.org/>

IWP Public Policy: <https://public-policies.usgbc.org/policies?name=LEED%20for%20Existing%20Buildings>
Preferential Tax Policy: https://dor.wa.gov/sites/default/files/2022-02/sn_19_TimberActivitiesExpanded.pdf
Wood Works British Columbia: <https://wood-works.ca/bc/>
Wood Works Innovation Network: <https://www.woodworksinnovationnetwork.org/en-ca/>
USDA Biopreferred Policy: <https://www.biopreferred.gov/BioPreferred/>
European Mass Timber: <https://www.architecturalrecord.com/articles/16292>
European Biochar Market: <https://www.marketdataforecast.com/market-reports/europe-biochar-market>
Mass Timber Projects USA: <https://www.woodworks.org/wp-content/uploads/WoodWorks-Mass-Timber-Projects-June-2023.png>
NRCS Biochar Incentive: https://pacificbiochar.com/nrcs-soil-carbon-amendment-808-336_faqs/
Forest Service Wood Innovations: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/science-technology/energy-forest-products/wood-innovation>
Oregon Biochar Pricing: <https://www.chardirect.com/rogue-biochar-pricing>
Army Corps of Engineers Mass Timber Mandate: <https://www.enr.com/articles/57469>

Mass Timber

San Mateo Office Building 3: <https://www.som.com/projects/san-mateo-county-office-building-3/>
Sonrisa: <https://www.sonrisadowntown.com/sustainability>
TimberQuest: <https://timber-quest.com/>
British Mass Timber Projects: <https://waughthistleton.com/100-projects-uk-clt/>
San Mateo County Office Building 3: <https://www.smcgov.org/ceo/county-office-building-3>
Sonrisa: <https://www.sonrisadowntown.com/sustainability>
Mass Timber Projects in the USA: <https://www.woodworks.org/wp-content/uploads/WoodWorks-Mass-Timber-Projects-June-2023.png>
Mass Timber Mapping: <https://www.woodworks.org/resources/mapping-mass-timber/>
CLT Manufacturers: <https://www.imarcgroup.com/top-cross-laminated-timber-manufacturers-worldwide>
CLT: <https://www.archdaily.com/1006603/cross-laminated-timber-reaches-new-heights-why-use-clt-in-construction>
Mass Timber Skyscrapers: <https://www.archdaily.com/1006779/timber-skyscrapers-a-low-carbon-typology-for-the-21st-century>

Biochar

Biochar: <https://encyclopedia.pub/entry/23954>
Uses of Biochar: <https://www.biochar-journal.org/en/ct/2>
Sonoma Biochar Initiative: <https://sonomabiocharinitiative.org/>
Wilson Biochar: <https://wilsonbiochar.com/>
Biochar Asphalt: <https://biochar-zero.com/construction-industry/biochar-in-asphalt/>
NRCS Biochar Incentive: https://pacificbiochar.com/nrcs-soil-carbon-amendment-808-336_faqs/
Biochar Pricing: <https://www.chardirect.com/rogue-biochar-pricing>
Biochar Soil Amendment: https://pacificbiochar.com/nrcs-soil-carbon-amendment-808-336_faqs/

Biochar Wastewater Treatment:

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0045653520307323>

Biochar Definition: <https://www.climatehubs.usda.gov/hubs/northwest/topic/biochar>

Biochar Markets: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/bbb.2280?af=R>

Wood Wool Cement Panels

Wood Wool Cement Manufacturer: <https://www.eltomation.com/eng/wood-cement-boards/wood-wool-cement-board/>

Wood Wool Cement Design Build: <https://troyacoustics.com/>

Wood Wool Cement Design Build: <https://www.betonwood.com/>

Wood Fiber Cement Panels: <https://www.jameshardie.com/about-us/our-company>

Nanocrystal/Biochar Infused Cement

Biochar Concrete: <https://interestingengineering.com/innovation/eco-friendly-concrete-biochar-carbon-dioxide>

Nanocrystal Concrete: <https://www.forestdatanetwork.com/news/learning-about-nanocellulose-and-concrete>

