



RULE-MAKING ORDER PERMANENT RULE ONLY

CR-103P (December 2017) (Implements RCW 34.05.360)

CODE REVISER USE ONLY

OFFICE OF THE CODE REVISER
STATE OF WASHINGTON
FILED

DATE: June 22, 2023

TIME: 3:01 PM

WSR 23-14-011

Agency: Department of Revenue

Effective date of rule:

Permanent Rules

- 31 days after filing.
- Other (specify) July 1, 2023 (If less than 31 days after filing, a specific finding under RCW 34.05.380(3) is required and should be stated below)

Any other findings required by other provisions of law as precondition to adoption or effectiveness of rule?

- Yes No If Yes, explain: The updated definition of “thinning” for timber excise tax in WAC 458-40-610 is for use as of the effective date. RCW 84.33.091 requires the stumpage values in WAC 458-40-660 to be updated on or before June 30th for use the following July 1st through December 31st.

Purpose: WAC 458-40-610 contains definitions of specific terms for timber excise tax purposes, including the term “thinning.” This rule is being revised to provide an updated definition of thinning to include stumpage value areas 6 and 7, which are used in determining the stumpage values used by harvesters of timber to calculate the timber excise. This revised rule is effective as of July 1, 2023. **WAC 458-40-660** contains the stumpage values used by timber harvesters to calculate the timber excise tax; this rule is being revised to provide updated stumpage values for the period from July 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023.

Citation of rules affected by this order:

- New:
- Repealed:
- Amended: WAC 458-40-610 Timber excise tax - Definitions, WAC 458-40-660 Timber excise tax – Stumpage value tables – Stumpage value adjustments.
- Suspended:

Statutory authority for adoption: RCW 82.01.060(2) and 84.33.096.

Other authority: RCW 84.33.091

PERMANENT RULE (Including Expedited Rule Making)

Adopted under notice filed as WSR 23-10-061 on May 1, 2023 (date).
Describe any changes other than editing from proposed to adopted version: None.

If a preliminary cost-benefit analysis was prepared under RCW 34.05.328, a final cost-benefit analysis is available by contacting:

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**Note: If any category is left blank, it will be calculated as zero.
No descriptive text.**

**Count by whole WAC sections only, from the WAC number through the history note.
A section may be counted in more than one category.**

The number of sections adopted in order to comply with:

Federal statute:	New	___	Amended	___	Repealed	___
Federal rules or standards:	New	___	Amended	___	Repealed	___
Recently enacted state statutes:	New	___	Amended	___	Repealed	___

The number of sections adopted at the request of a nongovernmental entity:

New	___	Amended	___	Repealed	___
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The number of sections adopted on the agency's own initiative:

New	___	Amended	<u>2</u>	Repealed	___
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The number of sections adopted in order to clarify, streamline, or reform agency procedures:

New	___	Amended	___	Repealed	___
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The number of sections adopted using:

Negotiated rule making:	New	___	Amended	___	Repealed	___
Pilot rule making:	New	___	Amended	___	Repealed	___
Other alternative rule making:	New	___	Amended	___	Repealed	___

Date Adopted: June 22, 2023

Name: Atif Aziz

Title: Rules Coordinator

Signature:



AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 19-02-068, filed 12/28/18, effective 1/1/19)

WAC 458-40-610 Timber excise tax—Definitions. (1) **Introduction.** The purpose of WAC 458-40-610 through 458-40-680 is to prescribe the policies and procedures for the taxation of timber harvested from public and private forest lands as required by RCW 84.33.010 through 84.33.096.

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this rule apply to WAC 458-40-610 through 458-40-680. In addition to the definitions found in this rule, definitions of technical forestry terms may be found in *The Dictionary of Forestry*, 1998, edited by John A. Helms, and published by the Society of American Foresters.

(2) **Codominant trees.** Trees whose crowns form the general level of the main canopy and receive full light from above, but comparatively little light from the sides.

(3) **Competitive sales.** The offering for sale of timber which is advertised to the general public for sale at public auction under terms wherein all qualified potential buyers have an equal opportunity to bid on the sale, and the sale is awarded to the highest qualified bidder. The term "competitive sales" includes making available to the general public permits for the removal of forest products.

