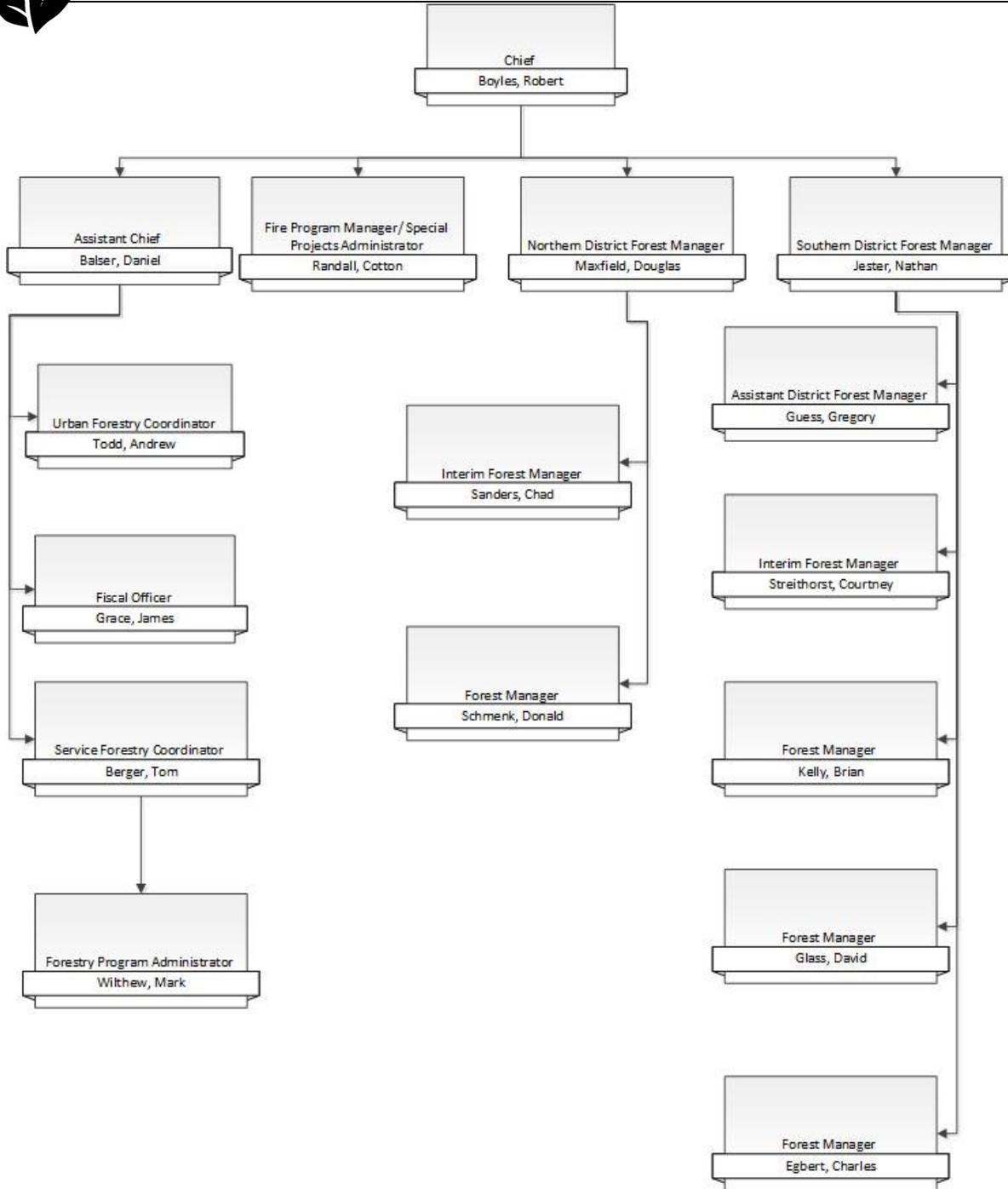


Ohio Department of Natural Resources  
**Division of Forestry**

**FY 2013  
Annual Report**



# FY2013 ODNR Division of Forestry Managerial Table of Organization



Ohio Department of Natural Resources

Division of Forestry

2045 Morse Road, H-1

Columbus, Ohio 43229-6693

877-247-8733

[ohiodnr.com/forestry](http://ohiodnr.com/forestry)



Cover Photo: Scioto Trail State Forest



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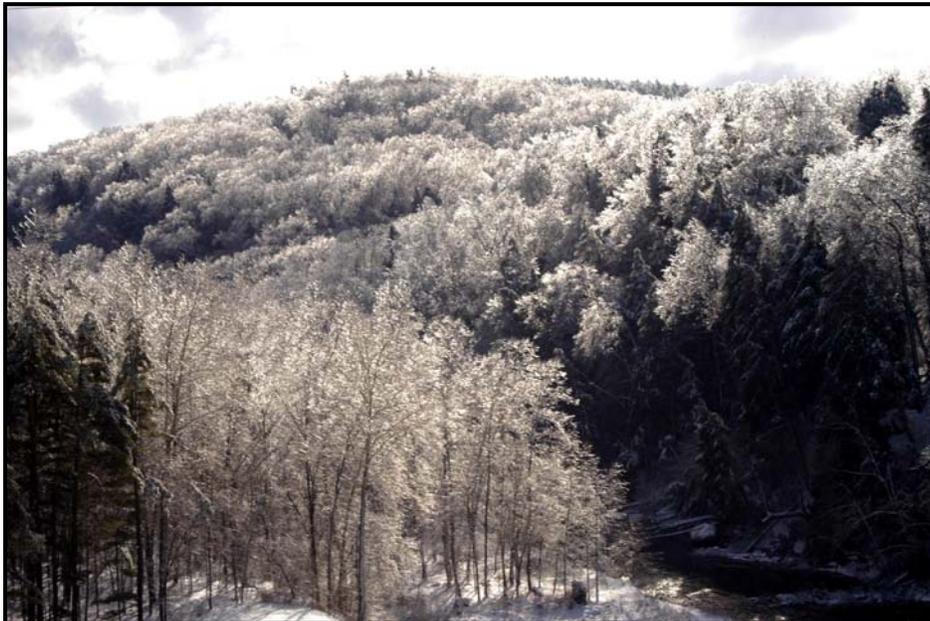
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*Mohican-Memorial State Forest*

