



FOREST FACTS & FIGURES



**WASHINGTON FOREST
PROTECTION ASSOCIATION**

*We're managing private forests
so they work for all of us.®*

Washington Land Area

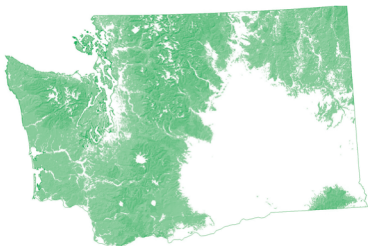
Washington's total land area is 42.6 million acres. Half of this is forested. Nearly 37% of the forestland is privately owned, and 63% is managed by the government.

	Acres (000)	Acres (000)	Percent of Total
Washington Total Land Area		42,588	100 %
Forestland		21,305	50.0%
Other Land (urban, cropland, etc.)		21,283	50.0%
Total Government Forestland		13,492	63.3%
Federal		9,389	44.1%
National Forest Service	4,984		
National Forest Service Wilderness	2,569		
National Forest Scenic & Recreation	190		
National Parks	1,451		
Department of Defense	60		
Bureau of Land Management	50		
US Fish & Wildlife, National Wildlife Refuges	85		
State Trust Lands		2,265	10.6%
Native American		1,492	7.0%
County and Municipal		346	1.6%
Total Private Forestland		7,813	36.7%
Industrial Private Landowners*		4,573	21.5%
Nonindustrial Private Landowners**		3,240	15.2%

* Industrial Private Landowners – Includes companies and individuals operating wood-using plants and nonindustrial companies and individuals not operating wood-using plants but with statewide holdings totaling 1,000 or more acres.

** Nonindustrial Private Landowners – Includes companies and individuals not operating wood-using plants and having statewide holdings totaling less than 1,000 acres.

The federal government manages 44% of the forestland in Washington.



Sources: U.S. Forest Service, *Forest Inventory & Analysis*, PNW Research Station, *Interim Values for Washington Forestlands from 2000-2001 Inventory* – Western Washington. Eastern Washington figures from the 1997 RPA Assessment (www.fia.fs.fed.us)

National Park Service, Public Use Statistics Office (www2.nature.nps.gov/stats)

U.S. Forest Service, *USFS Land Area Reports*, as of September 30, 2003 (www.fs.fed.us)

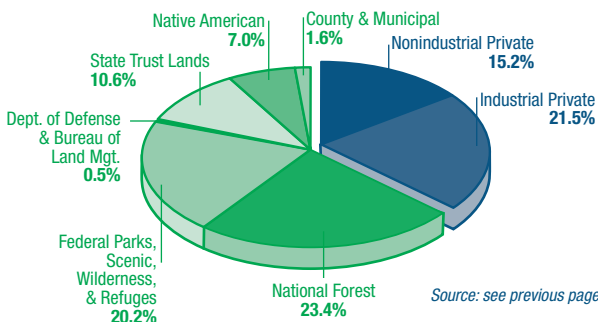
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (<http://refuges.fws.gov>)

Forestland 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 contain some harvesting, about 98% of the timber harvested in Washington now comes from non-federal forestland.

Washington Forestland (21.3 million acres)

Government = 63% Private = 37%



Timber Harvest by Ownership (MBF)

More than 76% of the timber harvested in Washington State comes from privately owned forestland.

Ownership	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003*	%
Private	3,245,816	3,176,794	2,791,230	2,681,224	2,696,842	76.2%
State	662,479	559,254	496,043	456,516	567,149	16.0%
Native American	333,904	330,184	324,304	319,118	160,878	4.5%
USFS & Other Federal	125,489	93,837	78,568	84,822	80,463	2.3%
County & Municipal	15,091	16,499	25,831	40,390	33,615	1.0%
Total Harvest	4,382,779	4,176,568	3,175,976	3,582,070	3,538,947	100%

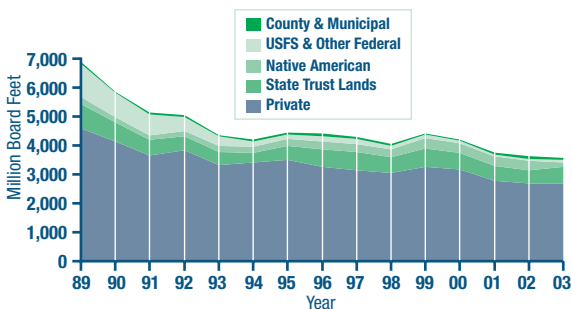
Average annual harvest level: 1980-89 – 6.1 billion board feet; 1990-99 – 4.6 billion board feet; 2000-2003 – 3.8 billion board feet.