Moffett Creek Bridge: <https://www.purdue.edu/newsroom/releases/2018/Q1/purdue-researchers-show-concrete-infused-with-wood-nanocrystals-is-stronger-plan-to-use-it-in-california-bridge.html>

Moffett Creek Bridge: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/inside-fs/delivering-mission/deliver/bridging-gap-concrete-may-provide-new-market-opportunities>

Biochar Concrete: <https://biochar-zero.com/construction-industry/biochar-in-concrete/#:~:text=Biochar%20intended%20for%20usage%20in%20a%20concrete%20product,This%20ensures%20basic%20requirements%20for%20the%20biochar%207>

Wood Fiber Cement Panels:

<https://stgenpln.blob.core.windows.net/document/ConstructionProjectsHandbook.pdf>

Wood Fiber Insulation

Wood Fiber Insulation: <https://www.finehomebuilding.com/project-guides/insulation/284-in-favor-of-wood-fiber-insulation>

Wood Fiber Insulation Manufacturer: <https://www.timberhp.com/>

Wood Fiber Insulation in USA: <https://www.accesswire.com/777705/new-energy-works-receives-the-first-shipment-of-wood-fiber-insulation-made-in-the-united-states>

Bio Asphalt

Biochar Asphalt: <https://biochar-zero.com/construction-industry/biochar-in-asphalt>

Biochar Asphalt Research: <https://news.asu.edu/20230918-solutions-new-asphalt-binder-alternative-less-toxic-more-sustainable-conventional-blend>

Wood Wool Cement Design Build:

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0950061819304908>

Carbon Credits/Certification

Carbon Future: <https://www.carbonfuture.earth/>
FSC Certification: <https://www.buildwithfsc.org/post>
Verra: <https://verra.org/programs/verified-carbon-standard/>
Aureus: <https://www.aureusearth.com/>
Puro: <https://puro.earth/>

DRAFT

Appendix B. Board of Forestry Letter of Introduction

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor

BOARD OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION
J. Keith Gilless, Chair

THE NATURAL RESOURCES AGENCY
WADE CROWFOOT, Secretary

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November 30, 2023

Gustavo Velasquez, Director, Department of Housing & Community Development

Dear Gustavo:

The Board of Forestry and Fire Protection's Joint Institute for Wood Products Innovation (Institute) is assessing current state protocols looking for pathways to facilitate procurement of innovative wood products (IWP) by State agencies for their construction and maintenance projects. To help inform this effort, we are requesting information from State agencies regarding their design and purchasing protocols as they relate to IWP. The Institute has retained TSS Consultants (TSS) to conduct this research.

In recent years, the forest products sector has produced groundbreaking products, such as:

- Mass timber (used in residential, institutional and commercial buildings)
- Cellulosic nanocrystals (used in cement to cut carbon emission production by up to 20%)
- Wood wool cement panels (lighter, more sound absorption)
- Wood fiber insulation (used in residential and commercial buildings)
- Biochar (enhanced soil amendment and water filtration medium)

To realize the societal and environmental benefits of these products, we are requesting information from you as to whether or not your department regularly incorporates IWP in your design of buildings or purchase of construction and maintenance materials or if your department could do so if design protocols or marketplace changes were made. In particular, we are requesting the following information:

- Published department procedures for considering IWP materials during the design and/or maintenance phases of your projects.
- Document testing and/or certification methods used to determine if new materials are acceptable for use in agency projects.
- Any concerns/perceived barriers associated with procedures for adopting new products. Describe any concerns regarding the use of IWP in building design, construction, or maintenance activities.
- Any suggestions for improving the potential for use of IWP in projects.

We appreciate your time and consideration and welcome any assistance you can provide to help support this project. Please contact Patrick Nevis at (916) 803-8639 or pnevis121@icloud.com to discuss this further.