The Ohio Urban Forestry Program provides leadership and non-biased scientific-based information to local communities to help build the capacity to develop and enhance self-sustaining urban forestry and tree care programs that maximize the environmental, economic, and social benefits trees provide for all Ohio residents. ODNR Division of Forestry’s urban foresters directly assist Ohio communities with the:

- Development of professionally-based inventories/resource assessments and management plans.
- Establishment and training of professional municipal forestry staff.
- Development and review of tree ordinances and policies.
- Establishment of new and/or enhancement of existing advocacy/advisory organizations.



*Tree Planting at an Arbor Day ceremony*

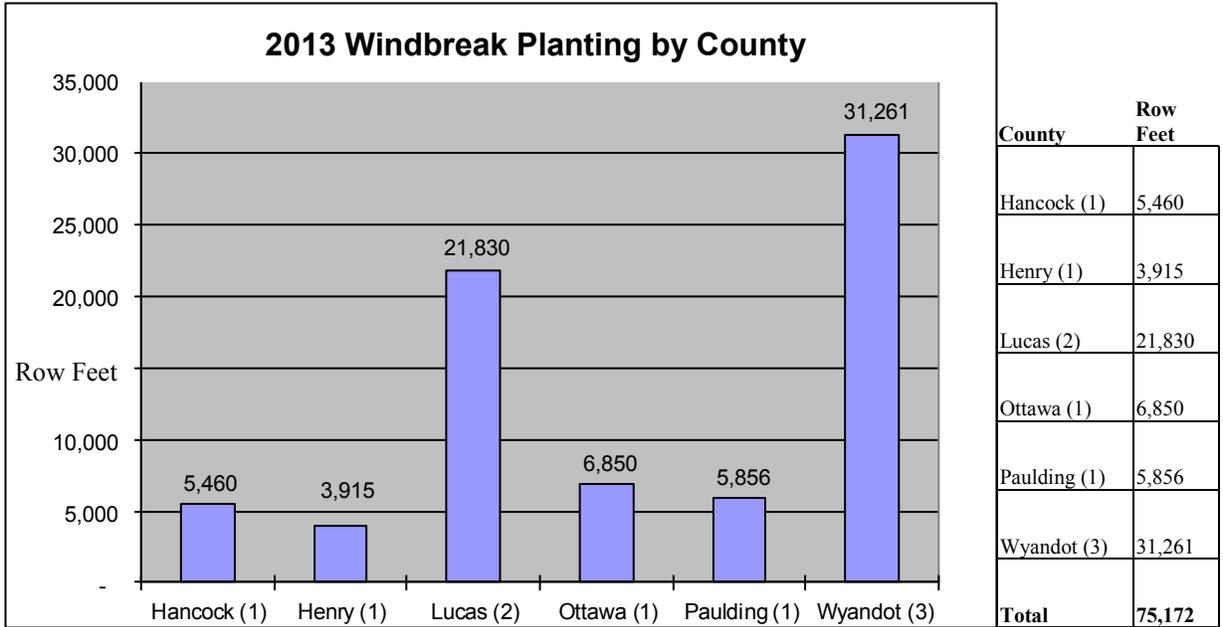
## 2013 Ohio Urban Forestry Statistics

Total Urban Forestry Assists .....	844
Total Community Assists .....	723
Total Communities Assisted.....	252
Tree City USA Communities .....	235
Volunteer Hours .....	40,000
Trees Planted .....	27,325
Trees Pruned .....	112,269
Trees Removed .....	31,575
Expenditures ( <i>Urban forestry-related, Tree City USA community expenditures</i> ).....	\$40,500,994

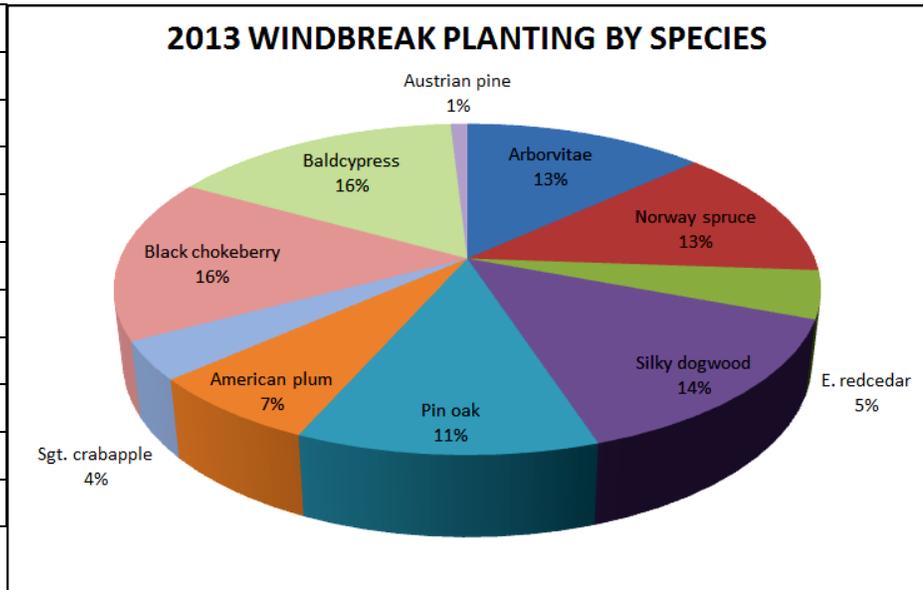


# NORTHWEST OHIO FIELD WINDBREAK PROGRAM

The Northwest Ohio Field Windbreak Program, an interagency effort, began in 1977 to encourage planting of field windbreaks in northwestern Ohio to reduce soil erosion, protect crops from wind damage, and enhance wildlife habitat.

