

# STATE OF NEW YORK

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4859

2023-2024 Regular Sessions

## IN SENATE

February 16, 2023

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Introduced by Sens. KRUEGER, COONEY, MAY, BRESLIN, BRISPORT, CLEARE, COMRIE, HARCKHAM, HINCHEY, HOYLMAN-SIGAL, JACKSON, SALAZAR, SEPULVEDA, SKOUFIS, STAVISKY -- read twice and ordered printed, and when printed to be committed to the Committee on Procurement and Contracts

AN ACT to amend the state finance law, in relation to enacting the New York tropical deforestation-free procurement act; and to amend the economic development law, in relation to establishing the supply chain transparency assistance program

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

1 Section 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "New York  
2 tropical deforestation-free procurement act".

3 § 2. Legislative findings. The legislature finds and declares the  
4 following:

5 1. Tropical forests cover roughly 7 percent of Earth's surface, but  
6 harbor close to 50 percent of all species on Earth.

7 2. Human activity is the driving force behind the current rate of  
8 species extinction, which is at least 100 to 1,000 times higher than  
9 historical levels. The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on  
10 Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services reported in 2019 that around 1  
11 million animal and plant species are now threatened with extinction,  
12 many within decades, more than ever before in human history. This is  
13 directly linked to habitat loss, with more than a third of the world's  
14 land surface and nearly 75 percent of freshwater resources now devoted  
15 to crop or livestock production.

16 3. Globally, an estimated 18,000,000 acres of forest, an area more  
17 than half the size of New York state, are lost every year to deforesta-  
18 tion according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United  
19 Nations, with over one-half of Earth's tropical forests already gone. At  
20 the current pace, the entirety of Earth's tropical rainforests will be  
21 degraded or destroyed within the next 100 years.

EXPLANATION--Matter in italics (underscored) is new; matter in brackets  
[-] is old law to be omitted.

LBD07504-03-3

4. It has been estimated that at least 30 percent of the world's greenhouse gas emissions come from deforestation and forest degradation. Taking into account carbon sequestration potential, stopping the loss of tropical forests, mangroves, and wetlands could provide over 20 percent of climate mitigation by 2030.

5. Loss of biodiversity resulting from forest degradation and deforestation, as well as human encroachment on formerly undisturbed ecosystems, increases the risks of zoonotic disease pandemics such as COVID-19.

6. New York state is a leader in addressing the climate crisis, with a statutory goal of achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions economy-wide by 2050.

7. Tropical deforestation in many countries is closely associated with violations of the land rights of indigenous peoples and local communities and with the exploitation of workers, including forced labor and child labor, and in many cases is enabled by corruption, criminality, and violence against conservationists and land defenders.

8. Tropical deforestation in many countries is also closely associated with illegal wildlife trafficking, including, but not limited to, various bird and reptile species, many primate species, including great apes, pangolins, and orangutans.

9. The primary factors leading to tropical deforestation are degradation and road-building associated with logging for timber, which opens the door for deforestation caused by industrial-scale production of agricultural commodities and conversion of forests into plantations for the timber, pulp, paper, palm oil, soy, and livestock industries, among others. Together, these are increasingly known as "forest-risk commodities".

10. New York is inadvertently promoting and sanctioning deforestation and primary forest degradation through the purchase of goods and products that have been produced in supply chains that contribute to tropical deforestation and tropical primary forest degradation.

11. New York has one of the largest economies in the world and its purchasing power has significant market force, allowing it to play a leadership role in preventing forest loss and supporting markets for sustainably-sourced products.

12. It is the intent of the legislature that it be the policy of this state to ensure companies contracting with the state are not contributing to tropical deforestation or tropical primary forest degradation directly or through their supply chains.

§ 3. Paragraphs b, c, d and e of subdivision 1 of section 165 of the state finance law, as added by chapter 83 of the laws of 1995, are amended to read as follows:

b. "Tropical hardwood" shall mean any and all hardwood, scientifically classified as angiosperm, that grows in any tropical [~~moist~~] forest. Tropical hardwoods shall [~~be~~] include but not be limited to the following species:

Scientific Name	Examples of Common [ <del>Name</del> ]
	Names
<u>Prunus africana</u>	<u>African cherry, Red stinkwood</u>
<u>Caryocar costaricense</u>	<u>Ajo, Aji</u>
<u>Calophyllum spp.</u>	<u>Bintangor</u>
<u>Cedrela spp.</u>	<u>Cedar</u>
<u>Neobalanocarpus heimii,</u>	<u>Chengal</u>
<u>Balanocarpus heimii</u>	
<u>Octomeles sumatrana Miq.</u>	<u>Erima, benuang</u>