Source: Washington State Department of Natural Resources, *Washington Timber Harvest Report*, 1999-2003 (www.dnr.wa.gov)

* Preliminary figures.

Timber Harvesting Trends 1989-2003

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

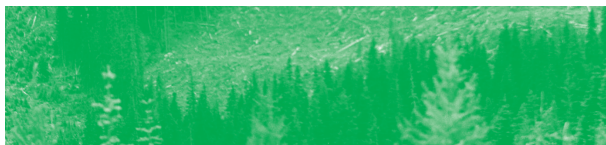
Washington boasts some of the most productive forests in the world, with harvest occurring every 40 to 60 years. Patterns of timber harvesting are influenced by natural events (fire, ice, storms, volcanic eruptions, insects and disease), market conditions (supply and demand), management practices, and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

Sustainable Forestry

There are nearly 4.1 million acres enrolled in the Sustainable Forestry Initiative® (SFI) program in Washington, of which 3.4 million have been certified by independent audit firms.

SFI was developed with inspiration from the concept of sustainability that evolved from the 1987 report by the World Commission on Environment and Development. It was subsequently adopted by the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. Today more than 152 million acres are enrolled in SFI nationwide, of which 93 million acres have been certified by independent audit firms.

Source: American Forest & Paper Association (www.afandpa.org)



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, where 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 60 acres.

Average Size of Clearcuts in Washington State by Region

DNR Region (in acres)*	2000**	2001	2002	2003
South Puget	32.7	34.5	36.3	35.2
Pacific Cascade	40.4	45.0	43.1	39.1
Olympic	31.3	38.8	36.6	40.7
Southeast	42.8	60.7	54.7	58.2
Northwest	24.2	31.0	23.2	22.7
Northeast	38.3	44.3	49.2	49.3

* Acres shown represent the average acres reported on forest practice applications and may be higher than acres actually cut.

** The above figures for 2000 differ from the last Forest Facts & Figures publication, as only acres for applications approved are included, rather than the total submitted.

Note: The DNR regional designations “Southwest” and “Central” used in previous editions of this publication have since been merged into one category, “Pacific Cascade,” by DNR.

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. The average rate of harvest for all the state’s commercial forestland was 1.1%, according to the last state Department of Natural Resources “Rate of Timber Harvest” report. This means that for every acre harvested in any one year, there are nearly 99 other acres growing more wood for the future.

Source: Washington State Department of Natural Resources, *1991-1993 The Rate of Timber Harvest in Washington State* (released August 1997)

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 and 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 & Wildlife Service, 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 thirteen 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.

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

The Forests and Fish Law

The Forests & Fish law is an historic, science-based set of forest practices regulations that protects 60,000 miles of streams running through 9.1 million acres of state and private forestland.

With the Forests & Fish law in place, the state of Washington has the greatest level of protection for forested streams in the United States. Since it was adopted by the Washington State Legislature and signed by Governor Gary Locke in 1999, forest practices regulations have been strengthened and brought into compliance with the Endangered Species and Clean Water acts.

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 who worked together for 18 months to develop changes to forest practice 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.

The Forests & Fish law amended Washington's Forest Practices rules and has become the basis for a statewide Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), covering 9.1 million acres of non-federal forestland.

The Department of Natural Resources on behalf of the Governor's Office submitted an application to the federal government for approval of the Forest Practices HCP, under section 10 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The conservation plan will cover virtually all native fish species in the state and 7 amphibian species. Once approved, Washington state will have the largest and most comprehensive conservation plan in the United States.



Forests & Fish Implementation

All forest operations are now conducted in a manner to prevent sediment from entering streams. Timber harvest operators are leaving 90 - 200 feet of forested buffers in western Washington and 75 - 130 feet of forested buffers in eastern Washington along each side of streams that support fish, and 50 foot buffers on many small streams near fish habitat. Road construction standards have been improved to reduce the occurrence of landslides and to prevent silt from entering into streams. Mapping of landslide hazard areas is complete on about one-third of non-federal lands. This allows more efficient enforcement of rules that protect vulnerable areas. More accurate maps of streams and fish habitat are now complete. A cooperative plan is being implemented to address Native American cultural sites on private forestlands.

