An Analysis of the Effects of Sale Attributes on the Timber Sale Value of Washington Department of Natural Resource Timber Sales Occurring in Western Washington

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Study Focus:

- Timber sale history of lump-sum sales of Western Washington.
- State timber lands in Washington are managed by the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR).
- Western Washington is defined as all counties located west of the crest of the Cascade mountains.
- The DNR manages 2.1 million acres of forested land in Washington State, 1.4 million acres in Western Washington.



The Dataset:



- DNR timber sales from January of 1989 through September of 2005.
- Contained inventory, harvest cost, and final sale detail.
- The dataset was pared for statistical analysis of lump-sum board sales auctioned by sealed bid.
- The final data used for empirical analysis contained 2193 timber sales.
- The WWPA Hemlock-fir price index, volumes of softwood lumber imported from Canada, and US housing starts were all added to the monthly data.

Lumber price index for Douglas-Fir and Hemlock-Fir



Source: WWPA

A Variable for Diversity:

- A diversity index was added to each timber sale.
- Calculated with the Shannon-Wiener Index.
- It is a measure of the distribution of volume among species and grade of timber in the dataset.

$$D_{mn} = -\sum_{m=1}^{n} p_{(ij)} \ln p_{(ij)}$$

- Where, $P_{(ij)m} =$ The proportion of volume in the ith grade occurring in the jth species relative to the total sale volume in sale m.
- n The number of possible species multiplied by possible grades = 40.
- The diversity index of sale m, for n.

Theoretical Model:

- A hedonic model was created to examine the effect of sale attributes on the final sale value.
- This method was chosen based on prior research that had shown that timber sales could be described as differentiated factors of production associated with products produced by timber.
- Timber sales are heterogeneous inputs that vary in many attributes such as area, species mix, quality class, total volume, accessibility, etc.
- The simple form of the hedonic price equation representing the sale price of a given timber sale is as follows,

$$P = P (V_1, V_2, \dots, V_n)$$

The Dependent Variable: Final Timber Sale Value



Source: WADNR

Independent Variables:

Independent Variables	Definition	Hypothesis
NBID	The number of firms bidding on a given timber sale.	+
DIVERSITY	The diversity index as previously described.	-
ACRES	The total acreage involved in a given timber sale.	+
CL	The contract length in months.	+
RDCON	The miles of mandatory road construction.	-
RDRECON	The miles of mandatory road reconstruction.	-
VS1DF	Thousand board feet of Douglas fir in the high grades (P, 2P, 3P, SM, #1S)	+
VS2DF	Thousand board feet of Douglas fir in #2S.	+
VS3DF	Thousand board feet of Douglas fir in #3S.	+
VS1WH	Thousand board feet of Western Hemlock in the high grades.	+
VS2WH	Thousand board feet of Western Hemlock in #2S.	+
VS3WH	Thousand board feet of Western Hemlock in #3S.	+
OTHERVOL	Thousand board feet of other volumes.	+
LUMBERPRICE	Monthly lumber price index for Hemlock-fir produced by WWPA.	+
SLIMPORTCAN	Million board feet of softwood lumber imported by the U.S. from Canada.	-

Results of the Initial Estimation:

- All independent variables showed significance at the 5% level with the exception of contract length.
- Evidence of heteroscedasticity was found in the dataset when a White's test was conducted.
- The cause is believed to be related to increasing variance as sale size increases.
- This issue was corrected using Feasible Generalized Least Squares.



Residual Graphic of Weighted Model





What is the Diversity Variable Really Measuring?

Model 1	t-Statistic	Model 2	t-Statistic	Model 3	t-Statistic
NUMBERBIDDERS	129.28	NUMBERBIDDERS	82.93	NUMBERBIDDERS	109.21
DIVERSITY	-35.02	PRODD	-15.19	SPECIESD	-46.54
ACRES	-72.86	ACRES	-68.51	ACRES	-55.70
RDCON	-119.14	RDCON	-55.85	RDCON	-63.00
RDRECON	-32.45	RDRECON	-55.88	RDRECON	-31.93
VS1DF	85.14	VS1DF	81.40	VS1DF	76.22
VS2DF	394.32	VS2DF	269.97	VS2DF	404.33
VS3DF	188.26	VS3DF	155.11	VS3DF	112.31
VS1WH	27.50	VS1WH	41.21	VS1WH	18.90
VS2WH	97.17	VS2WH	64.47	VS2WH	135.25
VS3WH	57.69	VS3WH	48.46	VS3WH	68.80
OTHERVOL	312.93	OTHERVOL	235.62	OTHERVOL	331.80
HFP_NOM_	395.32	HFP_NOM_	270.25	HFP_NOM_	589.13
SLIMPORTCAN	-51.24	SLIMPORTCAN	-36.73	SLIMPORTCAN	-58.06
С	-259.18	С	-134.89	С	-221.54

Findings:

- Of the hypotheses regarding the independent variables of the regression model, only the hypothesis for the effect of total acreage was rejected.
- The various representations of heterogeneity in volume of both species and grade showed evidence of a negative effect on the market value of timber sales in the dataset.
- Empirical analysis pointed to species diversity as having a stronger negative effect on final sale value than diversity among grade classifications.

Importance:

- It is no secret that different species and different log grades have different market prices.
- However, understanding how the distributions of volume among species and grade classifications effect the final sale price on lump sum sales has both management and marketing implications.

Work in Progress:

- Currently exploring a log-linear estimation of the model to deal with heteroscedasticity.
- Considering using the variable for US housing starts instead of the lumber import variable.
- Including various dummy variables.

Number of Bidders Averaged by Month

Source: WA DNR



Further Research Recommendations:

- The effects of the acreage variable in empirical estimation and decreases in the average number of bids observed in the raw data are interesting issues.
- Research into the the source of these issues would be extremely pertinent.
- IE: The demand for stumpage, recent sawmill consolidation in the PNW, log flows out of WA, possible competitive advantages to larger producers, etc.
- Research into whether the impacts of sawtimber diversity can be mitigated through other timber sale methods.

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Questions?