(4) **Cord measurement.** A measure of wood with dimensions of 4 feet by 4 feet by 8 feet (128 cubic feet).

(5) **Damaged timber.** Timber where the stumpage values have been materially reduced from the values shown in the applicable stumpage value tables due to damage resulting from fire, blow down, ice storm, flood, or other sudden unforeseen causes.

(6) **Dominant trees.** Trees whose crowns are higher than the general level of the main canopy and which receive full light from the sides as well as from above.

(7) **Firewood.** Commercially traded firewood is considered scaled utility log grade as defined in subsection (14) of this section.

(8) **Forest-derived biomass.** Forest-derived biomass consists of tree limbs, tops, needles, leaves, and other woody debris that are residues from such activities as timber harvesting, forest thinning, fire suppression, or forest health. Forest-derived biomass does not include scalable timber products or firewood (defined in WAC 458-40-650).

(9) **Harvest unit.** An area of timber harvest, defined and mapped by the harvester before harvest, having the same stumpage value area, harvest adjustments, harvester, and harvest identification. The harvest identification may be a department of natural resources forest practice application number, public agency harvesting permit number, public sale contract number, or other unique identifier assigned to the timber harvest area prior to harvest operations. A harvest unit may include more than one section, but harvest unit may not overlap a county boundary.

(10) **Harvester.** Every person who from the person's own land or from the land of another under a right or license granted by lease or contract, either directly or by contracting with others for the necessary labor or mechanical services, fells, cuts, or takes timber for sale or for commercial or industrial use. The term "harvester" does not include persons performing under contract the necessary labor or mechanical services for a harvester. In cases where the identity of

the harvester is in doubt, the department of revenue will consider the owner of the land from which the timber was harvested to be the harvester and the one liable for paying the tax.

The definition above applies except when the United States or any instrumentality thereof, the state, including its departments and institutions and political subdivisions, or any municipal corporation therein so fells, cuts, or takes timber for sale or for commercial or industrial use. When a governmental entity described above fells, cuts, or takes timber, the harvester is the first person, other than another governmental entity as described above, acquiring title to or a possessory interest in such timber.

(11) **Harvesting and marketing costs.** Only those costs directly and exclusively associated with harvesting merchantable timber from the land and delivering it to the buyer. The term includes the costs of piling logging residue on site, and costs to abate extreme fire hazard when required by the department of natural resources. Harvesting and marketing costs do not include the costs of other consideration (for example, reforestation, permanent road construction), treatment to timber or land that is not a necessary part of a commercial harvest (for example, precommercial thinning, brush clearing, land grading, stump removal), costs associated with maintaining the option of land conversion (for example, county fees, attorney fees, specialized site assessment or evaluation fees), or any other costs not directly and exclusively associated with the harvesting and marketing of merchantable timber. The actual harvesting and marketing costs must be used in all instances where documented records are available. When the taxpayer is unable to provide documented proof of such costs, or when harvesting and marketing costs cannot be separated from other costs, the deduction for harvesting and marketing costs is (~~(thirty-five)~~) 35 percent of the gross receipts from the sale of the logs.

(12) **Legal description.** A description of an area of land using government lots and standard general land office subdivision procedures. If the boundary of the area is irregular, the physical boundary must be described by metes and bounds or by other means that will clearly identify the property.

(13) **Log grade.** Those grades listed in the "*Official Log Scaling and Grading Rules*" developed and authored by the Northwest Log Rules Advisory Group (Advisory Group). "Utility grade" means logs that do not meet the minimum requirements of peeler or sawmill grades as defined in the "*Official Log Scaling and Grading Rules*" published by the Advisory Group but are suitable for the production of firm useable chips to an amount of not less than (~~(fifty)~~) 50 percent of the gross scale; and meeting the following minimum requirements:

- (a) Minimum gross diameter - Two inches.
- (b) Minimum gross length - (~~(twelve)~~) 12 feet.
- (c) Minimum volume - (~~(ten)~~) 10 board feet net scale.
- (d) Minimum recovery requirements - (~~(one hundred)~~) 100 percent of adjusted gross scale in firm useable chips.