Adaptive Management

The foundation of the Forests & Fish law is science and adaptive management. To ensure that the new rules are meeting the objectives of restoring salmon habitat and protecting water quality, key factors such as stream temperature, habitat accessibility, and sediment from roads are being monitored. These rules may change after peer-reviewed scientific determination. Scientists have currently completed 16 adaptive management projects, and 10 more are underway. Substantial progress has been made on understanding the composition of mature forested riparian areas, fish use of forest streams, amphibian habitat, fire influences on riparian areas and water temperature in eastern Washington streams, regeneration of trees in forest wetlands, and wildlife use of forested stream buffers.

Impacts on Small Business

Many of the economic concerns of family forest owners who are disproportionately impacted by the new rules have been addressed by the Legislature. In addition, provisions in the law provide financial incentives to offset the impact of the new forest practices rules including:

- Exemption from new rules for owners of less than 80 acres statewide (with parcels less than 20 acres);
- A 16 percent tax credit for all harvesters complying with new rules;
- And a riparian easement program for landowners who harvest less than two million board feet of timber per year;
- The Family Forest Fish Passage cost share program, offering financial assistance to small landowners to remove barriers that block fish passage.

Road Maintenance & Abandonment Plans

Since the Forests & Fish law was enacted, thousands of miles of forest roads have been improved and hundreds of miles of fish habitat have been unblocked and reopened. Figures listed are cumulative.

	2001	2002	2003	2004
RMAPs Approved	4,066	5,530	6,939	7,333
Miles of Road Under a Plan	15,484	29,079	39,784	45,832
Miles of Road Abandoned	645	1,007	1,205	1,513
Miles of Road Orphaned	502	1,031	1,164	1,579
Miles of Fish Habitat Opened	52	175	380	690*
Number of Structures Removed/Replaced on Fish Bearing Streams	46	355	637	1,231

* Includes 58 miles of streams opened and 36 structures removed/replaced 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.

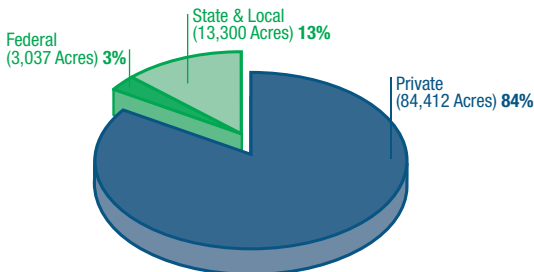
Landowners are required to submit Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plans (RMAP) to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for approval, and annual reports are submitted to the DNR to track progress. By July 2006 all forest industry and state forest roads will be under regulatory plans for repair and maintenance to protect streams. The law requires all of the upgrade work to be done by July 2016. Small forest landowners may submit either an RMAP or a Check List RMAP at the landowner's choice. See Chapter WAC 222-24, Road Construction and Maintenance.

In the past four years, more than 1,230 structures blocking fish passage have been removed or replaced, and 690 miles of fish habitat have been opened up. This is equivalent to a plane flight from Seattle to San Francisco.

Source: Washington DNR Statewide RMAP Accomplishment Report

Forest Planting and Seeding on Public & Private Forestland: 2003

State law requires reforestation within three years of harvest. Private landowners replanted more than 84,000 acres in 2003. On average WFPA members replant within 18 months.



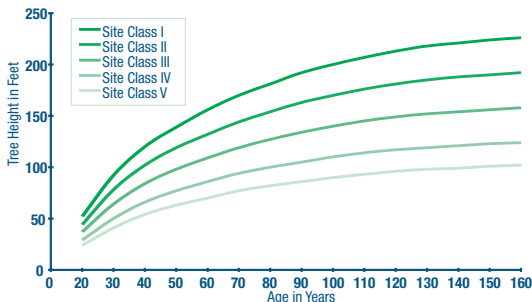
Total tree planting, including seeding, was 100,749 acres.

Washington State shipped 118 million trees from their nurseries in 2003.

Source: Unpublished data, USDA Forest Service State & Private Forestry Cooperative Forestry Washington Office.