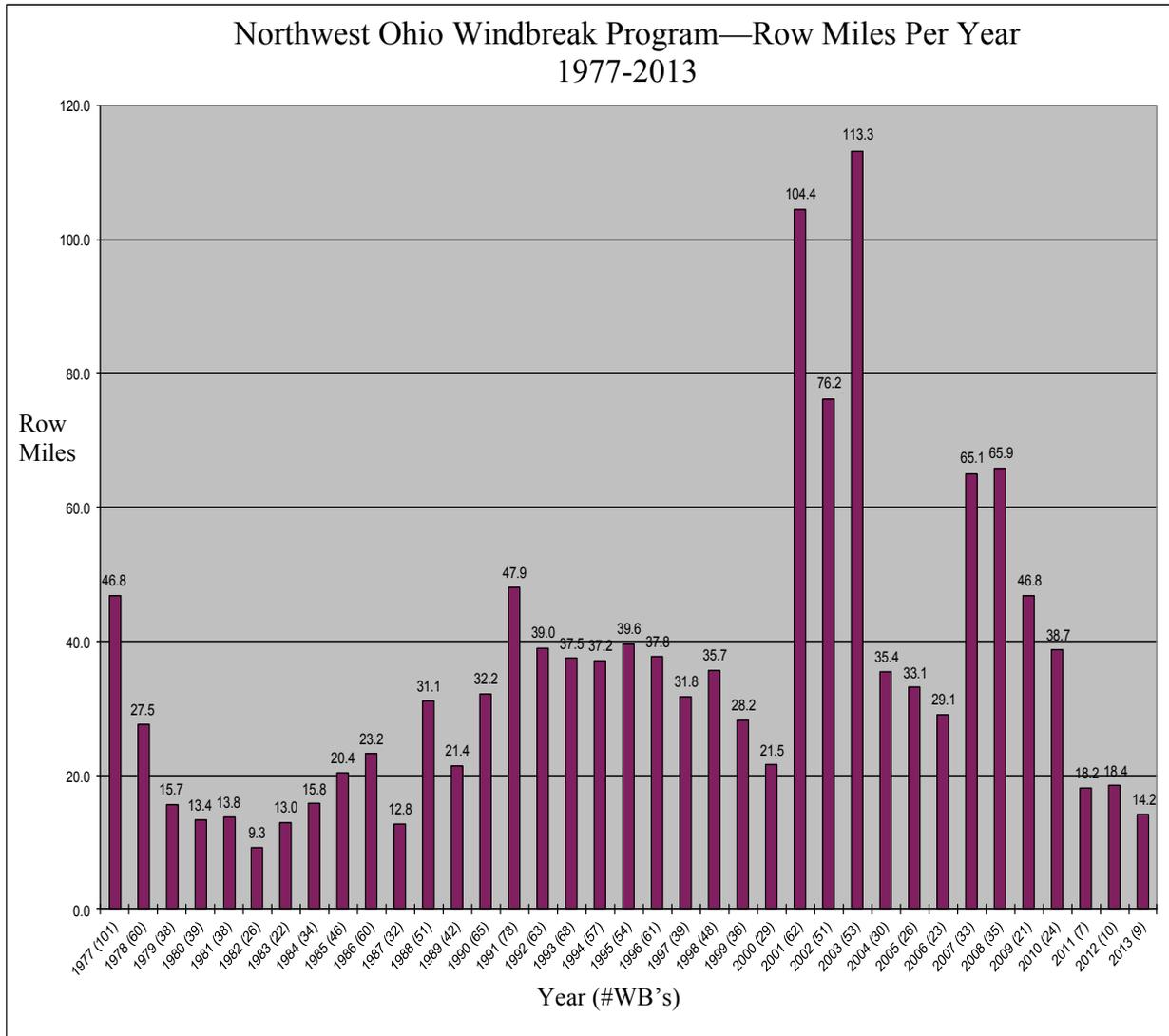


Species	Number
Arborvitae	1,112
Norway spruce	1,093
E. redcedar	393
Silky dogwood	1,196
Pin oak	980
American plum	577
Sgt. crabapple	315
Black chokeberry	1,347
Baldcypress	1,345
Austrian pine	77
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,435</b>





# Northwest Ohio Field Windbreak Program — *continued*



Year	Total Miles
1977 (101)	46.8
1978 (60)	27.5
1979 (38)	15.7
1980 (39)	13.4
1981 (38)	13.8
1982 (26)	9.3
1983 (22)	13.0
1984 (34)	15.8
1985 (46)	20.4
1986 (60)	23.2
1987 (32)	12.8
1988 (51)	31.1

Year	Total Miles
1989 (42)	21.4
1990 (65)	32.2
1991 (78)	47.9
1992 (63)	39.0
1993 (68)	37.5
1994 (57)	37.2
1995 (54)	39.6
1996 (61)	37.8
1997 (39)	31.8
1998 (48)	35.7
1999 (36)	28.2
2000 (29)	21.5

