forest facts & figures

WFPA

Washington Forest Protection Association

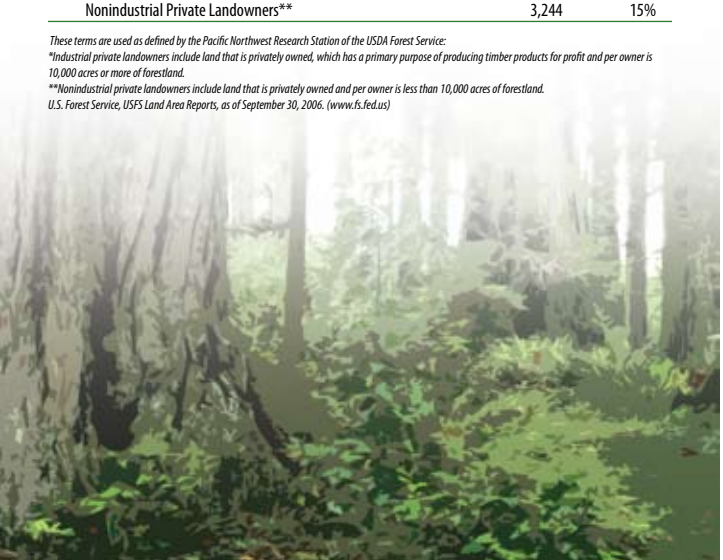
Committed to promoting sustainable forestry

WASHINGTON LAND AREA

Washington's total land area is 42.5 million acres. More than half of this is forested. Nearly 36% of the forestland is privately owned, and over 64% is managed by the government.

	Acres (000)	Acres (000)	Percent of Total
Washington Total Land Area		**42,515**	**100%**
Forestland		22,119	52%
Other land (urban, cropland, etc.)		20,396	48%
Total Government Forestland		**14,261**	**64%**
Federal		9,538	43%
National Forest Service	5,485		
National Forest Service Wilderness	2,569		
National Forest Service Wild, Scenic & Recreation Area	165		
National Parks	1,132		
Department of Defense	60		
Bureau of Land Management	69		
US Fish & Wildlife, National Wildlife Refuges	58		
State Trust Lands		2,683	12%
Native American		1,678	7%
County & Municipal		362	2%
Total Private Forestland		**7,858**	**36%**
Industrial Private Landowners*		4,614	21%
Nonindustrial Private Landowners**		3,244	15%

These terms are used as defined by the Pacific Northwest Research Station of the USDA Forest Service:
**Industrial private landowners include land that is privately owned, which has a primary purpose of producing timber products for profit and per owner is 10,000 acres or more of forestland.*
***Nonindustrial private landowners include land that is privately owned and per owner is less than 10,000 acres of forestland.*
U.S. Forest Service, USFS Land Area Reports, as of September 30, 2006. (www.fs.fed.us)

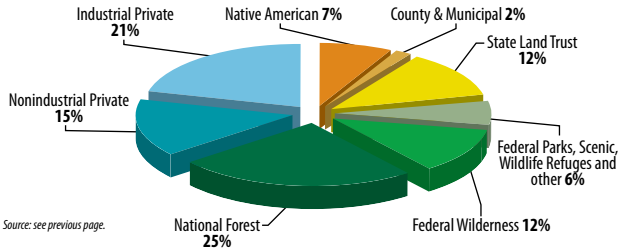


FOREST OWNERSHIP AND USE

The 1994 Northwest Forest Plan changed the way federal agencies manage the forest. Timber harvest was reduced 80% and lands were designated to provide protection for riparian areas and late successional reserves for species associated with old-growth ecosystems, such as the Northern Spotted Owl. While forestland in matrix areas contains some harvesting, about 98% of the timber harvested in Washington now comes from non-federal forestland.

Washington Forestland (22.1 million acres)

Government = 64% Private = 36%



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TIMBER HARVEST BY OWNERSHIP (MBF)

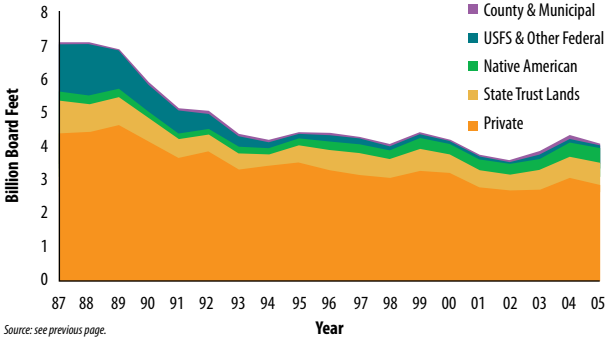
In 2005, more than 70% of the timber harvested in Washington State came from privately owned forestland.