Average Douglas-fir Tree Growth for Western Washington

The width of protected riparian areas next to streams is based on the “site-potential tree height” at age 100 and stream size. Westside riparian management zones are 90 - 200 feet and eastside riparian management zones are 75 - 130 feet.



“Site Class” refers to the growing conditions of the soil as described by the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service and is a measure of the forest site productivity or growth potential of the forest.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Technical Bulletin No. 201, The Yield of Douglas-fir in the Pacific Northwest, revised 1949 and 1961, Richard E. McArdle.

Washington Production of Lumber Has Improved

Overview of the Scribner Log Rule:

The 4th edition of the Scribner Log Rule was published in 1846. J. M. Scribner developed the diagram rule by drawing as many one inch boards as could be cut from a cross-section equal in diameter to that of the small end of the log. Today, in part due to increased mill efficiency, most modern sawmills produce twice the amount of lumber from a log than they did in 1846.

Sources: Green Diamond Resource Company (www.greendiamond.com); and Beck Group, Portland, Oregon (www.beckgroupconsulting.com)

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.

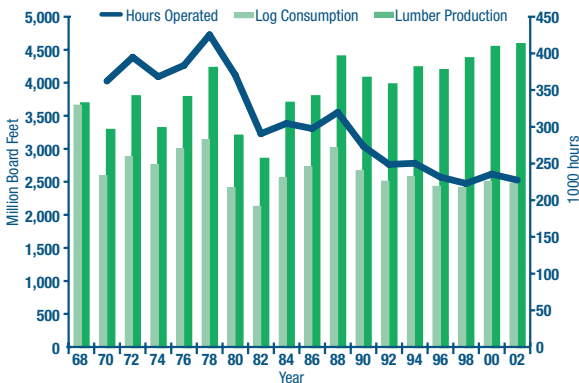


Photo: Keith W. Wood

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.

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Oregon	5,288	5,589	5,486	6,056	5,927	6,056	6,177
Washington	3,596	3,851	3,913	4,224	4,384	4,257	4,625
Georgia	2,632	2,794	2,838	2,899	2,773	2,547	2,657
California	3,257	3,432	3,188	3,216	3,216	2,731	2,634
Alabama	2,110	2,074	2,184	2,238	2,343	2,190	2,224
Arkansas	1,852	1,930	1,960	2,079	2,133	2,133	2,153
Mississippi	2,301	2,306	2,299	2,494	2,395	2,219	2,071
Idaho	1,802	1,859	1,908	1,975	1,896	1,833	1,906
North Carolina	1,648	1,751	1,708	1,823	1,565	1,765	1,849
Texas	1,333	1,292	1,249	1,385	1,390	1,291	1,375

Sources: *Western Wood Products Association, 2003 Statistical 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 91% of the softwood lumber imported comes from Canada.

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004*	Avg.
Market (Demand):	52,209	54,263	53,940	53,929	56,064	56,993	61,776	100%
Sources (Supply):								
USA	33,522	35,085	34,491	33,854	35,084	35,783	38,261	64%
Imports	18,687	19,178	19,449	20,075	20,980	21,210	23,515	36%

Source: *Western Wood Products Association, 2003 Statistical Yearbook of the Western Lumber Industry* (www.wwpa.org)

* Preliminary figures



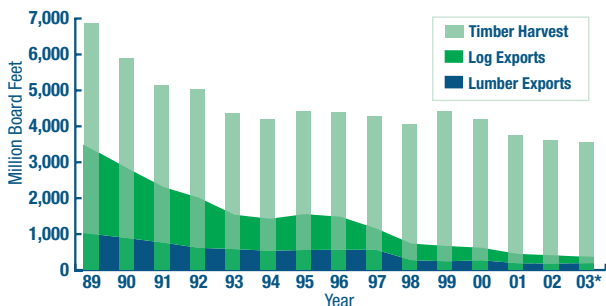


Photo: Keith W. Wood

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 10% in 2003.