1	<u>Myroxylon balsamum</u>	<u>Estoraque</u>
2	<u>Apuleia leiocarpa</u>	<u>Garapa</u>
3	<u>Parastemon urophyllus, Parastemon</u>	<u>Malas</u>
4	<u>spicatus Ridley</u>	
5	<u>Hopea spp.</u>	<u>Merawan</u>
6	<u>Araucaria araucana</u>	<u>Monkey Puzzle, Chilean pine</u>
7	<u>Pterocarpus tinctorius</u>	<u>Mukula</u>
8	<u>Senna siamea</u>	<u>Siamese senna</u>
9	<u>Pometia pinata</u>	<u>Taun</u>
10	<u>Millettia leucantha Kurz</u>	<u>Thinwin</u>
11	<u>Bulnesia arborea, Bulnesia</u>	<u>Verawood, Argentine lignum</u>
12	<u>sarmientoi</u>	<u>vitae</u>
13	<u>Tristaniopsis laurina</u>	<u>Water gum</u>
14	<u>Terminalia spp.</u>	
15	<u>Homalium foetidum</u>	<u>Malas</u>
16	<u>Dillenia papuana</u>	<u>Dillenia</u>
17	<u>Canarium spp.</u>	<u>Red Canarium, Grey Canarium</u>
18	<u>Burkrella macropoda</u>	<u>Rang rang</u>
19	<u>Octomeles sumatrana</u>	<u>Erima, Benuang</u>
20	<u>Dracontomelon dao</u>	<u>New Guinea walnut</u>
21	<u>Planchonella spp.</u>	<u>White Planchonella, Red</u>
22		<u>Planchonella</u>
23	<u>Lophopetalum spp.</u>	<u>Perupok</u>
24	<u>Carinian pyriformis</u>	<u>Abarco, Jequitiba</u>
25	<u>Mitragyna ciliate</u>	<u>Abura</u>
26	<u>Vouacapous americana</u>	<u>Acapu</u>
27	<u>Amburana caerensis</u>	<u>Amburana, Cerejeira</u>
28	<u>Dalbergia melanoxylon</u>	<u>African Blackwood</u>
29	<u>Lovoa spp.</u>	<u>African Walnut, Tigerwood</u>
30	<u>Pericopsis elata</u>	<u>[<del>Afrormosis</del>] Afrormosia</u>
31	<u>[<del>Shorea-almon</del>]</u>	<u>[<del>Almon</del>]</u>
32	<u>Aspidosperma megalocarpon</u>	<u>Acaretto</u>
33	<u>Peltogyne spp.</u>	<u>Amaranth, purpleheart</u>
34	<u>Terminalia amazonia</u>	<u>Amarillo Real</u>
35	<u>[<del>Guibourtia</del>] Guibourtia ehie</u>	<u>Amazaque</u>
36	<u>Amburana cearensis</u>	<u>Amburana, Cerejeira, cumare</u>
37	<u>Pterogyne nitens</u>	<u>Amendoim</u>
38	<u>Carapa guianensis</u>	<u>Andiroba, False Mahogany</u>
39	<u>Dicorynia guianensis</u>	<u>Angilique Cris</u>
40	<u>[<del>Aningeria</del>] Aningeria spp.</u>	<u>Aningeria, anegre,</u>
41		<u>anigre</u>
42	<u>Dipterocarpus [<del>grandiflorus</del>]</u>	<u>[<del>Apilong</del>] Apitong, Keruing</u>
43	<u>spp.</u>	
44	<u>Centrolobium spp.</u>	<u>Arariba, Amarillo</u>
45	<u>Brosimum utile</u>	<u>Baco</u>
46	<u>Shorea spp.</u>	<u>Balau, Selangan batu</u>
47	<u>Ochroma lagopus</u>	<u>Balsa</u>
48	<u>Ochroma pyramidale</u>	<u>Balsa</u>
49	<u>Myroxylon balsamum</u>	<u>Balsamo</u>
50	<u>[<del>Virola-spp.</del>]</u>	<u>[<del>Banak</del>]</u>
51	<u>Anisoptera thurifera</u>	<u>Bella [<del>Rose</del>] Rosa</u>
52	<u>[<del>Guibourtia</del>] Guibourtia arnoldiana</u>	
53		<u>Benge, Mutenye</u>
54	<u>Berlinia spp.</u>	<u>Berlinia, Rose Zebrano</u>
55	<u>Symphonia globulifera</u>	<u>Boar Wood</u>
56	<u>Deterium [<del>Senegalese</del>] senegalese</u>	<u>Boire</u>