Sincerely,

J. Keith Gilless
Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Chair
Joint Institute for Wood Products Innovation Co-Chair

Appendix C. Draft Executive Order

EXECUTIVE ORDER INNOVATIVE WOOD PRODUCT USE

WHEREAS reducing wildfire severity and restoring healthy and resilient forests requires active forest management, including forest thinning and fuel removal in fire prone areas; and

WHEREAS Senate Bill 901 (Chapter 626 of the Statutes of 2018) calls upon California to significantly increase the amount of forest fuel removal for wildfire mitigation; and

WHEREAS the 2020 Forest Stewardship Agreement between California and the United States Forest Service commits to scaling up vegetation treatment of forests and wildlands to one million acres per year by 2025; and

WHEREAS the 2022 Climate Change Scoping Plan calls for vegetation treatment on 2.5 million acres per year by 2030; and

WHEREAS “California’s Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan,” issued by the Governor’s Forest Management Task Force in January 2021, requires state agencies to develop a comprehensive framework to align the state’s wood utilization policies and priorities, including a comprehensive set of metrics to evaluate biomass availability, usage, investments, and workforce levels to create a sustainable wood products market in the state; and

WHEREAS forest biomass waste utilization promotes economic development in many of the poorest regions of the state, helping to create a circular economy in California’s forested communities; and

WHEREAS the monitoring of wood processing facilities by the University of California Cooperative Extension has shown that California is significantly lacking in manufacturing capability for various mass timber materials and other IWP such as wood fiber insulation, wood fiber and wood wool cement panels for sound barrier walls and building construction and sound panels, biochar for landscaping and water filtration and that their development should be encouraged,

WHEREAS the “Joint Institute Recommendations to Expand Wood and Biomass Utilization in California,” issued by the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection’s Joint Institute for Wood Products Innovation in November 2020, found that meeting fuel removal requirements would generate tens of millions of bone-dry tons of excess forest wood material annually and provided recommendations for the beneficial use of that forest material; and

WHEREAS the “Joint Institute Recommendations for the Utilization of Innovative Wood Products in California,” issued by the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection’s Joint Institute for Wood Products Innovation in May 2024 found that progress in the use of innovative wood products is inhibited by State code restrictions, redundant fire suppression requirements, requirements for continuous in-place inspections of the manufacture of mass timber materials, and the lack of incentives to develop the production infrastructure on California; and

WHEREAS past and current research by California and other universities on the life cycle carbon benefits of mass timber and wood fiber and wool products have established their superior performance in achieving the zero net carbon future of buildings and infrastructure in California; and

NOW THEREFORE, I, GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor of the State of California by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes of the State of California, do hereby issue the following orders to reduce wildfire risks, restore healthy forests, sequester carbon, and accelerate economic development in rural areas by expanding the use innovative wood products.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1. California Division of the State Architect shall, by December 31, 2025, devise a mandated mass timber building option, similar to that used by the Army Corps of Engineers, to be considered in the design of all new State buildings and structures.
2. Caltrans shall, by December 31, 2030, develop bid specifications for the use of nanocrystals in cement products; biochar in the use of storm and drainage filtration, landscaping, and asphalt; and wood fiber in the use of acoustic sound walls.
3. State agencies shall develop protocols by December 31, 2026, for the inclusion of IWP in their building and maintenance activities.
4. The Department of Housing and Community Development, the Strategic Growth Council, the Air Resources Board and other State agencies, which currently or may in the future, provide grants related to housing, office building, and any other non-industrial construction, will revise by December 2025, their affordable and other housing-related grant request for proposals to include additional evaluation credits to be given to government agency and developer and builder applicants incorporating IWP in their projects.
5. Withdraw California-only requirements by July 2025, from purchasing for any IWP products for construction that are not manufactured in California.
6. GO-Biz shall develop an outreach strategy for the attraction of innovative wood product manufacturers. Included with the strategies will be the identification of specific steps to be taken to present California as the destination for new development, especially in rural areas. The steps would include identification of grants or loans to businesses to help cover initial engineering and environmental review expenses, development of an inventory of possible building sites, of a marketing plan, and of proposed incentives to promote the location of these facilities in California.
7. Agencies will require State architectural, design and engineering personnel to enroll and complete Innovative Wood Product continuing education classes through authorized providers such as WoodWorks and the American Wood Council.
8. The Board of Forestry shall propose a new position, which will provide for the monitoring and encouragement of innovative wood product use or consideration of its use by State agency programs and grant solicitations.