Ownership	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004*	2005	% of total in 2005	2006*
Private	3,176,794	2,791,230	2,681,224	2,696,842	3,052,251	2,865,581*	70.8%	2,744,378
State	559,254	496,043	456,516	567,149	650,027	683,959*	16.9%	403,709
Native American	330,184	324,304	319,118	389,561	416,561	383,986*	9.5%	N/A
USFS & Other Federal	93,837	78,568	84,822	80,463	95,567	81,142	2.0%	74,886
County & Municipal	16,499	25,831	40,390	33,615	50,875	31,748	0.8%	58,682
Total Harvest	4,176,568	3,715,976	3,582,070	3,767,630	4,265,281	4,046,416	100%	3,281,655

** Preliminary figures*
Average annual harvest level: 1980-89-6.1 billion board feet; 1990-99-4.6 billion board feet; 2000-2006-3.8 billion board feet.
Sources: Washington State Department of Revenue; Washington State Department of Natural Resources.
Native American figures for 2004 and 2005 are a calculated average based on harvest trends.

TIMBER HARVESTING TRENDS 1990-2005

State and federal policy changes enacted during the 1990s greatly restricted timber harvest on state and federal forestlands. Despite these harvest declines, the forest products industry has become more efficient in converting raw wood materials to final products in order to meet market demand.



Source: see previous page.

Washington boasts some of the most productive forests in the world, with harvest typically occurring on average, every 40 to 60 years. Patterns of timber harvesting are influenced by natural events (fire, ice, storms, volcanic eruptions, insects, and disease), market conditions (supply and demand), management practices, and public policies (administrative set-asides and silvicultural restrictions).

SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY

There are nearly 4.8 million acres enrolled in the Sustainable Forestry Initiative® (SFI) program in Washington, of which 4.6 million have been certified by independent audit firms.

Today, more than 65 million acres are enrolled in SFI in the United States, of which 55 million acres have been certified by independent audit firms.[1]

Source: Sustainable Forestry Initiative (www.sfiprogram.org).

[1]Data is current as of December 2005. Error correction: in the previous edition, it was reported that 152 million acres were enrolled "nationwide," of which 93 million were certified; however, those figures were for both the US and Canada, not solely the US.

HARVESTING METHODS

A variety of methods are used to harvest timber, such as commercial thinning, partial cut, selective harvest, and clearcuts. Clearcutting occurs predominately in Douglas-fir forests, west of the Cascades, because these newly planted trees require open sunlight to grow. Clearcut size is limited by law to 120 acres without a special review. The average clearcut size in Washington is less than 47 acres.

Average Size of Clearcuts in Washington State by Region

DNR Region (in acres)*	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
South Puget	36.3	35.2	13.8	15.3	40.0
Pacific Cascade	43.1	39.1	15.3	14.8	42.0
Olympic	36.6	40.7	29.3	26.3	59.0
Southeast	54.7	58.2	25.0	24.2	91.0
Northwest	23.2	22.7	28.3	28.1	35.0
Northeast	49.2	49.3	25.6	64.1	69.0

**Acres shown represent the average acres reported on forest practices applications and may be higher than acres actually cut.*
Source: Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Forest Practices Division.

SUSTAINABLE TIMBER HARVEST

Timber harvesting and replanting occur every year. Timberland managers monitor their rate of harvest to ensure there will always be a sustainable supply of timber.

In any given year, only a small fraction of the commercial forest – private and public – is in the harvest phase of the forest cycle. Across all ownerships, more trees are growing than are harvested in a given year. In the 1990s, growth averaged 9.2 billion board feet (bbf) across all ownerships, while harvest averaged 4.5 bbf and mortality averaged 2.3 bbf for a net increase of about 2.4 bbf per year.

Source: Washington State Department of Natural Resources, The Future of Washington's Forests, April 2007.