Year	Total Miles
2001 (62)	104.4
2002 (51)	76.2
2003 (53)	113.3
2004 (30)	35.4
2005 (26)	33.1
2006 (23)	29.1
2007 (33)	65.1
2008 (35)	65.9
2009 (21)	46.8
2010 (24)	38.7
2011 (7)	18.2
2012 (10)	18.4
2013 (9)	14.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,311.3</b>



# SERVICE FORESTRY PROGRAM

Service foresters assist landowners with the many decisions and activities encountered in the care and stewardship of Ohio’s privately owned woodlands. The division’s Service Forestry Program provides technical forest management assistance to private landowners in areas including forest management, watershed protection, insect and disease control, forest recreation, tree planting, and wildlife habitat development. Service foresters provide information on managing timber sales, including sample contracts, as well as working with private foresters and Master Loggers. The division’s service foresters provide assistance with the Ohio Forest Tax Law and cost-share incentive programs by inspecting privately-owned forest land to determine eligibility.

## *2013 Ohio Service Forestry Report*

<b>Forest Stewardship Program and Rural Forestry Assistance</b>	
Number of landowners receiving technical assistance	<b>2,793 landowners</b>
Number of landowners participating in educational programs	<b>4,204 landowners</b>
Number of acres covered by new or revised Forest Stewardship Management Plans.	<b>34,467 acres</b>
Number of new and/or revised Forest Stewardship Management Plans	<b>409 plans</b>
Number of acres covered by current Forest Stewardship Management Plans	<b>281,105 acres</b>
<b>EQIP Cost Share Assistance</b>	
Number of new and/or revised Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) Management Plans	<b>53 plans</b>
Number of acres of new and/or revised EQIP Management Plans	<b>4,049 acres</b>
<b>Supplemental Information</b>	
Total Forest Stand Improvement	<b>5,501 acres</b>
Saw Timber Harvested	<b>1.1million board feet</b>
Referrals to Consultants	<b>631</b>



*May apples under a beech tree canopy*

The Division of Forestry provides leadership in wildfire prevention, training, suppression, and prescribed fire management. The division participates in cooperative agreements with local fire departments, as well as in training, equipping, and coordinating the Ohio Interagency Fire Crew and specialized individual resource personnel for wildfires and disasters in and out of state. The division also administers federal grants and federal excess property to rural fire departments.

## Wildfires and Acres Burned by Size Class

Between 07/01/12 and 06/30/13

CLASS	DESCRIPTION OF FIRES	NUMBER OF FIRES	NONFORESTED ACRES	FORESTED ACRES	TOTAL
Class A.....	.25 Acres or less.....	79.....	6.35.....	7.20.....	13.55
Class B.....	.26 to 9.9 Acres.....	294.....	234.41.....	334.83.....	569.24
Class C.....	10 to 99.9 Acres.....	33.....	196.50.....	634.50.....	831.00
Class D.....	100 to 299.9 Acres.....	3.....	25.00.....	480.00.....	505.00
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>409</b>	<b>426.26</b>	<b>1,456.53</b>	<b>1,918.79</b>



## Number of Wildfires and Acres Burned by Causes

Between 07/01/12 and 06/30/13

CAUSE	NUMBER OF FIRES	TOTAL ACREAGE BURNED
CAMPFIRE.....	9.....	90.75
CHILDREN.....	3.....	2.35
DEBRIS BURNING.....	191.....	464.09
EQUIPMENT.....	20.....	31.40
INCENDIARY.....	22.....	347.16
LIGHTNING.....	1.....	0.20
OTHER.....	35.....	157.51
RAILROAD.....	3.....	2.75
SMOKING.....	7.....	12.55
UNKNOWN.....	118.....	810.03
<b>Grand Totals:</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>1,918.79</b>



## 2013 Ohio Forest Health Report

The Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) Division of Forestry's forest health program is a cooperative initiative among Ohio and its surrounding states. Since insects and pathogens do not recognize state boundaries, it is important for these states to work together to mitigate potential threats to each other's forest resources. This is achieved through rigorous field work and several investigative techniques. Additionally, state forest managers, service foresters, and urban foresters are periodically asked for assistance and provide input related to forest health issues they find throughout the year.

Each year, the Ohio Division of Forestry and the Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) cooperatively conduct an aerial survey over the majority of the state to survey Ohio's forest health. This year's survey began on June 10th and was concluded on June 28th. Five- and 3-minute lines were flown in an east to west direction. Each flight day, two observers were equipped with computers containing GIS/GPS mapping system. The observers identified 172 different sites from the air with discoloration, defoliation or mortality. Pests determined to be causing this damage during ground-truthing of these polygons included yellow-poplar weevil (4,732 acres), emerald ash borer (2,308 acres), Dutch elm disease (1,994 acres), ash decline (1,559 acres), general decline (1,228 acres), herbicide (962 acres), drought damage (864 acres), wind damage (746 acres), hail damage (613 acres), dogwood anthracnose (554 acres), eastern tent caterpillar (549 acres), logging damage (546 acres), and others. Forest managers, service foresters, and urban foresters periodically asked for assistance and provided input related to forest health issues throughout the year.

Landowners and the general public are encouraged to call the Division of Forestry, toll free at **877-247-8733**, and report any strange or unusual forest health patterns or occurrences they feel are abnormal and potentially threatening.