(14) **Lump sum sale.** Also known as a cash sale or an installment sale, it is a sale of timber where all the volume offered is sold to the highest bidder.

(15) **MBF.** One thousand board feet measured in Scribner Decimal C Log Scale Rule.

(16) **Noncompetitive sales.** Sales of timber in which the purchaser has a preferential right to purchase the timber or a right of first refusal.

(17) **Other consideration.** Value given in lieu of cash as payment for stumpage, such as improvements to the land that are of a permanent nature. Some examples of permanent improvements are as follows: Construction of permanent roads; installation of permanent bridges; stockpiling of rock intended to be used for construction or reconstruction of permanent roads; installation of gates, cattle guards, or fencing; and clearing and reforestation of property.

(18) **Permanent road.** A road built as part of the harvesting operation which is to have a useful life subsequent to the completion of the harvest.

(19) **Private timber.** All timber harvested from privately owned lands.

(20) **Public timber.** Timber harvested from federal, state, county, municipal, or other government owned lands.

(21) **Remote island.** An area of land which is totally surrounded by water at normal high tide and which has no bridge or causeway connecting it to the mainland.

(22) **Scale sale.** A sale of timber in which the amount paid for timber in cash and/or other consideration is the arithmetic product of the actual volume harvested and the unit price at the time of harvest.

(23) **Small harvester.** A harvester who harvests timber from privately or publicly owned forest land in an amount not exceeding (~~two million~~) 2,000,000 board feet in a calendar year. See RCW 84.33.035.

(24) **Species.** A grouping of timber based on biological or physical characteristics. In addition to the designations of species or subclassifications defined in Agriculture Handbook No. 451 Checklist of United States Trees (native and naturalized) found in the state of Washington, the following are considered separate species for the purpose of harvest classification used in the stumpage value tables:

(a) **Other conifer.** All conifers not separately designated in the stumpage value tables. See WAC 458-40-660.

(b) **Other hardwood.** All hardwoods not separately designated in the stumpage value tables. See WAC 458-40-660.

(c) **Special forest products.** The following are considered to be separate species of special forest products: Christmas trees (various species), posts (various species), western redcedar flatsawn and shingle blocks, western redcedar shake blocks and boards.

(d) **Chipwood.** All timber processed to produce chips or chip products delivered to an approved chipwood destination that has been approved in accordance with the provisions of WAC 458-40-670 or otherwise reportable in accordance with the provisions of WAC 458-40-670.

(e) **Small logs.** All conifer logs excluding redcedar harvested in stumpage value area 6 or 7 generally measuring seven inches or less in scaling diameter, purchased by weight measure at designated small log destinations that have been approved in accordance with the provisions of WAC 458-40-670. Log diameter and length is measured in accordance with the Eastside Log Scaling Rules developed and authored by the Northwest Log Rules Advisory Group, with length not to exceed (~~twenty~~) 20 feet.

(f) **Sawlog.** For purposes of timber harvest in stumpage value area 6, a sawlog is a log having a net scale of not less than 33 1/3% of gross scale, nor less than (~~ten~~) 10 board feet and meeting the following minimum characteristics: Gross scaling diameter of five inches and a gross scaling length of eight feet.

(g) **Piles.** All logs sold for use or processing as piles that meet the specifications described in the most recently published edition of

the *Standard Specification for Round Timber Piles (Designation: D 25)* of the American Society for Testing and Materials.

(h) **Poles.** All logs sold for use or processing as poles that meet the specifications described in the most recently published edition of the *National Standard for Wood Poles—Specifications and Dimensions (ANSI 05.1)* of the American National Standards Institute.

(25) **Stumpage.** Timber, having commercial value, as it exists before logging.

(26) **Stumpage value.** The true and fair market value of stumpage for purposes of immediate harvest.

(27) **Stumpage value area (SVA).** An area with specified boundaries which contains timber having similar growing, harvesting and marketing conditions.