1	<u>Caesalpinia echinata,</u>	<u>Brazilwood, Pernambuco</u>
2	<u>Paubrasilia eschinata</u>	
3	<u>Bertholletia excels</u>	<u>Brazil Tree</u>
4	<u>Brosimum alicastrum</u>	<u>Breadnut</u>
5	<u>Guilbourtia spp.</u>	<u>Bubinga, African</u>
6	<u>(G. demusei, G. pellegriniana,</u>	<u>Rosewood, Kevazingo</u>
7	<u>G. tessmannii)</u>	
8	<u>Toona calantas, Cedrela calantas</u>	<u>Calantas, Kalantas</u>
9	<u>Priora copaifera</u>	<u>Cativo</u>
10	<u>Cedrela odorata, Cedrela fissilis</u>	<u>Cedro, Cedar, Spanish cedar,</u>
11		<u>South American cedar</u>
12	<u>Ceiba pentandra</u>	<u>Ceiba</u>
13	<u>Antiaris africana</u>	<u>Chenchen, Antiaris</u>
14	<u>Couratari guianensis</u>	<u>Coco Blanco</u>
15	<u>[Dalbergia] Dalbergia</u>	
16	<u>retusa</u>	<u>[Cocobolo] Cocobolo,</u>
17		<u>Granadillo</u>
18	<u>Tabebuia donnell-smithii</u>	<u>Copal</u>
19	<u>Daniellia spp.</u>	<u>Copal, Daniellia</u>
20	<u>Cordia spp.</u>	<u>Cordia, Bocote, Ziricote, Louro</u>
21	<u>Hymenaea courbaril</u>	<u>Courbaril, West Indian Locust</u>
22	<u>Dipteryx odorata</u>	<u>Cumarú</u>
23	<u>Piptadeniastrum africanum</u>	<u>Dahoma, Banzu</u>
24	<u>Calycophyllum candidissimum</u>	<u>Degame, Legame Lancewood,</u>
25		<u>Lemonwood</u>
26	<u>Afzelia spp.</u>	<u>Doussie, Lingue</u>
27	<u>[Diospyros] Diospyrus spp.</u>	<u>Ebony, Macassar</u>
28		<u>ebony,</u>
29		<u>Ceylon ebony</u>
30	<u>Lophira alata</u>	<u>Ekki, Azobe, Bangassi, Akoura,</u>
31		<u>Red Ironwood</u>
32	<u>Combretodendron macrocarpum</u>	<u>Esia, Essia</u>
33	<u>Cordia goeldiana</u>	<u>Freijo, Cordia Wood</u>
34	<u>Chlorophora tinctoria</u>	<u>Fustic, Yellow Wood, Tatajuba</u>
35	<u>[Aucoumea] Aucoumea klaineana</u>	<u>Gaboon, Okoume</u>
36	<u>Astronium spp.</u>	<u>Goncalo Alves, Zebrawood,</u>
37		<u>Tigerwood</u>
38	<u>Ocotea rodiaei</u>	<u>Greenheart</u>
39	<u>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</u>	<u>Guanacaste, Rain Tree,</u>
40		<u>Elephant Ear</u>
41	<u>Guarea spp.</u>	<u>Guarea, Bosse</u>
42	<u>Terminalia ivorensis</u>	<u>Idigbo, Framire, Black Afara</u>
43	<u>Phoebe porosa</u>	<u>Imbuia, Imbuya, Embuia,</u>
44		<u>Brazilian Walnut</u>
45	<u>Handroanthus spp.</u>	<u>Ipe, Brazilian walnut,</u>
46		<u>bethabarra, Pau d'arco,</u>
47		<u>Ironwood, Lapacho</u>
48	<u>Chlorophora excelsa</u>	<u>Iroko</u>
49	<u>Hymenaea courbaril</u>	<u>Jatoba, "Brazilian Cherry"</u>
50	<u>Jacaranda copaia</u>	<u>Jacaranda</u>
51	<u>Machaerium villosum</u>	<u>Jacaranda Pardo</u>
52	<u>Dyera costulata</u>	<u>Jelutong</u>
53	<u>Dryobalanops spp.</u>	<u>Kapur, Keladan</u>
54	<u>Koompassia malaccensis</u>	<u>Kempas, Impas</u>
55	<u>Acacia koa</u>	<u>Koa</u>
56	<u>[Entandrophragma] Entandrophragma cKosipo, iOmu</u>	

1	Pterygota macrocarpa	Koto, <u>African Pterygota, Ware</u>
2	<u>Oxandra lanceolate</u>	<u>Lancewood</u>
3	Shorea <del>spp.</del> [ <del>negresensis</del> ]	[ <del>Red</del> ] <u>Lauan, Luan,</u>
4		<u>Lawaan, Meranti, White</u>
5		<u>meranti, yellow meranti, dark</u>
6		<u>red meranti, light red meranti,</u>
7		<u>Seraya, Tanguile, Bang,</u>
8		<u>Philippine Mahogany</u>
9	[ <del>Pentacme contorta</del> ]	[ <del>White-Lauan</del> ]
10	[ <del>Shorea ployesprma</del> ]	[ <del>Tanguile</del> ]
11	<u>Nothofagus pumilio</u>	<u>Lenga</u>
12	<u>Guaiacum officinale</u>	<u>Lignum Vitae, Guayacan,</u>
13		<u>Ironwood</u>
14	Terminalia superba	Limba, <u>Afara, Ofram</u>
15	[ <del>Aniba duekei</del> ] <u>Aniba rosedora</u>	[ <del>Loure</del> ] <u>Brazilian</u>
16		<u>rosewood, pau rosa, bois</u>
17		<u>de rose</u>
18	<u>Nectandra spp.</u>	<u>Louro Preto</u>
19	[ <del>Kyaya ivorensis</del> ] <u>Khaya spp.</u>	[ <del>Africa</del> ] <u>African</u>
20		<u>Mahogany</u>
21	[ <del>Swietenia macrophylla</del> ]	[ <del>Amer. Mahogany</del> ]
22	<u>Swietenia spp.</u>	<u>American Mahogany, West Indian</u>
23		<u>Mahogany, Central American</u>
24		<u>Mahogany, Honduran Mahogany,</u>
25		<u>South American Mahogany,</u>
26		<u>Mexican Mahogany, Bigleaf</u>
27		<u>Mahogany, Little Leaf</u>
28		<u>Mahogany, Acajou, Caoba</u>
29		<u>Mogno</u>
30	Tieghemella [ <del>heckelii</del> ] <u>heckelii</u>	[ <del>Makora</del> ]
31		<u>Makore,</u>
32		<u>Baku</u>
33	<u>Diospyros marmorata</u>	<u>Marblewood, Zebrawood</u>
34	<u>Intsia bijuga, Intsia palembanica</u>	<u>Merbau, Ipil, Kwila</u>
35	<u>Anisoptera spp.</u>	<u>Mersawa, Krabak, Palosapis</u>
36	<u>Mora excelsa</u>	<u>Mora</u>
37	Distemonanthus benthamianus	Movingui, <u>Ayan</u>
38	<u>Terminalia amazonia</u>	<u>Nargusta</u>
39	<u>Pterocarpus spp.</u>	<u>Narra, Ambyna, Papua New Guinea</u>
40		<u>Rosewood, Red Sanders, Mukula,</u>
41		<u>Kosso, zitan, Hongmu</u>
42	<u>Palaequium spp.</u>	<u>Nyatoh, Padang, Pencil Cedar</u>
43	<u>Triplochiton scleroxylon</u>	<u>Obeche, Samba</u>
44	<u>Nauclea diderrichii</u>	<u>Opepe, Sibo</u>
45	Pterocarpus [ <del>soyauxii</del> ] <u>spp.</u>	[ <del>African</del> ] <u>Padauk,</u>
46		<u>Vermillion Wood</u>
47	[ <del>Pterocarpus angolensis</del> ]	[ <del>Angola-Padauk</del> ]
48	<u>Millettia stuhlmannii</u>	<u>Panga Panga</u>
49	<u>Balfourodendron riedelianum</u>	<u>Pau Marfim</u>
50	Aspidosperma spp.	Peroba, <u>Rosa</u>
51	<u>Paratecoma peroba</u>	<u>Peroba Branca</u>
52	<u>Dalbergia frutescens, D. tomentosa</u>	<u>Pinkwood, Brazilia Tulipwood</u>
53	<u>Tabebuia donnell-smithii</u>	<u>Prima Vera, Roble, Durango</u>
54	Peltogyne spp.	<u>Purpleheart</u>
55	Gonystylus spp.	<u>Ramin</u>