## Pests and Surveys

### Asian Longhorned Beetle (ALB)

#### *(Anoplophora glabripennis)* – Asian Longhorned Beetle (ALB)

– In 2011, adult Asian longhorned beetles were found in Tate Township in Clermont County. Following species verification, United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and ODA initiated a quarantine of Tate Township and neighboring East Fork State Park and Wildlife Area. Along with APHIS personnel, ODNR has one forester assigned to the program, and ODA has hired multiple crews of full-time surveyors. Surveys as of November 9 showed 10,425 infested trees in Tate Township, a smaller population of 47 infested trees in neighboring Monroe Township, and three infested trees on one property in neighboring Stonelick Township. The Monroe and Stonelick Township sites were the direct result of firewood movement out of the quarantine area prior to the discovery of ALB. The Monroe Township site was discovered within the first year of infestation. Infested tree removals began on November 14, 2011. As of November 9th, 10,320 infested trees have been removed, while 8,671 stumps have been ground, and 1,084 stumps were treated with herbicide to prevent resprouting and subsequent re-infestation by ALB. An Environmental Assessment was released in May of 2012 allowing for the removal of high-risk host trees. The Division of Forestry is currently offering professional forestry assistance to all residents in the ALB quarantine zone for reestablishing tree cover following removals. A replanting pilot project was initiated in October 2012, with trees available to landowners who were impacted by landscape tree removals by the Ohio ALB program. Trees were also made available to landowners in the spring of 2013.



*Asian longhorned beetle*



**Beech Bark Disease (BBD)** – Though BBD, both the *Nectria* fungus and the European Beech Scale, was confirmed in Lake and Geauga Counties in northeast Ohio in 2003 at the Holden Arboretum, recent investigations from field staff in the area report that the amount of beech scale encountered there is much reduced from recent years, and in some areas no longer present. An effort by the U.S. Forest Service and Division of Forestry to establish permanent BBD monitoring plots is ongoing.

**Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)** – In 2010, ODA imposed a statewide quarantine. Today, 72 of 88 counties have known infestations, but EAB is suspected in many other areas of the state. New counties to be confirmed for EAB were Hocking, Highland, Fayette, Jefferson, Holmes, Tuscarawas, Stark, and Ashtabula. The Division of Forestry continues to help woodland owners manage their forests and use their ash resources, assist communities that are dealing with current and future EAB issues, and work to increase public awareness about the insect.



*Emerald ash borer*

**Gypsy Moth** – The European Gypsy Moth saw an increase in abundance in 2013. This year's increase in the Gypsy Moth population is likely due to the hot and dry conditions in the summer of 2012, which set back the level of the Gypsy Moth fungus, *Entomophaga maimiaga*. A total of 24,803 male moths were caught in traps in 70 counties, an increase of nearly 35% from 2012. The Ohio Department of Agriculture is continuing their treatment efforts within the Slow the Spread transition zone with 89,369 acres treated in 2013 with Btk, NPV, and/or Disrupt II mating disruption. No new counties were added to the quarantine area for the state.

**Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (HWA)** – In January of 2012 HWA was discovered in Shade River State Forest (Meigs County) in a natural stand of eastern hemlocks. A total of eight trees were found with the adelgid, which were detected during annual surveys. Due to the

location and small size of these trees, all eight were removed and burned in an attempt to eradicate the population. After the initial 8 infested trees were found and removed at Shade River State Forest, surveys found additional infested trees. Reports of suspicious landscape trees led to the discovery of established HWA populations in the towns of Belpre and Marietta in Washington County. The second infestation of a natural stand of eastern hemlock was discovered in the Cantwell Cliffs area of Hocking State Park in Hocking County by surveys conducted by ODA. Insecticide treatments of imidacloprid and dinotefuran via soil drench, trunk injection, and basal bark spray were made at the Hocking and Meigs County infestations (both approx. 1 acre in size) in the spring of 2013. Also in the spring of 2013, over 800 *Laricobius nigrinus* beetles were collected from North Carolina and released at the Belpre and Marietta landscape infestation sites (Washington County) as a biocontrol of HWA. Monitoring of treatment success and additional predator beetle releases is expected over the next several months. Concentrated surveys are planned for this winter to survey remaining hemlocks in both Shade River State Forest and Hocking State Park for more infested trees. Shade River is located along the Ohio River, and borders Wood County, West Virginia, where HWA has been established since 2008. Due to the remote location of these infested trees, it is believed that this population has spread naturally into Ohio from West Virginia, and is not the result of human movement. The Hocking County infestation, however, is likely a result of human transportation of HWA, as it is isolated from other known infested counties. Hocking, Meigs, and Washington Counties are quarantined by ODA to prevent the movement of hemlock materials out of the infested areas.

**Non-native Invasive Plants** – Aggressive invasive plants are a threat to forests throughout the state of Ohio. Some forests are already declining due to severe infestations of invasive plants, while other areas remain largely uninvaded. An aerial survey to locate infestations of the invasive tree-of-heaven is planned within and around the Athens and Marietta District of the Wayne National Forest. The Division of Forestry promotes invasive plant control through the service forestry program and through workshops, presentations, and other outreach events.

**Oak Wilt (*Ceratocystis fagacearum*)** – Oak wilt was reported on several private properties in Portage and Columbiana Counties.

