

HB 1204 - AS AMENDED BY THE HOUSE

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2026 SESSION

26-2589

08/09

HOUSE BILL **1204**

AN ACT relative to the grading and use of timber grown in New Hampshire.

SPONSORS: Rep. A. Davis, Coos 2; Rep. Tierney, Coos 1; Rep. Durkin, Coos 1; Rep. Cole, Hills.
26

COMMITTEE: Resources, Recreation and Development

ANALYSIS

This bill allows certain timber grown in New Hampshire to be graded as spruce-pine-fir and requires the consideration of New Hampshire harvested timber for state building projects.

Explanation: Matter added to current law appears in ***bold italics***.
Matter removed from current law appears ~~[in brackets and struckthrough.]~~
Matter which is either (a) all new or (b) repealed and reenacted appears in regular type.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

In the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand Twenty-Six

AN ACT relative to the grading and use of timber grown in New Hampshire.

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

1 1 Statement of Findings and Purpose. The general court hereby finds that:

2 I. The majority of structural timber harvested for building materials in New Hampshire
3 comes from Coos County, and many areas of Coos County extend farther north than portions of
4 Canada, where lumber is graded as spruce pine fir (SPF).

5 II. Timber graded as SPF from Canada is viewed as stronger and denser under international
6 design standards in part because of cold climate growth conditions; however, New Hampshire's
7 northern climate, soils, and growing conditions are substantially similar and produce the same
8 species of spruce, pine, and fir included in the SPF designation.

9 III. Architects and engineers typically specify "SPF" lumber in certain residential
10 construction documents. Because "SPF" is an international designation reserved for Canadian
11 graded wood, New Hampshire's native lumber graders cannot certify New Hampshire-grown spruce,
12 pine, and fir as SPF. Instead, the same species must be graded as spruce-pine-fir south (SPFS),
13 which is viewed in the industry as a separate, slightly weaker classification.

14 IV. This technical distinction disadvantages New Hampshire sawmills, loggers, and the
15 forest products industry, even though New Hampshire-grown wood from the north country is of
16 equal type and quality.

17 V. It is therefore the policy of the state of New Hampshire to ensure that New Hampshire
18 families and New Hampshire builders can build New Hampshire homes with New Hampshire wood
19 by eliminating the barrier between SPF and SPFS within the state building code.

20 VI. The general court of New Hampshire finds that wood density should be a latitudinal
21 demarcation rather than an arbitrary designation of density based upon political borders. Viewed as
22 latitude, New Hampshire encompasses 42 degrees, 40 minutes north up to 45 degrees, 18 minutes.
23 Timber harvested to produce building lumber between the latitude of 43 degrees, 45 minutes, 18
24 seconds north to 45 degrees, 18 minutes north warrants the same density demarcation as Canadian
25 SPF unless otherwise designated by a licensed architect or structural engineer.

26 2 New Section; Use of Spruce-Pine-Fir (SPF) and Spruce-Pine-Fir-South (SPFS). Amend RSA
27 155-A by inserting after section 14 the following new section:

28 155-A:15 Use of Spruce-Pine-Fir (SPF) Lumber and Spruce-Pine-Fir-South (SPFS) Lumber.

29 I. For purposes of the state building code, spruce-pine-fir south (SPFS) lumber harvested
30 and milled in New Hampshire and graded either by a grader permitted under RSA 426:18 or by an

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1 American Lumber Standard Committee (ALSC) accredited agency shall be accepted wherever
2 spruce-pine-fir (SPF) is specified.

3 II. Structural design and inspection shall use the published SPFS design values for the
4 grade and size provided.

5 III. Where a code evaluation report, product listing, or manufacturer's installation
6 instructions differentiate allowable loads or limitations by lumber species group, the allowable loads
7 corresponding to the installed species group shall be used. When SPFS lumber is installed, the
8 values for SPFS shall govern. This requirement shall apply, but not be limited to, structural
9 connectors, hangers, fasteners, truss plates, adhesives, and proprietary systems.

10 IV. Municipalities shall accept either a native lumber certificate pursuant to RSA 426:18 or
11 an ALSC grade stamp as sufficient proof of grade.

12 V. Nothing herein shall prevent a licensed architect or engineer from specifying higher
13 strength materials if required for safety and structural integrity of a structure. Licensed architects
14 and structural engineers shall also consider and shall provide alternative options of construction
15 utilizing SPFS lumber.

16 VI. This section shall not be construed to prohibit the use of SPF lumber graded by an ALSC
17 accredited agency.

18 3 Effective Date. This act shall take effect 180 days after its passage.