1	<u>Melanorrhoea curtisii</u>	<u>Rengas, Borneo Rosewood</u>
2	<u>Nothofagus obliqua</u>	<u>Roble</u>
3	<u>Hevea brasiliensis</u>	<u>Rubberwood</u>
4	Dalbergia spp.	<u>Rosewood, Indian Rosewood,</u>
5		<u>Honduras Rosewood, cocobolo,</u>
6		<u>granadillo</u>
7	<u>Aniba duckei</u>	<u>Brazilian Rosewood</u>
8	[ <del>Entandrophragm-a</del> ] <u>Entandrophragma</u>	
9	cylindricum	[ <del>Sapela</del> ] <u>Sapele, Sapelli</u>
10	<u>Acanthopanax ricinofolius</u>	<u>Sen, Castor Arabia</u>
11	<u>Brosimum aubletti, Piratinera</u>	<u>Snakewood, Letterwood, Leopard</u>
12	<u>guianensis</u>	<u>Wood</u>
13	[ <del>Shorea phillippinensis</del> ]	[ <del>Senora</del> ]
14	<u>Juglans spp. (juglans</u>	<u>South American Walnut, Peruvian</u>
15	<u>australis, J. neotropica,</u>	<u>Walnut</u>
16	<u>J. Olanchana, etc.)</u>	
17	<u>Sterculia rhinopetala</u>	<u>Sterculia</u>
18	<u>Bagassa guianensis</u>	<u>Tatajuba, Bagasse</u>
19	Tectona grandis	Teak
20	Lovoa trichilloides	Tigerwood
21	<u>Entandrophragma utile</u>	<u>Utile, Sipo</u>
22	<u>Virola spp.</u>	<u>Virola, Cumala, Banak, Tapsava</u>
23	Millettia laurentii	Wenge
24	<u>Pentacme contorta</u>	<u>White Lauan</u>
25	Microberlinia [ <del>brazzavillensis</del> ]	<u>Zebrawood,</u>
26	<u>spp.</u>	<u>Zebrano, Zingana</u>

27 c. "Tropical [~~rain~~] forests" shall mean [~~any and all forests classi-~~  
28 ~~fied by the scientific term "Tropical moist forests", the classification~~  
29 ~~determined by the equatorial region of the forest and average rainfall~~]  
30 a natural ecosystem within the tropical regions, approximately bounded  
31 geographically by the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, but possibly  
32 affected by other factors such as prevailing winds, containing native  
33 species composition, structure, and ecological function, with a tree  
34 canopy cover of more than ten percent over an area of at least 0.5  
35 hectares. "Tropical forests" shall include all of the following: (i)  
36 human-managed tropical forests or partially degraded tropical forests  
37 that are regenerating; and (ii) tropical forests identified by multi-ob-  
38 jective conservation based assessment methodologies, such as High  
39 Conservation Value (HCV) areas, as defined by the HCV Resource Network,  
40 or High Carbon Stock forests, as defined by the High Carbon Stock  
41 Approach, or by another methodology with equivalent or higher standards  
42 that includes primary forests and tropical peatlands of any depth.  
43 "Tropical forests" shall not include tree plantations of any type.

44 d. "Tropical wood products" shall mean any wood products, wholesale or  
45 retail, in any form, including but not limited to plywood, veneer,  
46 furniture, cabinets, paneling, siding, moldings, doors, doorskins, join-  
47 ery, flooring or sawnwood, which are composed, in whole or in part, of  
48 tropical hardwood [~~except plywood~~].

49 e. "Peat" means a soil that is rich in organic matter composed of  
50 partially decomposed plant materials equal to or greater than 40 centi-  
51 meters of the top 100 centimeters of the soil.

52 f. "Tropical peatlands" means wetlands with a layer of peat made up of  
53 dead and decaying plant material. Tropical peatlands includes moors,  
54 bogs, mires, and peat swamp forests.

1 g. "Secondary materials" means any material recovered from or other-  
2 wise destined for the waste stream, including, but not limited to, post-  
3 consumer material, industrial scrap material and overstock or obsolete  
4 inventories from distributors, wholesalers and other companies but such  
5 term does not include those materials and by-products generated from,  
6 and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process.