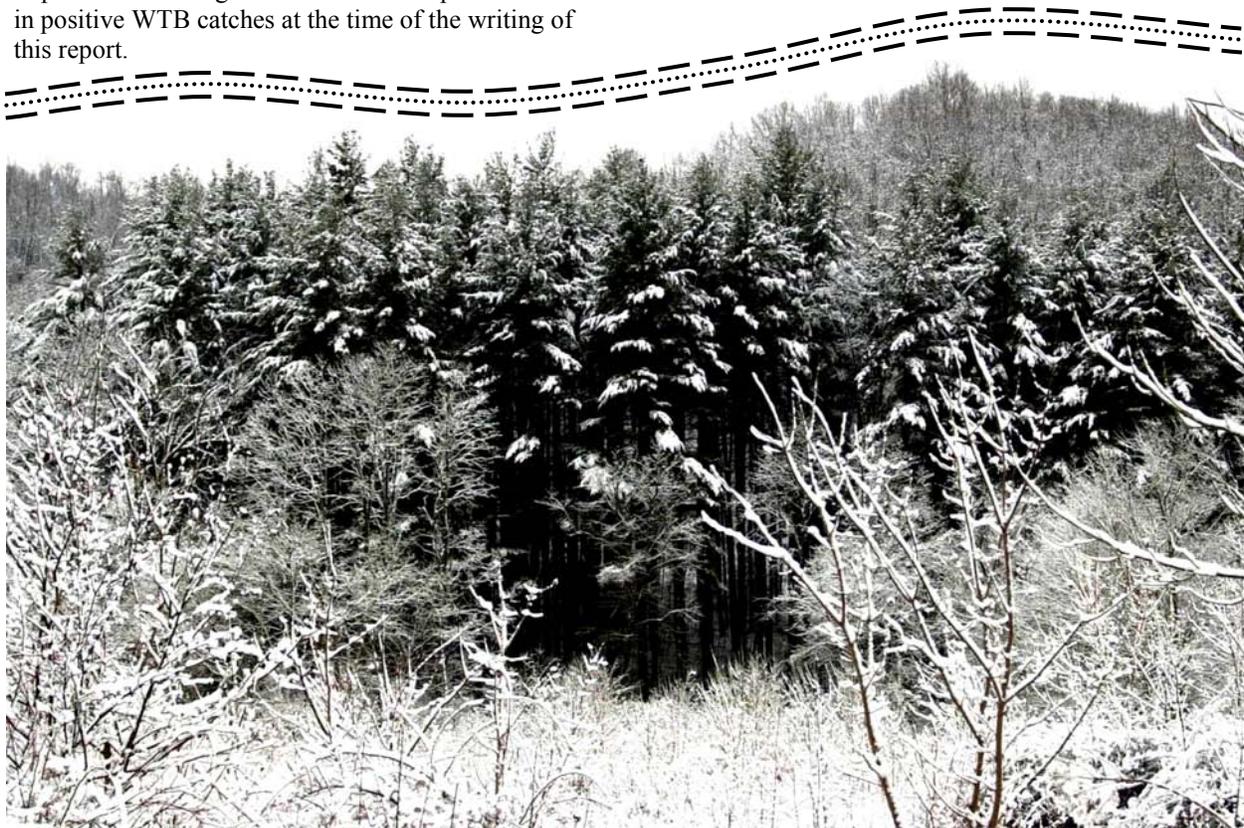


**Scarlet Oak Sawfly** – For the third year in a row, northeast Ohio recorded an outbreak of the native Scarlet Oak Sawfly. Landowners began reporting pin oak discoloration and defoliation in late June to service foresters. This outbreak was recorded across Trumbull, Ashtabula, Geauga, and Portage counties. Personnel recorded 21 acres of damage caused by the scarlet oak sawfly during the annual aerial survey, but the total damaged area was much larger later into the summer following the aerial survey period.

**Walnut Twig Beetle/Thousand Cankers** – Thousand cankers disease threatens black walnuts across the country. This disease is spread by the walnut twig beetle (WTB), native to the western United States. In late 2012, WTB was caught in ODNR traps in Butler County. The Ohio Department of Agriculture established over 100 traps within a 5-10 mile radius of the initial catch. Three of these traps, all north of the initial catch site, resulted in WTB catches. To locate any other possible TCD infestations in the state, the Division of Forestry placed 30 WTB traps in 21 counties across Ohio. Traps were placed in public and private walnut plantations and at sawmills that process local or imported walnut logs. None of these traps have resulted in positive WTB catches at the time of the writing of this report.

**White Oak Decline** – Mortality and decline of white oaks continues to occur in southern Ohio. Several insect pests began defoliating white oak trees in 2002. Severe defoliation, coupled with drought conditions in 1999 and 2002, caused significant tree mortality, especially in some Ross County white oak stands. While no significant new findings of white oak decline were reported in 2013, it remains a significant concern for forest health in Ohio. The half-wing geometer, the common oak moth, and tent caterpillars joined forces to cause the initial defoliation damage. A jumping oak gall outbreak in 2010 and again this year further compounded the complex. Gypsy moth may now be a factor in weakening the trees further. Two-lined chestnut borer, *Armillaria* root rot, *Hypoxylon* canker, and *Phytophthora* work together as a group of secondary pests to kill already weakened trees.

**Yellow-poplar Weevil** – Across most of southeastern Ohio, yellow-poplar had high populations of Yellow-poplar Weevil. This outbreak resulted in defoliation and some mortality in the affected area. The aerial survey identified over 4,700 acres with damage from this native insect.