TIMBER INDUSTRY REGULATIONS

State and private forestland is regulated by state and federal environmental laws, and is subject to Native American treaty rights. Laws that protect public resources such as plants, animals, water and air quality during the course of growing, harvesting, and processing timber are listed below.

Year Est.	State & Federal Environmental Law	Administered by
1947	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide & Rodenticide Act	Environmental Protection Agency
1949	Hydraulics Code Guidelines	Wash. Dept. of Fish & Wildlife
1969	National Environmental Policy Act	Environmental Protection Agency's Council on Environmental Quality
1970	Federal Clean Air Act	Environmental Protection Agency
1971	Wash. Clean Air Act	Wash. Dept. of Natural Resources & Wash. Dept. of Ecology
1971	State Environmental Policy Act	Wash. Dept. of Ecology
1971	State Shorelines Management Act	Wash. Dept. of Ecology
1971	Wash. Pesticide Control Act	Wash. Dept. of Agriculture
1972	Federal Clean Water Act	Environmental Protection Agency
1973	State Water Pollution Control Act	Wash. Dept. of Ecology
1973	Federal Endangered Species Act	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, NOAA Fisheries
1974	State Forest Practices Act	Wash. Dept. of Natural Resources Forest Practices Board

The 1974 Forest Practices Act, Chapter 76.09 of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW), requires a balance between protecting public resources and assuring that Washington continues to be a productive timber growing state.

Forest practices rules have been amended and strengthened 13 times since they were established in 1975.* The most recent changes are a result of the Forests & Fish Law, adopted by the Legislature in 1999 in response to federal listings of endangered salmon and impaired water quality on non-federal forested streams.

The Forests & Fish Law has become the basis for a statewide Habitat Conservation Plan covering timber harvesting activities on 9.3 million acres of non-federal forestland.

** www.dnr.wa.gov/forestpractices/rules*

FORESTS & FISH LAW

The Forests & Fish Law is a science-based set of forest practices regulations that protects 60,000 miles of streams running through 9.3 million acres of non-federal forestland. It provides the greatest level of protection for forested streams in the United States. Since it was adopted by the Washington State Legislature in 1999, forest practices regulations have been strengthened and brought into compliance with the Endangered Species and Clean Water Acts to protect native fish and aquatic species.

As the first of its kind in the nation, the Forests & Fish Law was developed in collaboration with federal, state, tribal and county governments and private forest landowners. They worked together for 18 months to develop changes to forest practices rules to protect clean water and riparian habitat on non-federal forestland in Washington. Changes were made to improve how forest managers build and maintain roads, protect streams and unstable slopes, and an adaptive management monitoring program was created to test the effectiveness of the new rules.

ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

Adaptive management is the foundation of the Forests & Fish Law. This process gathers and uses scientific information to evaluate and improve forest management decisions and practices on the ground. It is a way of monitoring Washington's forest practices rules to ensure the objectives of restoring wildlife habitat and protecting water quality are being met. If these objectives are not met through existing practices, changes will be made based on scientific research. Also, because things change with time, Washington's forest practices rules allow for flexibility. This flexibility provided by the adaptive management program helps forest landowners, regulators, and interested members of the public protect resources and ensure stability in the event of scientific progress and change.

FEDERAL ASSURANCES

The Forest Practices Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), the largest and most comprehensive HCP in the nation, is a statewide plan that was set in motion by the Forests & Fish Law. It provides regulatory certainty to landowners that practicing forestry in Washington State meets the requirements for aquatic species according to the federal Endangered Species Act. This HCP is one of a kind because of its scope and collaborative development. Approved in June 2006, it's a 50-year agreement with the federal government to increase protection for Washington's streams and forests. This plan also creates a stable regulatory environment that helps private forest landowners stay competitive in a global market.

This HCP will cover virtually all native fish species in the state and seven amphibians. The plan contains clear resource objectives for the protection of fish habitat and clean water. It also contains a comprehensive scientific research and monitoring program to see if the resource objectives are being met. If they are not being met, the plan has a defined process to make necessary changes for protecting fish habitat and water quality.