7 § 4. Paragraphs b and d of subdivision 2 of section 165 of the state  
8 finance law, as added by chapter 83 of the laws of 1995, are amended to  
9 read as follows:

10 b. The provisions of paragraph a of this subdivision shall not apply  
11 to:

12 (i) [~~Any hardwoods purchased from a sustained, managed forest, or~~  
13 ~~(ii)~~] Any binding contractual obligations for purchase of commodities  
14 entered into prior to August twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred ninety-one;  
15 or

16 [~~(iii) The purchase of any tropical hardwood or tropical hardwood~~  
17 ~~product for which there is no acceptable non-tropical hardwood species,~~  
18 ~~or~~

19 ~~(iv) Where the contracting officer finds that no person or entity~~  
20 ~~doing business in the state is capable of providing acceptable non-trop-~~  
21 ~~ical hardwood species sufficient to meet the particular contract~~  
22 ~~requirements, or~~

23 ~~(v)]~~ (ii) Where the inclusion or application of such provisions will  
24 violate or be inconsistent with the terms or conditions of a grant,  
25 subvention or contract in an agency of the United States or the  
26 instructions of an authorized representative of any such agency with  
27 respect to any such grant, subvention or contract[~~, or~~

28 ~~(vi) Where inclusion or application of such provisions results in a~~  
29 ~~substantial cost increase to the state, government agency, political~~  
30 ~~subdivision, public corporation or public benefit corporation].~~

31 d. The provisions of paragraph c of this subdivision shall not apply:

32 (i) To bid packages advertised and made available to the public or any  
33 competitive and sealed bids received or entered into prior to August  
34 twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred ninety-one; or

35 (ii) To any amendment, modification or renewal of a contract, which  
36 contract was entered into prior to August twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred  
37 ninety-one, where such application would delay timely completion of a  
38 project or involve an increase in the total monies to be paid under that  
39 contract; or

40 (iii) Where the contracting officer finds that[~~+~~

41 ~~(A) No person or entity doing business in the state is capable of~~  
42 ~~performing the contract using acceptable non-tropical hardwood species,~~  
43 ~~or~~

44 ~~(B) The~~ the inclusion or application of such provisions will violate  
45 or be inconsistent with the terms or conditions of a grant, subvention  
46 or contract with an agency of the United States or the instructions of  
47 an authorized representative of any such agency with respect to any such  
48 grant, subvention or contract[~~, or~~

49 ~~(C) The use of tropical woods is deemed necessary for purposes of~~  
50 ~~historical restoration and there exists no available acceptable non-~~  
51 ~~tropical wood species].~~

52 § 5. Section 165 of the state finance law is amended by adding a new  
53 subdivision 9 to read as follows:

54 9. Tropical deforestation-free procurement. a. For purposes of this  
55 subdivision, the following definitions shall apply:



1 (i) "Contractor" means any person or entity that has a contract with a  
2 state agency or state authority for public works or improvements to be  
3 performed, for a franchise, concession or lease of property, for grant  
4 monies or goods and services or supplies to be purchased at the expense  
5 of the agency or authority or to be paid out of monies deposited in the  
6 treasury or out of trust monies under the control or collected by the  
7 agency or authority.

8 (ii) "Tropical forest-risk commodity" means any commodity and its  
9 derived products, including agricultural and non-agricultural commod-  
10 ities but excluding tropical hardwood and tropical wood products covered  
11 by subdivisions one and two of this section, whether in raw or processed  
12 form, that is commonly extracted from, or grown, derived, harvested,  
13 reared, or produced on land where tropical deforestation or tropical  
14 primary forest degradation has occurred or is likely to occur. Tropical  
15 forest-risk commodities include palm oil, soy, beef, coffee, cocoa, wood  
16 pulp, paper, logs, lumber, and any additional commodities defined by the  
17 commissioner of the office of general services pursuant to subparagraph  
18 (i) of paragraph g of this subdivision, but do not include recovered  
19 fiber.

20 (iii) "Free, prior, and informed consent" means the principle that a  
21 community has the right to give or withhold its consent to proposed  
22 developments that may affect the land and waters it legally or customar-  
23 ily owns, occupies, or otherwise uses, as described in the United  
24 Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Indigenous  
25 and Tribal Peoples Convention of 1989, also known as the International  
26 Labor Organization Convention 169, and other international instruments.  
27 "Free, prior, and informed consent" means informed, noncoercive negoti-  
28 ations between investors, companies, or governments, and indigenous  
29 peoples and local communities, prior to project development.

30 (iv) "Large contractor" means any contractor whose annual revenue, or  
31 that of their parent company, is equal to or greater than one hundred  
32 million dollars.

33 (v) "Point-of-origin" means the geographical location, as identified  
34 by the smallest administrative unit of land, where a commodity was  
35 grown, derived, harvested, reared, or produced.

36 (vi) "Recovered Fiber" means postconsumer fiber such as paper, paper-  
37 board, and fibrous materials from retail stores, office buildings,  
38 homes, and so forth, after having passed through their end usage,  
39 including used corrugated boxes, old newspapers, old magazines, mixed  
40 waste paper, tabulating cards, and used cordage, and all paper, paper-  
41 board, and fibrous materials that enter and are collected from municipal  
42 solid waste; and manufacturing wastes such as dry paper and paperboard  
43 waste generated after completion of the papermaking process, including  
44 envelope cuttings, bindery trimmings, and other paper and paperboard  
45 waste resulting from printing, cutting, forming, and other converting  
46 operations, bag, box, and carton manufacturing wastes, and butt rolls,  
47 mill wrappers, and rejected unused stock, and repulped finished paper  
48 and paperboard from obsolete inventories of paper and paperboard  
49 manufacturers, merchants, wholesalers, dealers, printers, converters,  
50 and others.

51 (vii) "Tropical deforestation" means direct human-induced conversion  
52 of tropical forest to agriculture, a tree plantation, or other non-for-  
53 est land use.