(28) **Taxable stumpage value.** The value of timber as defined in RCW 84.33.035(7), and this chapter. Except as provided below for small harvesters and public timber, the taxable stumpage value is the appropriate value for the species of timber harvested as set forth in the stumpage value tables adopted under this chapter.

(a) **Small harvester option.** Small harvesters may elect to calculate the excise tax in the manner provided by RCW 84.33.073 and 84.33.074. The taxable stumpage value must be determined by one of the following methods as appropriate:

(i) **Sale of logs.** Timber which has been severed from the stump, bucked into various lengths and sold in the form of logs has a taxable stumpage value equal to the actual gross receipts for the logs, less any costs associated with harvesting and marketing the timber.

(ii) **Sale of stumpage.** When standing timber is sold and harvested within (~~twenty-four~~) 24 months of the date of sale, its taxable stumpage value is the actual purchase price in cash and/or other consideration for the stumpage for the most recent sale prior to harvest. If a person purchases stumpage, harvests the timber more than (~~twenty-four~~) 24 months after purchase of the stumpage, and chooses to report under the small harvester option, the taxable stumpage value is the actual gross receipts for the logs, less any costs associated with harvesting and marketing the timber. See WAC 458-40-626 for timing of tax liability.

(b) **Public timber.** The taxable stumpage value for public timber sales is determined as follows:

(i) **Competitive sales.** The taxable stumpage value is the actual purchase price in cash and/or other consideration. The value of other consideration is the fair market value of the other consideration; provided that if the other consideration is permanent roads, the value is the appraised value as appraised by the seller. If the seller does not provide an appraised value for roads, the value is the actual costs incurred by the purchaser for constructing or improving the roads. Other consideration includes additional services required from the stumpage purchaser for the benefit of the seller when these services are not necessary for the harvesting or marketing of the timber. For example, under a single stumpage sale's contract, when the seller requires road abandonment (as defined in WAC 222-24-052(3)) of constructed or reconstructed roads which are necessary for harvesting and marketing the timber, the construction and abandonment costs are not taxable. Abandonment activity on roads that exist prior to a stumpage sale is not necessary for harvesting and marketing the purchased timber and those costs are taxable.

(ii) **Noncompetitive sales.** The taxable stumpage value is determined using the department of revenue's stumpage value tables as set forth in this chapter. Qualified harvesters may use the small harvester option.

(iii) **Sale of logs.** The taxable stumpage value for public timber sold in the form of logs is the actual purchase price for the logs in cash and/or other consideration less appropriate deductions for harvesting and marketing costs. Refer above for a definition of "harvesting and marketing costs."

(iv) **Defaulted sales and uncompleted contracts.** In the event of default on a public timber sale contract, wherein the taxpayer has made partial payment for the timber but has not removed any timber, no tax is due. If part of the sale is logged and the purchaser fails to complete the harvesting, taxes are due on the amount the purchaser has been billed by the seller for the volume removed to date. See WAC 458-40-628 for timing of tax liability.

(29) **Thinning.** (~~Timber removed from a harvest unit located in stumpage value area 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 9:~~

~~(a) When the total volume removed is less than forty percent of the total merchantable volume of the harvest unit prior to harvest; and~~

~~(b) The harvester leaves a minimum of one hundred) The total timber volume removed is less than 40 percent of the total merchantable volume of the harvest unit prior to harvest; and~~

(a) Western Washington stumpage value areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 9: The harvester leaves a minimum of 100 undamaged, evenly spaced, dominant or codominant trees per acre of a commercial species or combination thereof; or

(b) Eastern Washington stumpage value areas 6 and 7: The harvester leaves a minimum of 80 undamaged, evenly spaced, dominant or codominant trees per acre of a commercial species or combination thereof.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 23-02-049, filed 1/2/23, effective 1/2/23)

WAC 458-40-660 Timber excise tax—Stumpage value tables—Stumpage value adjustments. (1) **Introduction.** This rule provides stumpage value tables and stumpage value adjustments used to calculate the amount of a harvester's timber excise tax.