CLEAN WATER ACT ASSURANCES

In addition to providing protection for endangered fish species, the rules embodied in the Forests & Fish Law also benefit water quality, and are intended to satisfy the requirements of the Clean Water Act with respect to non-point source pollution attributable to forest practices. By 2009, the Washington State Department of Ecology (DOE) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will determine if the Forest Practices Rules are on track to meet state water quality requirements.

Source: Washington State's Forest Practices Program and the Clean Water Act, Washington State Department of Ecology and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, January 11, 2006.

ROAD MAINTENANCE & ABANDONMENT PLANS

Since the Forests & Fish Law was enacted, thousands of miles of forest streams have been unblocked and reopened. The figures listed are cumulative.

	2001	2002	2003*	2004*	2005*	2006
RMAP Approved	4,066	5,530	6,939	7,401	8,419	9,950
Miles of Road Under a Plan	15,484	29,079	39,784	48,051	58,843	59,220
Miles of Road Abandoned	645	1,007	1,205	1,587	1,856	2,068
Miles of Road Orphaned	502	1,031	1,164	1,944	2,107	2,313
Miles of Fish Habitat Opened	52	175	438	721	879	982
Number of Structures Removed/ Replaced on Fish Bearing Streams	46	355	637	1,253	1,363	1,819

Source: Washington State Department of Natural Resources; Road Maintenance & Abandonment Plans Statewide Accomplishment Reports.
**Includes figures for miles of streams opened through the Family Forest Fish Passage Program.*

State law requires forest landowners to improve their forest roads to the extent necessary to prevent damage to public resources including water, fish, and wildlife habitat. Roads can impact public resources if culverts block fish passage and sediment enters streams from runoff and erosion.

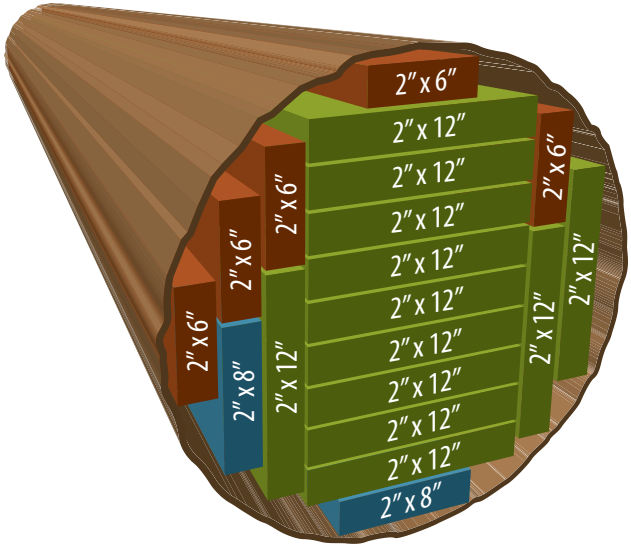
Landowners are required to submit Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plans (RMAP) to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for approval, and annual reports are submitted to the DNR to track progress. As of July 2006, state and private forest roads are under regulatory plans for repair and maintenance to protect streams. The law requires all of the upgrade work to be done by July 2016. Small forest landowners have the option to submit either a RMAP or a Check List RMAP. (See Washington Administrative Code 222-24, Road Construction and Maintenance).

Since 2001, more than 1,819 structures blocking fish passage have been removed or replaced, and 982 miles of fish habitat have been opened. This is equivalent to the distance of a plane flight from Seattle to Los Angeles.

WASHINGTON MILLS ARE MORE EFFICIENT

Washington's lumber milling sector has improved. Industry investment in mill technology has resulted in greater lumber recovery from logs and sawmills that require a higher skilled workforce. Annual operating time in Washington has declined while the quantity of lumber products manufactured has increased.

Sawmill Optimization



Factors that have improved sawmill efficiency and lumber recovery include using more consistent sized logs; being able to segregate logs by diameter; and reduction in kerf (saw blade width) which results in less saw dust waste and ability to saw logs along the curvature of the log by using log scanners and computer programs to determine the best saw line pattern.

FOREST PRODUCT USES

On average, each American will use approximately three pounds of wood products per day. Wood products make up 47% of all the raw materials manufactured in the United States, but require only 4% of the energy used to manufacture those materials. With today's technology, almost 100% of a tree can be used to make wood and other forest products.