54 (viii) "Tropical primary forest degradation" means severe and  
55 sustained degradation of a tropical forest resulting in significant



1 primary forest loss and/or a profound change in species composition,  
2 structure, or ecological function of that forest.

3 (ix) "Primary forest" means a forest that has never been industrially  
4 logged and has developed following natural disturbances and under  
5 natural processes, regardless of its age. Primary forests include  
6 forests that have experienced non-industrial-scale human impacts,  
7 including traditional or subsistence activities carried out by indige-  
8 nous communities.

9 (x) "New York state products" means products that are grown,  
10 harvested, or produced in this state, or processed inside or outside  
11 this state comprising over fifty-one percent raw materials grown,  
12 harvested, or produced in this state, by weight or volume.

13 (xi) "Small business" means small business as defined in section one  
14 hundred thirty-one of the economic development law.

15 (xii) "Medium-sized business" shall mean a business that is resident  
16 in this state, independently owned and operated, not dominant in its  
17 field, and employs between one hundred and five hundred persons.

18 (xiii) "Minority-owned business enterprise" shall have the same mean-  
19 ing as in article fifteen-A of the executive law.

20 (xiv) "Women-owned business enterprise" shall have the same meaning as  
21 in article fifteen-A of the executive law.

22 b. (i) Every contract entered into by a state agency or authority that  
23 includes the procurement of any product comprised wholly or in part of a  
24 tropical forest-risk commodity shall require that the contractor certify  
25 that the commodity furnished to the state pursuant to the contract was  
26 not extracted from, grown, derived, harvested, reared, or produced on  
27 land where tropical deforestation or tropical primary forest degradation  
28 occurred on or after January first, two thousand twenty-three. The  
29 contractor shall agree to comply with this provision of the contract.

30 (ii) The contract shall specify that the contractor is required to  
31 cooperate fully in providing reasonable access to the contractor's  
32 records, documents, agents, employees, or premises if reasonably  
33 required by authorized officials of the contracting agency or authority,  
34 the office of general services, the office of the attorney general, or  
35 the department of environmental conservation, to determine the contrac-  
36 tor's compliance with the requirements under subparagraph (i) of this  
37 paragraph.

38 (iii) Contractors shall exercise due diligence in ensuring that their  
39 subcontractors comply with the requirements under subparagraph (i) of  
40 this paragraph. Contractors shall require each subcontractor to certify  
41 that the subcontractor is in compliance with the requirements of subpar-  
42 agraph (i) of this paragraph.

43 (iv) In addition to the requirements of subparagraphs (i), (ii) and  
44 (iii) of this paragraph, large contractors subject to subparagraph (i)  
45 of this paragraph must certify that they have adopted a tropical forest  
46 policy that complies with regulations issued pursuant to subparagraph  
47 (vii) of paragraph g of this subdivision. The adoption of a tropical  
48 forest policy by a contractor, subcontractor, or supplier that is not a  
49 large contractor is not required by this subparagraph but may be used to  
50 demonstrate compliance with subparagraph (i) of this paragraph. Such  
51 tropical forest policy and all corresponding data shall be made publicly  
52 available, and shall contain at a minimum all of the following:

53 A. Due diligence measures to identify the point-of-origin of tropical  
54 forest-risk commodities and ensure compliance with the policy where  
55 supply chain risks are present.

B. Data detailing the complete list of direct and indirect suppliers and supply chain traceability information, including refineries, processing plants, farms, and plantations, and their respective owners, parent companies, and farmers, maps, and geo-locations, for each tropical forest-risk commodity found in products that may be furnished to the state.

C. Measures taken to ensure the product does not contribute to tropical deforestation or tropical primary forest degradation, including:

(1) no development in tropical primary forests, and that the product does not originate from a site where commodity production has replaced tropical primary forests after January first, two thousand twenty-three;

(2) no development of High Carbon Stock (HCS) Forests;

(3) no development of High Conservation Value (HCV) Areas;

(4) no burning;

(5) efforts to ensure progressive reductions of greenhouse gas emissions on existing plantations;

(6) no development on peat, regardless of depth;

(7) best management practices for existing plantations on peat; and

(8) where feasible, activities oriented towards peat restoration.

D. Measures taken to prevent exploitation and redress grievances of workers and local communities, including:

(1) Respect for and recognition of the rights of all workers including contract, temporary, and migrant workers.

(2) Respect for and recognition of land tenure rights of communities.

(3) Respect for the rights of indigenous and local communities to give or withhold their free, prior, and informed consent to operations on lands to which they hold legal, communal, or customary rights.

(4) Explicit policies and processes to prevent violence, intimidation, and coercion of workers and local communities.

(5) Formal, open, transparent, and consultative processes to address and redress all complaints and conflicts.

E. Measures taken to protect biodiversity and prevent the poaching of endangered species in all operations and adjacent areas.

F. Measures taken to ensure compliance with the laws of countries where tropical forest-risk commodities in a company's supply chain were produced.

G. Measures to deter violence, threats, and harassment against environmental human rights defenders (EHRDs), including respecting internationally recognized human rights standards, and educating employees, contractors, and partners on the rights of EHRDs to express their views, conduct peaceful protests, and criticize practices without intimidation or retaliation.

(v) The provisions of subparagraph (i) of this paragraph shall not apply when the inclusion or application of such provisions will violate or be inconsistent with the terms or conditions of a grant, subvention or contract with an agency of the United States or the instructions of an authorized representative of any such agency with respect to any such grant, subvention or contract.

c. (i) If it is determined that any contractor contracting with the state knew or should have known that a product comprised wholly or in part of a tropical forest-risk commodity was furnished to the state in violation of paragraph b of this subdivision, the contracting agency or authority shall issue a written notice of violation and provide an opportunity for such contractor to come into compliance. If, after such notice, a contractor fails to come into compliance within a timeframe established by the department, such contractor may, subject to subpara-

graph (ii) of paragraph b of this subdivision, have either or both of the following sanctions imposed:

A. The contract under which the prohibited tropical forest-risk commodity was furnished may be voided at the option of the state agency or authority to which the commodity was furnished.