*A snowy scene at Zaleski State Forest*

## *State Forest Land Inventory*

1. **Beaver Creek:** 1,122 acres, Columbiana County
2. **Blue Rock:** 4,578 acres, Muskingum County
3. **Brush Creek:** 13,518 acres, Scioto/Adams/Pike counties
4. **Dean:** 2,745 acres, Lawrence County
5. **Fernwood:** 3,023 acres, Jefferson County
6. **Gifford:** 320 acres, Athens County
7. **Harrison:** 1,345 acres, Harrison County
8. **Hocking:** 9,786 acres, Hocking County
9. **Maumee:** 3,103 acres, Fulton/Henry/Lucas counties
10. **Mohican-Memorial:** 4,541 acres, Ashland County
11. **Perry:** 4,567 acres, Perry County
12. **Pike:** 12,135 acres, Pike/Highland counties
13. **Richland Furnace:** 2,524 acres, Jackson/Vinton counties
14. **Scioto Trail:** 9,600 acres, Ross/Pike counties
15. **Shade River:** 2,859 acres, Meigs County
16. **Shawnee:** 63,778 acres, Scioto/Adams counties
17. **Sunfish Creek:** 637 acres, Monroe County
18. **Tar Hollow:** 16,432 acres, Ross/Vinton/Hocking counties
19. **Vinton Furnace State Forest:** 12,086 acres, Vinton County
20. **West Blue Rock:** 698 acres, Muskingum County
21. **Yellow Creek:** 756 acres, Columbiana County
22. **Zaleski (+ Waterloo @ 447 acres):** 27,375 acres, Vinton/Athens counties

## *Fiscal Year 2013*

### *Recreational Activities*

Backpackers.....	4,392
Horse Campers.....	6,445
Family Campers.....	438
Hunter Campers.....	799
APV Riders.....	8,771
Snowmobilers.....	23
Horse Riders.....	27,202
Hunters/Anglers.....	21,472
Hikers.....	33,383
Gun Range Users.....	18,295
Mountain Bikers.....	4,070
Harvesters.....	2,568
Rock Climbers/Rapellers.....	2,887
Misc. Day Use.....	43,203



*An example of the different recreation opportunities in Ohio's state forests*

## *Fiscal Year 2013 Land Management Report*

### **FSC and SFI Certification of State Forests**

The Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division of Forestry has continued to maintain certification of state forests under the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI). Ohio's state forests are the only dual-certified forests in Ohio and have been recognized by independent third party auditors as being "well-managed." NSF-ISR, an accredited SFI certification body, and Scientific Certification Systems, an accredited FSC certification body, continue to provide auditing services under the standards. Fiscal year 2013 represented the second annual verification audit. Reports of the audit findings are available on the division's website.

### **State Forest Timber Sales**

Each year, the Division of Forestry evaluates a portion of the forest to assess inventory and determine potential harvesting opportunities. Harvesting can improve the overall health and condition of the forest by removing trees of poor health and vigor that are prone to attack from insects and disease. It also can reduce the stand's susceptibility to natural disturbances such as wildfire and ice storms. Timber harvests are one way that the Division meets the requirement in the Ohio Revised Code to "bring about a profitable growth of timber".

Most state forest timber sales are advertised and sold through a competitive sealed bid process. The purchasers of our timber sales are part of Ohio's \$15 billion forest industry that employs over 65,000 people. The successful purchaser is required to use an [Ohio Forestry Association – Certified Master Logging Company](#). These companies have completed training on environmentally sensitive harvesting. Division foresters supervise this process carefully by marking trees to be harvested and administering the operations as they proceed. Ohio's state forests are working forests that provide forest products and a diversity of wildlife habitats that are enjoyed by all.

### **State Forest Timber Sale Revenue**

In fiscal year 2013, revenue received from State Forest stumpage timber sales totaled \$3,232,843.10. State forest timber sales resulted in the harvest of over 11.350 million board feet of hardwood sawtimber. The Division continues to supply some stumpage timber to Glatfelter Corporation as part of a supply agreement obligation that is part of the Vinton Furnace State Forest acquisition. Timber sales this year represented the largest harvest and stumpage revenue on record.

A portion of the revenue from state forests timber sales is distributed to local governments. The Division of Forestry is allowed to recover the costs associated with timber management. The net revenue is then divided as follows according to Ohio Revised Code; Section 1503: 35% to the Division of Forestry and 65% to the local county. The local county treasurer is instructed to distribute 50% of that amount to the local school district, 25% to the township, and the county keeps the remaining 25%. The Division of Forestry uses its share of the revenue to fund operations and also distributes payments to volunteer fire departments for wildland fire suppression within its protection area.

<b>Division of Forestry</b>	<b>Revenue for FY 2013</b>
Northern Forests	\$107,532.08
Hocking, Blue Rock, Perry, Shade River	\$157,741.96
Zaleski, Vinton Furnace, Gifford	\$1,146,960.63
Tar Hollow, Scioto Trail, Richland Furnace	\$559,002.73
Pike, Brush Creek	\$234,226.94
Shawnee, Dean	\$1,027,378.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,232,843.10</b>



## **Forest Product Sale Revenue and Merchandising**

The sale of forest products continues to provide significant revenue for the Division. The largest contributor to this program is the log merchandising program. Merchandising sales are generated from service contractors who harvest timber and deliver the logs to a central location for Division staff to sort the logs into separate lots for sale. These sales are differentiated from standing timber sales. These products are sold as cut and sorted logs rather than as standing trees. The Division sold merchandised logs from Pike, Zaleski, and Brush Creek state forests.

The Division also sells other products throughout the year. These include sawdust, lumber, and logs salvaged by state forest crews from storms or right-of-way construction. The notable contribution to product sales this year was lumber from Zaleski State Forest that was used to help rebuild Lake Hope lodge. Gas line right-of-way improvement in Mohican State Forest was another significant contributor.