More than 5,000 different consumer products are made with trees grown in Washington. In addition to their use for lumber, building materials and paper, trees are processed into wood pulp, cellulose and cellulose derivatives. These tree-based products are used in many ways that contribute to and improve the quality of our daily lives.

Some of the items containing products made from trees include:

- Food: ice cream and syrup makers use cellulose gum to give products a smooth and creamy texture;
- Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care Products: Pain relieving caplets are coated with cellulose ethers that make them easier to swallow. Other products, like shampoo and toothpaste, contain methylcellulose for thickening;
- Clothing: dresses, shirts, and ties made from rayon include fibers from viscose pulp made from trees;
- Sports equipment: baseball bats are made from wood and safety helmets are made from wood cellulose derivatives; and
- Other items: crayons, sponges, photographic film, eyeglass frames, combs, and tires all contain forest products.

SOFTWOOD LUMBER PRODUCTION TOP TEN STATES (MMBF)

The forest industry in Washington is the second largest in the nation behind Oregon, accounting for 13% of total U.S. softwood lumber production, and more than 7% of the total value of U.S. softwood veneer and plywood production.

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Oregon	5,486	6,056	5,927	6,056	6,177	6,532	7,126	7,430
Washington	**3,913**	**4,224**	**4,384**	**4,257**	**4,625**	**4,898**	**5,455**	**5,730**
California	3,188	3,216	3,216	2,731	2,634	2,654	2,763	2,690
Georgia	2,383	2,899	2,773	2,547	2,657	2,427	2,595	N/A
Alabama	2,184	2,238	2,343	2,190	2,224	2,169	2,432	N/A
Arkansas	1,960	2,079	2,133	2,133	2,153	2,396	2,419	N/A
Mississippi	2,299	2,494	2,395	2,219	2,071	2,169	2,252	N/A
Idaho	1,908	1,975	1,896	1,833	1,906	1,949	1,964	2,030
North Carolina	1,708	1,823	1,565	1,765	1,849	1,865	1,960	N/A
Texas	1,249	1,385	1,390	1,291	1,375	1,460	1,568	N/A

Sources: Western Wood Products Association, 2005 Statistic Yearbook of the Western Lumber Industry. (www.wwpa.org); U.S. Census Bureau, Softwood Veneer and Plywood Manufacturing: 2002, issued September 2004. (www.census.gov).

U.S. SOFTWOOD LUMBER DEMAND AND SUPPLY (MMBF)

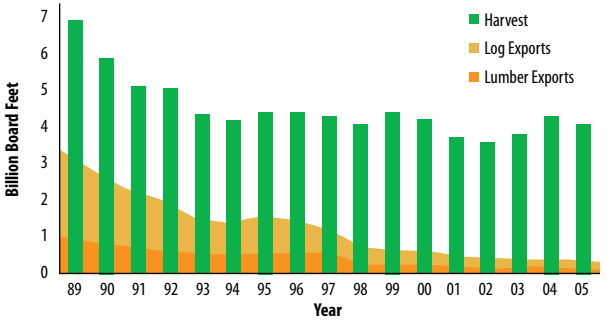
The United States is a net importer of wood products. In total, the U.S. produces about two-thirds of the lumber it consumes. More than 7% of the softwood lumber imported comes from Canada.

	2000	2001*	2002*	2003*	2004*	2005	2006	Avg. for 2006
Market (demand)	53,940	53,619	55,838	56,763	61,555	64,355	60,473	100%
Sources (supply) USA	34,491	33,544	34,857	35,553	38,040	39,657	37,666	62%
Imports	19,449	20,075	20,980	21,210	23,515	24,678	22,806	38%

Source: Western Wood Products Association, 2006 Statistical Yearbook of the Western Lumber Industry. (www.wwpa.org).
** Figures were revised.*

SOFTWOOD LOG & LUMBER EXPORTS

Due to market prices and regulatory restrictions, foreign export of raw logs and lumber, as a percent of total timber harvest, has sharply declined, from a high of 49% in 1989 to just over 8% in 2005.



Sources: Washington State Department of Natural Resources; Western Wood Products Association, 2005 Statistical yearbook of the Western Lumber Industry (www.wwpa.org).

FOREST PRODUCTS DIRECT EMPLOYMENT

The forest products industry directly employed 44,579 workers in 2006, and is the number two manufacturing employer, making up nearly 14%[1] of total manufacturing employment.