B. The contractor may be assessed a penalty that shall be the greater of one thousand dollars or an amount equaling twenty percent of the value of the product that the state agency or authority demonstrates was comprised wholly or in part of a tropical forest-risk commodity and furnished to the state in violation of paragraph b of this subdivision. A hearing or opportunity to be heard shall be provided prior to the assessment of any penalty.

(ii) Notwithstanding subparagraph (i) of this paragraph, a contractor that has complied with the provisions of subparagraph (iii) of paragraph b of this subdivision shall not be subject to sanctions for violations, of which the contractor had no knowledge, of the requirements of paragraph b of this subdivision that were committed solely by a subcontractor. Sanctions described under subparagraph (i) of this paragraph shall instead be imposed against the subcontractor that committed the violation.

d. (i) Any state agency or authority that investigates a complaint against a contractor or subcontractor for violation of this subdivision may limit its investigation to evaluating the information provided by the person or entity submitting the complaint and the information provided by the contractor or subcontractor.

(ii) Whenever a contracting officer of the contracting agency or authority has reason to believe that the contractor failed to comply with paragraph b of this subdivision, the agency or authority shall refer the matter for investigation to the head of the agency or authority and, as the head of the agency or authority determines appropriate, to either the office of general services, the office of the attorney general, or the department of environmental conservation.

e. (i) When a state agency or authority's contract for the purchase of a commodity or product covered by this subdivision is to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, an otherwise qualified bidder who is a small or medium-sized business or a minority or women-owned business enterprise, or who will fulfill the contract through the use of New York state products, may be given preference over other bidders, provided that the cost included in the bid is not more than ten percent greater than the cost included in a bid that is not from a small or medium-sized business or a minority or women-owned business enterprise or fulfilled through the use of New York state products.

(ii) The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply if the head of the contracting state agency or authority purchasing such products, in his or her sole discretion, determines that giving preference to bidders pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph would be:

(a) against the public interest;

(b) would increase the cost of the contract by an unreasonable amount; or

(c) New York state products cannot be obtained in sufficient and reasonable available quantities and of satisfactory quality to meet the contracting state agency or authority's requirements.

(iii) Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to conflict with or otherwise limit the goals and requirements set forth by section one hundred sixty-two of this article and articles fifteen-A and seventeen-B of the executive law.

1 f. (i) The commissioner of the office of general services shall  
2 convene a stakeholder advisory group which shall be consulted on the  
3 creation of regulations pursuant to paragraph g of this subdivision.  
4 Members of the advisory group shall be selected by the commissioner and  
5 shall consist of at least:

6 (A) representatives of current or former state contractors dealing in  
7 each of the tropical forest-risk commodities specified in subparagraph  
8 (ii) of paragraph a of this subdivision, with an emphasis on small and  
9 medium-sized businesses;

10 (B) representatives from civil society with relevant expertise in  
11 supply chain traceability, tropical forest sustainability, biodiversity,  
12 climate science, human and labor rights, and indigenous rights. Members  
13 selected pursuant to this clause should be of at least equal number to  
14 members selected pursuant to clause (A) of this subparagraph; and

15 (C) a minimum of two additional representatives from indigenous commu-  
16 nities within the geographic areas containing tropical forests covered  
17 by this subdivision.

18 (ii) Members of the stakeholder advisory group shall receive no sala-  
19 ry, but shall be reimbursed by the office of general services for any  
20 necessary travel expenses related to participating in the stakeholder  
21 advisory group.

22 g. On or before July first, two thousand twenty-four, the office of  
23 general services shall issue regulations for the implementation of this  
24 subdivision. Such regulations shall be developed in consultation with  
25 the stakeholder advisory group established in paragraph f of this subdi-  
26 vision and the commissioner of the department of environmental conser-  
27 vation. Such regulations shall include, but not be limited to, all of  
28 the following:

29 (i) A list of tropical forest-risk commodities subject to the require-  
30 ments of this subdivision, including, but not limited to, palm oil, soy,  
31 beef, coffee, cocoa, wood pulp, paper, logs, and lumber. The list shall  
32 be reviewed and updated at least every three years. When evaluating  
33 inclusion of additional commodities in the list, the commissioner of the  
34 office of general services shall consider the impact of the commodity as  
35 a driver of tropical deforestation or tropical primary forest degrada-  
36 tion, the state of existing supply chain transparency and traceability  
37 systems for the commodity, and the feasibility of including the commod-  
38 ity in the requirements of paragraph b of this subdivision. The first  
39 review shall include, but not be limited to evaluation of rubber, leath-  
40 er and other cattle-derived products, and mining products including  
41 coal, iron, copper, gold, tin, diamonds, manganese, bauxite and nickel.

42 (ii) A list of products derived wholly or in part from tropical  
43 forest-risk commodities.

44 (iii) A list of products furnished to the state or used by state  
45 contractors in high-volume purchases that contain or are comprised whol-  
46 ly or in part of tropical forest-risk commodities.

47 (iv) A set of responsible sourcing guidelines and policies derived  
48 from best practices in supply chain transparency to the point-of-origin.

49 (v) Guidance to assist contractors in identifying tropical forest-risk  
50 commodities in their supply chain, performing necessary due diligence to  
51 meet the requirements of this subdivision, and certifying that the  
52 commodity did not contribute to tropical deforestation or tropical  
53 primary forest degradation.