(2) **Stumpage value tables.** The following stumpage value tables are used to calculate the taxable value of stumpage harvested from ~~((January 1 through June 30, 2023))~~ July 1 through December 31, 2023:

Washington State Department of Revenue

WESTERN WASHINGTON STUMPAGE VALUE TABLE

~~((January 1 through June 30, 2023))~~

July 1 through December 31, 2023

Stumpage Values per Thousand Board Feet Net Scribner Log Scale⁽¹⁾
Starting January 1, 2019, there are no Haul Zone adjustments.

Species Name	Species Code	SVA (Stumpage Value Area)	Stumpage Values
Douglas-fir ⁽²⁾	DF	1	((547)) <u>541</u>
		2	((594)) <u>530</u>
		3	((597)) <u>593</u>
		4	((627)) <u>580</u>
		5	((564)) <u>615</u>
		9	((533)) <u>527</u>
Western Hemlock and Other Conifer ⁽³⁾	WH	1	((345)) <u>292</u>
		2	((458)) <u>347</u>
		3	((418)) <u>346</u>
		4	((406)) <u>355</u>
		5	((408)) <u>345</u>
		9	((334)) <u>278</u>
Western Redcedar ⁽⁴⁾	RC	1-5	((1358)) <u>1,380</u>
		9	((1344)) <u>1,366</u>
Ponderosa Pine ⁽⁵⁾	PP	1-5	((200)) <u>152</u>
		9	((186)) <u>138</u>
Red Alder	RA	1-5	((564)) <u>597</u>
		9	((550)) <u>583</u>
Black Cottonwood	BC	1-5	((23)) <u>4</u>
		9	((9)) <u>1</u>
Other Hardwood	OH	1-5	((243)) <u>232</u>
		9	((229)) <u>218</u>
Douglas-fir Poles & Piles	DFL	1-5	((1064)) <u>970</u>
		9	((1047)) <u>956</u>
Western Redcedar Poles	RCL	1-5	((1745)) <u>1,825</u>
		9	((1734)) <u>1,811</u>

Species Name	Species Code	SVA (Stumpage Value Area)	Stumpage Values
Chipwood ⁽⁶⁾	CHW	1-5	((8)) <u>20</u>
		9	((6)) <u>18</u>
RC Shake & Shingle Blocks ⁽⁷⁾	RCS	1-9	588
Posts ⁽⁸⁾	LPP	1-9	0.35
DF Christmas Trees ⁽⁹⁾	DFX	1-9	0.25
Other Christmas Trees ⁽⁹⁾	TFX	1-9	0.50

- (1) Log scale conversions Western and Eastern Washington. See conversion methods WAC 458-40-680.
- (2) Includes Western Larch.
- (3) Includes all Hemlock, Spruce and true Fir species, or any other conifer not listed on this page.
- (4) Includes Alaska-Cedar.
- (5) Includes all Pines in SVA 1-5 & 9.
- (6) Stumpage value per ton.
- (7) Stumpage value per cord.
- (8) Includes Lodgepole posts and other posts, Stumpage value per 8 lineal feet or portion thereof.
- (9) Stumpage value per lineal foot.

Washington State Department of Revenue
EASTERN WASHINGTON STUMPAGE VALUE TABLE
 (~~January 1 through June 30, 2023~~)
 July 1 through December 31, 2023

Stumpage Values per Thousand Board Feet Net Scribner Log Scale⁽¹⁾
 Starting January 1, 2019, there are no Haul Zone adjustments.

Species Name	Species Code	SVA (Stumpage Value Area)	Stumpage Values
Douglas-fir ⁽²⁾	DF	6	((416)) <u>\$402</u>
		7	((430)) <u>416</u>
Western Hemlock and Other Conifer ⁽³⁾	WH	6	((336)) <u>274</u>
		7	((350)) <u>288</u>
Western Redcedar ⁽⁴⁾	RC	6	((1662)) <u>1,200</u>
		7	((1676)) <u>1,214</u>
Ponderosa Pine ⁽⁵⁾	PP	6	((186)) <u>138</u>
		7	((200)) <u>152</u>
Other Hardwood	OH	6	1
		7	9