Direct Employment	2002 (NAICS)	2003 (NAICS)	2004 (NAICS)	2005 (NAICS)	2006 (NAICS)
Wood Product Manufacturing	16,670	17,573	18,037	19,716	19,934
Paper Manufacturing	14,229	12,887	13,244	12,117	11.932
Forestry and Logging	6,495	6,087	5,810	5,614	5,312
Forestry Support Activities	1,216	1,297	1,217	1,215	1,210
Wood Furniture & Related Products**	5,323	5,333	5,614	5,910	6,191
Combined	**43,933**	**43,177**	**43,922**	**44,572**	**44,579**

**See page 12 for NAICS definition.*
***Wood Furniture & Related Products are NAICS: 337110, 122, 129, 211 & 212*
Source: Washington State Department of Employment Security; Covered Employment Classified by Industry, Annual Averages 2001-06; www.workforceexplorer.com.
[1]Total statewide employment in the manufacturing industry was 281,491 in 2006. There were 38,057 forest products jobs within the manufacturing sector (NAICS codes: 321, 322, 337110, 337129, 337211, & 337212).

FOREST PRODUCTS WAGES

The forest products industry pays family wage jobs. In 2006, the forest products industry paid average wages of $45,232 per year, which exceeded the average state wage of $42,881 by 5.4 %.

Industry Wage	2002 (NAICS)	2003 (NAICS)	2004 (NAICS)	2005 (NAICS)	2006 (NAICS)
Total	$1.79 billion	$1.80 billion	$1.91 billion	$1.98 billion	$2.02 billion
Average Forest Products Wage	$40,788	$42,611	$43,469	$44,429	$45,232
State Average Wage	$38,244	$39,021	$39,351	$40,705	$42,881
% Above State Average	**6.7%**	**9.2%**	**10.5%**	**9.1%**	**5.4%**

Source: Washington State Department of Employment Security; Covered Employment Classified by Industry, Annual Averages 2001-06; www.workforceexplorer.com. (Figures differ from previous editions due to the inclusion of wood furniture manufacturing under NAICS codes: 337110, 337122, 337212, 337211, and 337129.)

In 2002, the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) replaced the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system, and will reshape the way we view our economy. NAICS was developed jointly by the U.S., Canada, and Mexico to provide comparability in statistics about business activity across North America.

The manufacturing sector is an important backbone of our rural economy, and in 2006 manufacturing was the top-ranked industry in the state. Combined, forest products and forestry and logging activities contributed more than $18 billion in gross business income in 2006.

NOTE: The above NAICS figures are lower than actual because they do not include NAICS codes which included partial figures for the forest products industry that are inseparable from other industries under the new system.

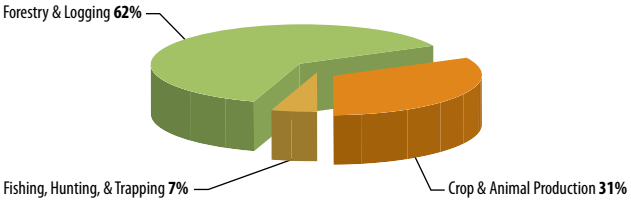
ECONOMIC IMPACT

Forestry & Logging Gross Business Income (millions of dollars)

NAICS	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Forestry & Logging	$1,355.60	$1,550.24	$2,038.96	$1,946.38	1,955.43
Forestry Support Services	$86.57	$132.02	$184.85	$194.01	$174.21
Combined	**$1,442.17**	**$1,682.26**	**$2,223.81**	**$2,140.39**	**$2,129.64**

Forestry and logging produce more gross business income than any other agricultural industry in the state, representing 62% of the total gross business income earned from agriculturally classified activities in 2006.

Washington Agricultural Gross Business Income 2006 ($3.4 billion)



Note: Forestry & Logging includes forestry support services; Crop & animal production includes crop and animal support services.

Forest Products Gross Income (millions of dollars)

Manufacturing is one of the fundamental building blocks of an economy. The forest products manufacturing industry in Washington is the 2nd largest manufacturing sector in the state, representing more than 13% of the total business income.