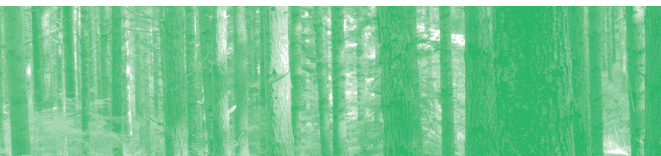
Washington Timber Harvest Log & Lumber Exports 1989-2003



Sources: Washington State Department of Natural Resources, *Washington Timber Harvest Report 1999-2003* (www.dnr.wa.gov)

Western Wood Products Association, *2003 Statistical Yearbook of the Western Lumber Industry* (www.wwpa.org)

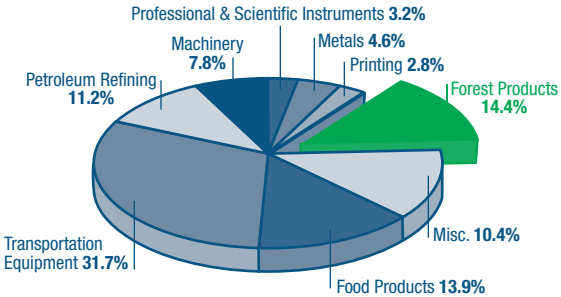
* 2003 Preliminary timber harvest report data.



Economic Impact

The forest products industry in Washington is the second largest manufacturing sector in the state after transportation (primarily aircraft). The forest products industry represents more than 14% of total manufacturing in the state.

Washington Manufacturing Gross Business Income 2003 (\$88 billion)



Forest Products Gross Income (millions of dollars)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Lumber & Wood Products	\$8,302.5	\$6,773.5	\$6,284.6	\$6,274.5	\$5,868.8
Paper & Allied Products	\$3,451.9	\$5,742.1	\$5,005.0	\$5,585.7	\$6,828.3
Forestry	\$305.2	\$317.4	\$217.7	\$162.6	\$310.7
Combined	\$12,059.6	\$12,833.0	\$11,507.3	\$12,022.8	\$13,007.8

Source: Washington State Department of Revenue, *Quarterly Business Review*, calendar year 2000-2003 (www.dor.wa.gov/reports)



Forest Products Wages

The forest products industry pays family wage jobs. In 2003, the forest products industry paid average wages of \$41,903 per year, which exceeded the average state wage of \$38,654 by 8.4%.

Industry Wage	1999 (NAICS)	2000 (NAICS)	2001 (NAICS)	2002 (NAICS)	2003 (NAICS)
Total	\$1.88 billion	\$1.90 billion	\$1.81 billion	\$1.77 billion	\$1.77 billion
Average	\$35,777	\$37,105	\$40,347	\$41,177	\$41,903
State Avg. Wage	\$38,090	\$38,881	\$37,455	\$38,255	\$38,654
% Above State Avg.	6.5%	4.8%	7.7%	7.6%	8.4%

Industry Wage	1999 (SIC)	2000 (SIC)	2001 (SIC)	2002 (SIC)
Total	\$2.12 billion	\$2.09 billion	\$2.07 billion	\$2.02 billion
Average	\$41,366	\$41,703	\$43,911	\$44,479
State Avg. Wage	\$35,742	\$37,031	\$37,746	\$38,244
% Above State Avg.	18.1%	12.6%	16.3%	16.3%

Source: Washington State Department of Employment Security, *Covered Employment and Wages, Classified by Industry* (www.workforceexplorer.com)

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.

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. The following industries have been excluded: Maple sap gathering, wood cooling tower manufacturing, household furniture, cork life preservers, mirror and picture frames, wood containers and pallets, all other miscellaneous wood product manufacturing, showcase partitions, shelving manufacturing, administration, and managerial forest products positions.

Forest Products Direct Employment

The forest products industry directly employed 42,358 workers in 2003, making up more than 14% of total manufacturing employment.

Direct Employment	1999 (NAICS)	2000 (NAICS)	2001 (NAICS)	2002 (NAICS)	2003 (NAICS)
Wood Product Manufacturing	20,958	21,670	18,636	16,670	17,573
Paper Manufacturing	15,238	14,427	14,038	14,229	12,887
Forestry and Logging	7,711	7,386	6,645	6,495	6,087
Forestry Support Activities	1,343	1,294	1,272	1,216	1,297
Plastic Bag Manufacturing	690	662	673	680	728
Wood Kitchen Cabinets & Countertops	3,489	3,521	3,544	3,608	3,786
Combined	49,429	48,960	44,809	42,898	42,358

Direct Employment	1999 (SIC)	2000 (SIC)	2001 (SIC)	2002 (SIC)
Lumber & Wood Products	33,133	32,176	30,318	29,216
Paper & Allied Products	15,772	15,530	14,871	14,019
Forestry	2,374	2,354	2,004	2,113
Combined	51,279	50,060	47,193	45,348

Source: Washington State Department of Employment Security, *Covered Employment and Wages, Classified by Industry* (www.workforceexplorer.com)

Each forest products job indirectly supports 2.64* additional jobs (SIC), accounting for more than 165,000 jobs or 6.2% of total employment in 2002.