54 (vi) A list of favored suppliers of tropical forest-risk commodities  
55 and products derived therefrom whose products have been determined to  
56 meet the requirements of this subdivision.

1 (vii) The full set of requirements for a large contractor's tropical  
2 forest policy pursuant to subparagraph (iv) of paragraph b of this  
3 subdivision.

4 (viii) The process through which contractors shall certify to the  
5 office of general services that they are in compliance with paragraph b  
6 of this subdivision.

7 (ix) A process for ensuring that details of certified contracts are  
8 made available for public inspection on the website of the office of  
9 general services.

10 (x) An easily accessible procedure to receive public complaints and  
11 information regarding violations of this subdivision.

12 h. (i) The certification requirements set forth in this subdivision  
13 shall not apply to a credit card purchase of goods of two thousand five  
14 hundred dollars or less.

15 (ii) The total amount of goods exempted pursuant to subparagraph (i)  
16 of this paragraph shall not exceed seven thousand five hundred dollars  
17 per year for each contractor from which a state agency or authority is  
18 purchasing goods by credit card. It shall be the responsibility of each  
19 state agency to monitor the use of this exemption and adhere to these  
20 restrictions on these purchases.

21 i. This subdivision shall apply to all contracts entered into,  
22 extended, or renewed on or after January first, two thousand twenty-  
23 five.

24 j. Commencing two years after the effective date of this subdivision  
25 and biennially thereafter, the commissioner of the office of general  
26 services shall issue a report to the governor, the temporary president  
27 of the senate, and the speaker of the assembly, on the implementation of  
28 this subdivision and subdivisions one and two of this section.

29 § 6. The economic development law is amended by adding a new article  
30 27 to read as follows:

#### 31 ARTICLE 27

#### 32 SUPPLY CHAIN TRANSPARENCY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

#### 33 Section 490. Definitions.

34 491. The supply chain transparency assistance program.

35 § 490. Definitions. For purposes of this article:

36 1. "Small business" means a small business as defined in section one  
37 hundred thirty-one of this chapter.

38 2. "Medium-sized business" shall mean a business that is resident in  
39 this state, independently owned and operated, not dominant in its field,  
40 and employs between one hundred and five hundred persons.

41 3. "Eligible business" shall mean any small and medium-sized business  
42 as defined in this article, and any minority or women-owned business  
43 enterprise as defined in article fifteen-A of the executive law.

44 4. "Supply chain" shall mean a system of extraction, production,  
45 transportation, and distribution involving multiple processes, organiza-  
46 tions, individuals, and resources, beginning with raw materials and  
47 culminating in the delivery of a product or service to a consumer.

48 § 491. The supply chain transparency assistance program. 1. The  
49 department is hereby authorized and directed, within one year of the  
50 effective date of this article, to establish, develop, implement, and  
51 maintain, within available appropriations, a supply chain transparency  
52 assistance program to assist small and medium-sized businesses and  
53 minority and women-owned businesses in achieving supply chains that are:

54 (a) Transparent, meaning a supply chain for which sufficient informa-  
55 tion has been disclosed regarding all relevant units of production from  
56 the raw material stage to the delivery of a product or service to a



1 consumer, including, but not limited to, extraction sites, suppliers,  
2 manufacturers, transporters, wholesalers, and retailers, to allow  
3 consumers to determine whether the supply chain is ethical and sustaina-  
4 ble.

5 (b) Traceable, meaning a supply chain for which distributors, retail-  
6 ers, and other businesses down the supply chain are able to gather  
7 sufficient and relevant information regarding all units of production  
8 further up the supply chain to determine whether a supply chain is  
9 ethical and sustainable.

10 (c) Ethical, meaning a supply chain that upholds the human rights and  
11 all other legal rights, supports the well-being, and prevents the  
12 exploitation, of workers and communities, and guarantees the free,  
13 prior, and informed consent, land, and other legal rights of affected  
14 indigenous peoples and other local and traditional communities.

15 (d) Sustainable, meaning a supply chain that takes all necessary meas-  
16 ures to avoid, minimize, and reduce degradation of natural environmental  
17 systems, and maximizes efforts to contribute to the restoration and  
18 regeneration of impacted ecosystems.

19 2. The purpose of such program shall be to:

20 (a) Develop and share best practices and provide technical assistance  
21 to help participating eligible businesses develop and implement stand-  
22 ards, plans, and benchmarks for transparency and traceability, environ-  
23 mental sustainability, and ethical practices throughout their supply  
24 chains.

25 (b) Assist participating eligible businesses with compliance with  
26 supply chain related regulations, procurement standards, or contracting  
27 requirements.

28 (c) Identify funding streams, grant monies, financial assistance and  
29 other resources that may be available to help participating eligible  
30 businesses achieve transparent, traceable, ethical, and sustainable  
31 supply chains.

32 (d) Help participating eligible businesses with marketing, communi-  
33 cation, and other activities to achieve maximum competitive advantage  
34 from their transparent, traceable, ethical, and sustainable supply  
35 chains.

36 (e) Conduct market analysis to identify opportunities for participat-  
37 ing eligible businesses to access new markets and increase competitive-  
38 ness through achieving transparent, traceable, ethical, and sustainable  
39 supply chains.

40 (f) Conduct outreach to promote awareness of the program among eligi-  
41 ble businesses, business organizations, and regional and local economic  
42 development agencies.

43 § 7. This act shall take effect immediately and shall apply to all  
44 contracts and binding contractual obligations entered into on and after  
45 such effective date.