	<b><u>Log Merchandising</u></b>	<b><u>Other Product Sales</u></b>
Board Feet Sold	1,454,079.00	87,787
Revenue from Logs	\$1,067,583.89	\$35,818.66
Pulpwood Tons	3,672.00	572.00
Revenue from Pulpwood & Misc.	\$103,923.83	\$15,544.58
<b>Total Product Revenue</b>	<b>\$1,171,507.72</b>	<b>\$51,363.24</b>



*Logs being sorted for merchandising*



## Annual Stumpage Payments for Revenue Collected in Fiscal Year 2013

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<b>ADAMS COUNTY</b>		
COUNTY		\$5,629.51
FRANKLIN TWP		\$4,534.80
GREEN TWP		\$1,094.71
ADAMS COUNTY/OHIO VALLEY LSD		\$9,069.60
MANCHESTER LSD		\$2,189.41
<b>TOTAL PAYMENT</b>		<b>\$22,518.03</b>

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<b>ATHENS COUNTY</b>		
COUNTY		\$15,386.87
BERN TWP		\$15,341.24
YORK TWP		\$45.63
FEDERAL HOCKING LSD		\$30,682.49
NELSONVILLE-YORK CSD		\$91.25
<b>TOTAL PAYMENT</b>		<b>\$61,547.48</b>

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<b>HARRISON COUNTY</b>		
COUNTY		\$11,306.58
ARCHER TWP		\$11,306.58
HARRISON HILLS CSD LSD		\$22,613.15
<b>TOTAL PAYMENT</b>		<b>\$45,226.31</b>

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<b>HENRY COUNTY</b>		
COUNTY		\$3,144.74
WASHINGTON TWP		\$3,144.74
LIBERTY CTR LSD		\$6,289.49
<b>TOTAL PAYMENT</b>		<b>\$12,578.97</b>

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<b>HOCKING COUNTY</b>		
COUNTY		\$9,059.01
BENTON TWP		\$1,724.50
LAUREL TWP		\$7,334.51
LOGAN-HOCKING LSD		\$18,118.03
<b>TOTAL PAYMENT</b>		<b>\$36,236.05</b>

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<b>MEIGS COUNTY</b>		
COUNTY		\$671.95
OLIVE TWP		\$671.95
EASTERN LSD		\$1,343.91
<b>TOTAL PAYMENT</b>		<b>\$2,687.81</b>

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<b>MUSKINGUM COUNTY</b>		
COUNTY		\$8,215.12
BLUE ROCK TWP		\$3,894.23
SALT CREEK TWP		\$4,320.88
FRANKLIN LSD		\$16,430.23
<b>TOTAL PAYMENT</b>		<b>\$32,860.46</b>

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<b>PERRY COUNTY</b>		
COUNTY		\$3,252.98
CLAYTON TWP		\$3,252.98
NEW LEXINGTON CSD		\$6,505.96
<b>TOTAL PAYMENT</b>		<b>\$13,011.92</b>

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<b>PIKE COUNTY</b>		
COUNTY		\$31,477.94
BENTON TWP		\$1,647.72
MIFFLIN TWP		\$14,859.05
PERRY TWP		\$14,971.16
WESTERN LSD		\$62,955.88
<b>TOTAL PAYMENT</b>		<b>\$125,911.75</b>

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<b>ROSS COUNTY</b>		
COUNTY		\$74,452.85
COLERAIN TWP		\$21,597.62
FRANKLIN TWP		\$33,285.91
HARRISON TWP		\$19,569.33
SOUTHEASTERN LSD		\$105,710.47
ZANE TRACE LSD		\$43,195.23
<b>TOTAL PAYMENT</b>		<b>\$297,811.41</b>

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<b>SCIOTO COUNTY</b>		
COUNTY		\$132,440.72
BRUSH CREEK TWP		\$10,911.25
MORGAN TWP		\$3,678.79
NILE TWP		\$69,440.67
RARDEN TWP		\$14,958.19
UNION TWP		\$33,451.83
NORTHWESTERN LSD		\$126,000.09
WASHINGTON-NILE LSD		\$138,881.35
<b>TOTAL PAYMENT</b>		<b>\$529,762.89</b>

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<b>VINTON COUNTY</b>		
COUNTY		\$139,426.01
BROWN TWP		\$84,222.63
EAGLE TWP		\$671.95
MADISON TWP		\$54,531.42
VINTON COUNTY LSD		\$278,852.02
<b>TOTAL PAYMENT</b>		<b>\$557,704.03</b>

## Revenue by Fund

Fund	Fund Description	FY 2013
4M70	Wildfire Suppression	0
5090	State Forest	7,698,563
5100	Property Management	20,411
5EJ0	Forestry Law Enforcement	660
GRF	Allocation	4,614,004
GRF	Revenue Fund Transfers	976
R017	Bond Refunds	122,120
R043	Timber Sales Redistribution	1,915,868
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$14,372,602</b>



*Pine logs being loaded*

## Expenses

FY13 Expenses*	Fund							Total
	5090	GRF	4M70	5100	5K10	R017	R043	
Payroll	2,874,881	4,131,073						7,005,954
Purchased Personal Service	162,186							162,186
Supplies & Maintenance	2,526,812	475,334	54,712	19,939				3,076,797
Equipment	398,709							398,709
Subsidies & Shared Rev	1,152,719						1,444,651	2,597,370
Capital Items	10,685							10,685
Refunds	1,843					124,650		126,493
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$7,127,835</b>	<b>\$4,606,407</b>	<b>\$54,712</b>	<b>\$19,939</b>		<b>\$124,650</b>	<b>\$1,444,651</b>	<b>\$13,378,194</b>

\*Note: includes encumbrances as of 12/12/13. May change as POs are closed.

*Aerial view of Hocking State Forest in Autumn*