NAICS	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Lumber & Wood Products	$5,521.55	$6,032.26	$7,224.30	$7,571.15	$8,753.37
Paper & Allied Products	$4,952.65	$4,968.18	$5,235.43	$4,494.48	$6,209.14
Wood Furniture & Related Products*	$644.56	$716.71	$822.34	$901.14	$986.59
Combined	**$11,118.76**	**$11,717.15**	**$13,282.07**	**$12,966.77**	**$15,949.10**

2001-2003 figures differ from previous FFF edition due to use of NAICS in place of SICs.
**Wood Furniture & Related Products includes: Nonupholstered wood household furniture (337122), Wood TV, radio, & sewing machine housing (3337129), Wood office furniture manufacturing (337211), Custom Architectural woodwork & millwork (337212), and Wood kitchen cabinets (337110).*
Source: Washington State Department of Revenue, Gross Business Income Data for calendar years 2001-06; (www.dor.wa.gov).

2005 PRIVATE & PUBLIC FOREST PRODUCTS EMPLOYMENT: TOP 20 COUNTIES

	County	Percent of Total County Employment in Forest Products	Annual Average Employment in Forest Products*
1	Wahkiakum	18.1%	150
2	Cowlitz	13.5%	4,911
3	Grays Harbor	12.1%	2,998
4	Stevens	10.6%	1,058
5	Lewis	8.9%	2,229
6	Mason	8.8%	1,216
7	Pend Oreille	8.8%	261
8	Jefferson	6.6%	592
9	Pacific	6.2%	391
10	Klickitat	5.1%	300
11	Clallam	4.5%	1,022
12	Whatcom	2.5%	1,949
13	Clark	2.2%	2,773
14	Yakima	1.7%	1,639
15	Pierce	1.6%	4,128
16	Snohomish	1.5%	3,271
17	Skagit	1.2%	510
18	Thurston	0.8%	773
19	King	0.3%	3,713
20	Kittitas	0.3%	36
	Top 20 Counties	**1.2%**	**33,920**
	State Total	**1.4%**	**37,447****

** Includes lumber, wood products, paper & pulp. Employment figures shown may be slightly lower than actual because forestry employment data was unavailable in some counties.*

*** Includes forestry, logging, paper and wood product manufacturing. (Other forest products employment industries were not included, as such figures were unavailable.)*

Sources: Harvest – Washington Department of Revenue, www.dor.wa.gov, report B036FE. Employment – Washington State Department of Employment Security, Covered Employment Classified by Industry by County; (www.workforceexplorer.com.)

PRIVATE & PUBLIC FOREST TAX REVENUES

In 2005, more than $62 million in timber harvest and property taxes were distributed to counties, libraries, local schools, fire, and taxing districts. Private forest landowners paid 81% of the total tax.

These taxes represent only a small portion of the total taxes paid by the forest products industry. Other taxes include B&O, sales and use, employer, fuel, real estate, federal excise and income taxes, as well as various user fees and assessments. For example, the forest products industry paid more than $53 million in B&O taxes in 2005.

Source: Washington State Department of Revenue, Quarterly Business Review, Business and Occupation Tax, Calendar 2005; and Report 3, B240FE. (www.dor.wa.gov.)

Top 20 Counties: 2005

	County	5% Timber Harvest Tax*		Annual Property Tax		Combined Revenue to State and Counties
1	Lewis	$7,043,448	+	$1,028,313	=	$8,071,761
2	Grays Harbor	$6,333,508	+	$1,477,554	=	$7,811,062
3	Cowlitz	$4,506,374	+	$833,239	=	$5,339,613
4	Pacific	$4,122,960	+	$871,608	=	$4,994,568
5	Pierce	$3,378,571	+	$549,381	=	$3,927,951
6	Mason	$2,754,560	+	$454,256	=	$3,208,817
7	Thurston	$2,590,423	+	$214,615	=	$2,805,038
8	Clallam	$2,225,121	+	$353,876	=	$2,578,996
9	Stevens	$2,336,416	+	$221,370	=	$2,557,786
10	King	$2,051,183	+	$319,350	=	$2,370,532
11	Snohomish	$2,032,910	+	$176,843	=	$2,209,753
12	Jefferson	$1,914,563	+	$202,307	=	$2,116,870
13	Klickitat	$1,811,100	+	$127,144	=	$1,938,244
14	Clark	$1,706,478	+	$135,385	=	$1,841,863
15	Skagit	$1,696,291	+	$127,144	=	$1,823,436
16	Wahkiakum	$1,408,106	+	$177,022	=	$1,585,128
17	Pend Oreille	$1,360,912	+	$109,434	=	$1,470,345
18	Whatcom	$1,146,962	+	$154,472	=	$1,301,434
19	Skamania	$758,700	+	$106,929	=	$865,629
20	Yakima	$697,853	+	$138,417	=	$836,271
	Top 20 Counties	**$51,876,439**	**+**	**$7,778,661**	**=**	**$59,655,100**
	State Total	**$54,624,990**	**+**	**$8,007,657**	**=**	**$62,632,647**