* Dick Conway & Associates, *The Forest Products Economic Impact Study, 1994*.



Photo: Keith W. Wood

Private & Public Timber Harvest and Employment: Top 20 Counties 2003

	County	Statewide Public & Private Timber Harvest Volume (MMBF)	Annual Average Employment in Forest Products*	Percent of Total County Employment in Forest Products*
1	Grays Harbor	503	2,824	12.0%
2	Lewis	453	1,267	9.1%
3	Pacific	265	394	6.4%
4	Pierce	265	4,038	1.6%
5	Cowlitz	217	4,882	13.6%
6	Clallam	207	960	4.6%
7	Yakima	187	1,542	1.7%
8	Stevens	175	1,106	10.9%
9	Mason	135	1,090	8.1%
10	Skagit	124	728	1.7%
11	Pend Oreille	120	351	10.6%
12	Whatcom	106	1,908	2.6%
13	Thurston	98	987	1.1%
14	Kittitas	94	152	1.2%
15	Snohomish	91	3,243	1.6%
16	King	91	3,627	0.3%
17	Klickitat	88	325	5.4%
18	Jefferson	74	452	5.0%
19	Wahkiakum	69	150	15.4%
20	Clark	52	2,925	2.5%
Top 20 Counties		3,414	38,709	1.4%
State Total		3,582**	42,358	1.6%

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

** Data from 2002.

Sources: Harvest – Washington Department of Natural Resources, [Washington Timber Harvest Report 2002](http://www.dnr.wa.gov) (www.dnr.wa.gov)

Employment – Washington State Department of Employment Security, [Covered Employment Classified by Industry by County; NAICS for 2003](http://www.workforceexplorer.com) (www.workforceexplorer.com)



Public Access and Current Use Property Taxes

In Washington state designated timberland is assessed and thus, taxed on its current use value as timberland, rather than on its highest and best use, which in many cases would be as commercial retail or residential land. The current use property tax treatment of forestland was implemented by the state legislature in 1971 for the purposes of encouraging forest sustainability and preventing forced conversions that may otherwise occur due to the higher land values for non-timber, generally, urban uses.

All 50 states have current use property tax laws for timberland and only four of which require public access in order to receive current use treatment. Further, those states that do have public access requirements have expressly stated so in their laws. Washington's laws, like those of 46 other states not requiring public access, make no express public access requirement as a condition of current use tax treatment for timberland. Rather legislative history establishes that the purpose of these laws is to prevent conversions and foster forest management practices.

NOTE: Commercial timberland should not be confused with lands designated as open-space and open-space timberland, as there are express provisions requiring public access for these lands. This further illustrates that the absence of any express mention of a public access requirement for timberland, in contrast to these other current use lands, was specifically intended by the legislature.

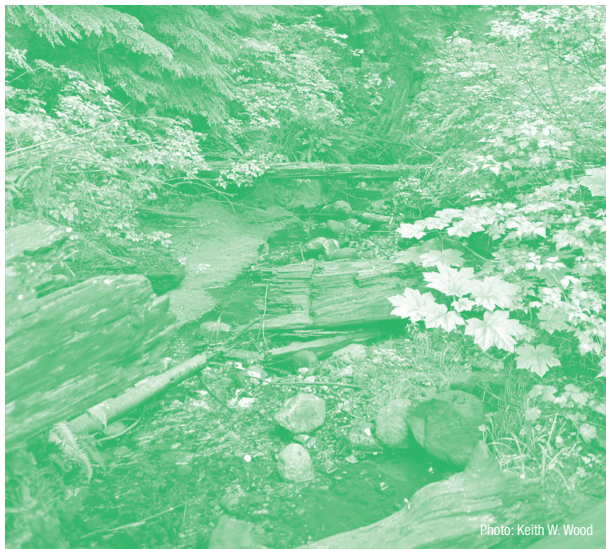


Photo: Keith W. Wood

Private & Public Forest Tax Revenues

In 2003, more than \$53 million in timber harvest and property taxes were distributed to counties, libraries, local schools, fire and taxing districts. Private forest landowners paid 83% 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 \$50 million in B&O taxes in 2003.