Species Name	Species Code	SVA (Stumpage Value Area)	Stumpage Values
Western Redcedar Poles	RCL	6	((1833)) 1,623
		7	((1847)) 1,637
Chipwood ⁽⁶⁾	CHW	6	1
		7	1
Small Logs ⁽⁶⁾	SML	6	((23)) 12
		7	((25)) 14
RC Shake & Shingle Blocks ⁽⁷⁾	RCS	6-7	588
Posts ⁽⁸⁾	LPP	6-7	0.35
DF Christmas Trees ⁽⁹⁾	DFX	6-7	0.25
Other Christmas Trees ⁽⁹⁾	TFX	6-7	0.50

(1) Log scale conversions Western and Eastern Washington. See conversion methods WAC 458-40-680.

(2) Includes Western Larch.

(3) Includes all Hemlock, Spruce and true Fir species, and Lodgepole Pine in SVA 6-7, or any other conifer not listed on this table.

(4) Includes Alaska-Cedar.

(5) Includes Western White Pine in SVA 6-7.

(6) Stumpage value per ton.

(7) Stumpage value per cord.

(8) Includes Lodgepole posts and other posts, Stumpage value per 8 lineal feet or portion thereof.

(9) Stumpage value per lineal foot.

(3) **Harvest value adjustments.** The stumpage values in subsection (2) of this rule for the designated stumpage value areas are adjusted for various logging and harvest conditions, subject to the following:

(a) No harvest adjustment is allowed for special forest products, chipwood, or small logs.

(b) Conifer and hardwood stumpage value rates cannot be adjusted below one dollar per MBF.

(c) Except for the timber yarded by helicopter, a single logging condition adjustment applies to the entire harvest unit. The taxpayer must use the logging condition adjustment class that applies to a majority (more than 50 percent) of the acreage in that harvest unit. If the harvest unit is reported over more than one quarter, all quarterly returns for that harvest unit must report the same logging condition adjustment. The helicopter adjustment applies only to the timber volume from the harvest unit that is yarded from stump to landing by helicopter.

(d) The volume per acre adjustment is a single adjustment class for all quarterly returns reporting a harvest unit. A harvest unit is established by the harvester prior to harvesting. The volume per acre is determined by taking the volume logged from the unit excluding the volume reported as chipwood or small logs and dividing by the total

acres logged. Total acres logged does not include leave tree areas (RMZ, UMZ, forested wetlands, etc.,) over two acres in size.

(e) A domestic market adjustment applies to timber which meet the following criteria:

(i) **Public timber** - Harvest of timber not sold by a competitive bidding process that is prohibited under the authority of state or federal law from foreign export may be eligible for the domestic market adjustment. The adjustment may be applied only to those species of timber that must be processed domestically. According to type of sale, the adjustment may be applied to the following species:

Federal Timber Sales: All species except Alaska-cedar. (Stat. Ref. - 36 C.F.R. 223.10)

State, and Other Nonfederal, Public Timber Sales: Western Redcedar only. (Stat. Ref. - 50 U.S.C. appendix 2406.1)

(ii) **Private timber** - Harvest of private timber that is legally restricted from foreign export, under the authority of The Forest Resources Conservation and Shortage Relief Act (Public Law 101-382), (16 U.S.C. Sec. 620 et seq.); the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2406(i)); a Cooperative Sustained Yield Unit Agreement made pursuant to the act of March 29, 1944 (16 U.S.C. Sec. 583-583i); or Washington Administrative Code (WAC 240-15-015(2)) is also eligible for the Domestic Market Adjustment.