**Timber harvesters operating under the Forests & Fish Law are eligible to receive a 0.8% tax credit to partially offset the cost of these new regulations. If this salmon credit is applied, the effective tax rate will become 4.2%.*

Source: Washington State Department of Revenue, Property Tax Statistics 2006, Tables 20 & 28, and Report #3, B240FE. (www.dor.wa.gov.)

WASHINGTON FOREST FIRES AND ACRES BURNED 2003-2006*

WFPA was founded in 1908 to protect private forests from fire. Today, the Department of Natural Resources is responsible for protecting private lands, in addition to state and some federal lands – about 12 million acres in total. Private landowners share the fire protection costs.

Cause	2003	2004	2005	2006
Lightning	222.9	730.5	127.8	44,481.3
Arson	565.6	765.1	122.9	533.7
Recreation	321.2	4,239.7	53.2	47.7
Smokers	1,148.9	5.1	2.5	13.0
Debris Burns	2,056.6	477.8	1,838.6	1,186.1
Logging	17.6	28.4	737.7	24.9
Children	34.8	42.2	9.5	112.5
Railroad	39.3	13.1	11.6	5.1
Miscellaneous	7,955.3	673.6	28,058.5	2,398.0
Total Acres Burned	**12,632.2**	**6,975.5**	**39,962.2**	**48,802.1**

Figures are for fires on lands within the jurisdiction of the Washington State Department of Natural Resources. Totals may differ slightly from the sum of the figures due to rounding.

In 2006, there were a significant number of forest fires, in which 285,147 acres were burned, primarily on federal land, resulting in one of the largest forest fire burn years since the 1902 Yacolt Burn. The University of Washington reports that the emissions released in 2006 from forest fires is equivalent to the emissions from one million cars.

Source: Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Resource Protection Division; www.dnr.wa.gov. See the following publications: 2002-03, Annual Fire Statistics; Fire Season 2004, Fire Season 2005.

STATE FIREFIGHTING RESOURCES

In the 2002-03 biennium, the state increased its proportional share of fire protection funding, returning to more equitable funding levels. Since 2005, total funding increased by more than $3 million. Since 2001 private forest landowners' assessments were $0.25 per acre on each acre exceeding 50 acres and a flat fee assessment of $14.50 on each parcel of forest land. However, in the 2007 legislative session, the assessments were increased to $0.27 per acre and a $17.50 flat fee on each parcel.

These funds allow the Department of Natural Resources to continue replacing old equipment, add an additional firefighter to each fire truck and provide better training for all fire personnel. The improvements increase the agency's ability to control fires when they are small, and to avoid large, dangerous, and destructive fires.

DNR Fire Protection Program Budget 1992-2007

Years	1992-93	1994-95	1996-97	1998-99	2000-01	2002-03	2004-05	2006-07
Total (000)	$22,419	$22,279	$20,324	$19,401	$20,853	$28,631	$27,162*	$30,809**
Cost Sharing:								
State	55.8%	18.1%	35.3%	16.7%	18.6%	49.0%	35.0%	38.0%
Private	40.6%	78.2%	60.3%	78.7%	73.3%	35.1%	43.2%	39.2%
Federal	3.6%	3.7%	4.4%	4.6%	8.1%	15.9%	20.9%	22.0%

** Restated*
*** Allotted*
Source: Washington Department of Natural Resources, Resource Protection Division.

Note: The figures for 2004-2006 total only 99%. 1% of the budget is funded from the state air pollution account, into which federal, state, and private landowners pay when purchasing a burn permit from the state. Statistics as to the break-down by ownership type for the air pollution contributions were not available for 2004-2006.

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