Source: Washington State Department of Revenue, *Quarterly Business Review, Business and Occupation Tax, Calendar 2003* (www.dor.wa.gov)

Top 20 Counties: 2003

	County	5% Timber Harvest Tax*	Annual Property Tax	Combined Revenue to State and Counties
1	Grays Harbor	\$6,407,322	\$1,476,154	\$7,883,476
2	Lewis	6,369,418	1,135,074	7,504,492
3	Cowlitz	3,554,320	867,434	4,421,754
4	Pacific	3,158,641	857,434	4,015,706
5	Mason	2,452,358	477,872	2,930,230
6	Pierce	2,243,404	572,084	2,815,488
7	Clallam	1,999,834	406,223	2,406,057
8	Stevens	1,953,283	231,191	2,184,474
9	Thurston	1,798,063	252,481	2,050,544
10	Skagit	1,487,832	332,125	1,819,957
11	Whatcom	1,648,421	169,315	1,817,736
12	Snohomish	1,507,288	216,602	1,723,890
13	King	1,242,274	355,889	1,598,163
14	Klickitat	1,222,320	266,993	1,489,313
15	Pend Oreille	1,343,346	126,765	1,470,111
16	Clark	1,069,926	150,629	1,220,555
17	Jefferson	933,044	231,149	1,164,193
18	Wahkiakum	929,946	200,256	1,130,202
19	Kittitas	583,700	72,707	656,407
20	Kitsap	477,736	86,702	564,438
Top 20 Counties		\$42,382,477	\$8,484,710	\$50,867,187
State Total		\$44,384,053	\$8,895,574	\$53,279,627

* 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%.

NOTE: Lewis County property tax figure is significantly lower than reported in 2000 due to local government's inclusion of all current use lands in 2000, not just timberland.

Source: Washington State Department of Revenue, *Property Tax Statistics 2004, Tables 20 and 27* "#B2 40 FE, report 3" (www.dor.wa.gov/doc/2003)



Washington Forest Fires and Acres Burned 2000-2003*

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. Landowners share the fire protection costs.

Cause	2000	2001	2002	2003
Lightning	13,946.4	9,541.8	508.8	222.9
Incendiary	1,069.2	26.9	107.3	565.6
Recreation	946.6	194.0	210.4	321.2
Smokers	19.6	8.9	19.4	1,148.9
Debris Burns	611.3	5,698.7	3,059.6	2,056.6
Logging	47.0	17.8	21.1	17.6
Children	94.8	13.0	39.4	34.8
Railroad	43.9	34.5	22.7	39.3
Miscellaneous	1,248.1	6,785.2	6,154.0	7,955.3
Total Acres Burned	18,026.9	22,320.8	10,142.7	12,632.2

* Fires on lands within the jurisdiction of the Washington State Department of Natural Resources.

Source: Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Resource Protection Division;
2001-03, Annual Fire Statistics

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 2003 total funding increased by more than \$1 million. Private forest landowners' assessments increased \$.03 per acre to a total of \$.25 per acre.

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 1992-2005

Years	1992-93	1994-95	1996-97	1998-99	2000-01	2002-03	2004-05
Total (000)	\$22,419	\$22,279	\$20,324	\$19,401*	\$20,853	\$28,631	\$29,749**
Cost Sharing:							
State	55.8%	18.1%	35.3%	16.7%	18.6%	49.0%	42.4%
Private	40.6%	78.2%	60.3%	78.7%	73.3%	35.1%	39.0%
Federal	3.6%	3.7%	4.4%	4.6%	8.1%	15.9%	18.6%

* Restated

** Allotted

Source: Washington Department of Natural Resources, Resource Protection Division



WASHINGTON FOREST PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

Founded in 1908 to protect private forests from fire, the Washington Forest Protection Association's members are large & small companies, individuals, and families who grow, harvest, and re-grow trees on more than 4.1 million acres of private forestland in Washington. WFPA works for balanced public policy so that its members can continue to practice forestry that is economically sound and environmentally sensitive.



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December 2004

A special thank you to John H. Ehrenreich Jr, Pete Heide,
John Perez-Garcia and Gary Graves for their invaluable input.