The following harvest adjustment tables apply from ~~((January 1 through June 30, 2023))~~ July 1 through December 31, 2023:

TABLE 9—Harvest Adjustment Table
Stumpage Value Areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 9
~~((January 1 through June 30, 2023))~~
July 1 through December 31, 2023

Type of Adjustment	Definition	Dollar Adjustment Per Thousand Board Feet Net Scribner Scale
I. Volume per acre		
Class 1	Harvest of 30 thousand board feet or more per acre.	\$0.00
Class 2	Harvest of 10 thousand board feet to but not including 30 thousand board feet per acre.	-\$15.00
Class 3	Harvest of less than 10 thousand board feet per acre.	-\$35.00
II. Logging conditions		
Class 1	Ground based logging a majority of the unit using tracked or wheeled equipment or draft animals.	\$0.00
Class 2	Logging a majority of the unit: Using an overhead system of winch-driven cables and/or logging on slopes greater than 45% using tracked or wheeled equipment supported by winch-driven cables.	-\$85.00
Class 3	Applies to logs yarded from stump to landing by helicopter. This does not apply to special forest products.	-\$200.00
III. Remote island adjustment:		
	For timber harvested from a remote island	-\$50.00
IV. Thinning		
((Class 1))	A limited removal of timber described in WAC 458-40-610 (28)	-\$100.00

TABLE 10—Harvest Adjustment Table

Stumpage Value Areas 6 and 7
 ((January 1 through June 30, 2023))
July 1 through December 31, 2023

Type of Adjustment	Definition	Dollar Adjustment Per Thousand Board Feet Net Scribner Scale
I. Volume per acre		
Class 1	Harvest of more than 8 thousand board feet per acre.	\$0.00
Class 2	Harvest of 8 thousand board feet per acre and less.	-\$8.00
II. Logging conditions		
Class 1	The majority of the harvest unit has less than 40% slope. No significant rock outcrops or swamp barriers.	\$0.00
Class 2	The majority of the harvest unit has slopes between 40% and 60%. Some rock outcrops or swamp barriers.	-\$50.00
Class 3	The majority of the harvest unit has rough, broken ground with slopes over 60%. Numerous rock outcrops and bluffs.	-\$85.00
Class 4	Applies to logs yarded from stump to landing by helicopter. This does not apply to special forest products.	-\$200.00
Note:	A Class 2 adjustment may be used for slopes less than 40% when cable logging is required by a duly promulgated forest practice regulation. Written documentation of this requirement must be provided by the taxpayer to the department of revenue.	
III. Remote island adjustment:		
	For timber harvested from a remote island	-\$50.00
<u>IV. Thinning</u>		
	<u>A limited removal of timber described in WAC 458-40-610 (28)</u>	<u>-\$60.00</u>

TABLE 11—Domestic Market Adjustment

Class	Area Adjustment Applies	Dollar Adjustment Per Thousand Board Feet Net Scribner Scale
	SVAs 1 through 5 only:	\$0.00
Note:	This adjustment only applies to published MBF sawlog values.	

(4) **Damaged timber.** Timber harvesters planning to remove timber from areas having damaged timber may apply to the department of revenue for an adjustment in stumpage values. The application must contain a map with the legal descriptions of the area, an accurate estimate of the volume of damaged timber to be removed, a description of the damage sustained by the timber with an evaluation of the extent to which the stumpage values have been materially reduced from the values shown in the applicable tables, and a list of estimated additional costs to be incurred resulting from the removal of the damaged timber. The application must be received and approved by the department of revenue before the harvest commences. Upon receipt of an application, the department of revenue will determine the amount of adjustment to be applied against the stumpage values. Timber that has been damaged due to sudden and unforeseen causes may qualify.

(a) Sudden and unforeseen causes of damage that qualify for consideration of an adjustment include:

(i) Causes listed in RCW 84.33.091; fire, blow down, ice storm, flood.

(ii) Others not listed; volcanic activity, earthquake.

(b) Causes that do not qualify for adjustment include:

(i) Animal damage, root rot, mistletoe, prior logging, insect damage, normal decay from fungi, and pathogen caused diseases; and

(ii) Any damage that can be accounted for in the accepted normal scaling rules through volume or grade reductions.

(c) The department of revenue will not grant adjustments for applications involving timber that has already been harvested but will consider any remaining undisturbed damaged timber scheduled for removal if it is properly identified.

(d) The department of revenue will notify the harvester in writing of approval or denial. Instructions will be included for taking any adjustment amounts approved.

(5) **Forest-derived biomass**, has a \$0/ton stumpage value.