



State and Private Forestry Fact Sheet

Kentucky 2019



Investment in State's Cooperative Programs

Program	FY 2018 Final
Community Forestry and Open Space	\$0
Cooperative Lands - Forest Health Management	\$134,776
Forest Legacy	\$0
Forest Stewardship	\$189,248
Landscape Scale Restoration	\$843,382
State Fire Assistance	\$1,115,855
Urban and Community Forestry	\$221,820
Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$281,199
Total	\$2,786,280

NOTE: This funding is for all entities within the state, not just the State Forester's office.

Program Goals

- The cooperative programs are administered and implemented through a partnership between the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the USDA Forest Service and many other private and government entities. These programs promote the health and productivity of forestlands and rural economies. The overarching goal is to maintain and improve the health of urban and rural forests and related economies as well as to protect the forests and citizens of the Commonwealth.

Key Issues

- Forests are being fragmented and landowner objectives are changing. There are 473,000 non-industrial private forest landowners in Kentucky. There are 467,000 families, individuals, trusts, estates, family partnerships, and other unincorporated groups of individuals that own forestland with 65% owning less than 10 acres while 35% are absentee landowners.
- Eighty-nine percent of wildland fires in Kentucky are caused by humans. Arson accounts for 57% of the wildland fire causes.
- Urban development and other land use changes are affecting Kentucky's natural resource sustainability. Economic growth, population demographics, and infrastructure expansion in rural and urban areas drive these issues. The development of self-sustaining community forestry programs that include advocacy groups, public education components, urban forestry staff, and properly maintained urban trees and forests remain an issue in Kentucky.
- The emerald ash borer has now been found in 85 counties and will eventually impact ash resources across the entire state as the infestation spreads into western Kentucky. The emerald ash borer will continue to have an extensive impact in urban communities and has already had a significant impact on Kentucky's forest industry.
- White oak is important both economically and for the long term sustainability of its ecosystem. Currently, the demand on white oak resources is in-check with the growing stock inventories; however, forest data shows a significant reduction in smaller-sized oak that indicates a shortage of large, high quality white oak in the future. The white oak initiative was developed by partners comprised of industry, agency, university and non-profits to facilitate dealing with this issue across 17 states.

Forest Facts and Accomplishments

Selected Facts	Value	FY 2018 Accomplishments	Value
Population	4,339,367	Landowners Receiving Educational or Technical Assistance	8,341
Acres of Forest Land	12,461,532	Acres Covered by New or Revised Forest Stewardship Plans	56,304
Acres of Nonindustrial Private Forest Land	10,398,000	Acres in Important Forest Resource Areas Covered by New or Revised Stewardship Plans	44,646
Number of NIPF Landowners	473,000	Volunteer Fire Departments Assisted	0
Acres of Federal Land Under State Fire Protection	0	State Fire Communities Assisted	112
Acres of Private Land Under State Fire Protection	17,100,000	Coop Forest Health Acres Protected	0
Number of Rural Fire Departments	775	Forest Legacy Project Acquisitions	0
Cities and Towns	421	Communities Provided Urban Forestry Program Assistance	98
Forest Based Employment	59,543	Population Living in Communities Provided Urban Forestry Program Assistance	1,855,374
Economic Impact of Forestry (by rank)	3	Urban Forestry Volunteer Assistance	2,662
State Forestry Budget (All Sources)	14,463,000		

Program Highlights

Cooperative Fire Protection

State Fire Assistance provides funding to support firefighting resources throughout Kentucky. In fiscal year 2018, the Kentucky Division of Forestry (KDF) suppressed 628 fires that burned 16,112 acres. The Federal Excess Personal Property Program and the Federal Firefighter Program assist in acquiring and placing fire equipment in rural communities throughout the state. The KDF administers the Volunteer Fire Assistance (VFA) grant program to support the fire prevention and protection efforts of rural community fire departments. The division provided VFA grant funding of \$338,340 to 100 fire departments and also awarded \$52,000 in Firewise cost-share grants to 6 communities. Kentucky communities have completed 66 Community Wildfire Protection Plans, with 6 more in progress. Of those communities, 9 hold recognition as a Firewise USA Community. Currently, 6 more communities are working on their certification for recognition. Mitigation funds have been used to pay for law enforcement assistance from the Kentucky Department for Fish and Wildlife Resources. A 24-hour notification process is required for prescribed burn practitioners in Kentucky to perform prescribed burning. The opportunities for reducing hazardous fuels within Kentucky have never been greater. The KDF is utilizing Community Fire Protection funding to complete hazard fuel reductions around communities that are adjacent to US Forest Service property. KDF has also partnered with the US Fish and Wildlife Service and The Nature Conservancy to utilize their funding to further ecosystem management on properties they oversee through prescribed fire implementation.

Forest Health Protection

EAB infestations have been confirmed in 89 counties in KY. In April of 2014, the state regulated county quarantine system was rescinded and the entire state was added to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service list of regulated areas. This federal order directly affects the wood and nursery industries because it regulates the interstate movement of ash nursery stock, green lumber, waste, compost, and chips of ash species to areas outside the federal quarantine. EAB continues to move throughout KY and infestations in neighboring states of IN, IL, MO, and TN suggest that the pest will be confirmed in the remaining KY counties in the coming years. It is estimated that the ash disaster will cost KY landowners and forest industries nearly \$100 million annually.

The hemlock woolly adelgid (HWA) is another exotic pest that is impacting Kentucky's forests. HWA infestations occur broadly across 31 counties in eastern KY. The Division has a dedicated field crew tasked with chemically treating hemlock trees on public lands in order to prevent the total loss of hemlocks from our forests. Since the program began in 2011, the Division has treated over 158,000 hemlock trees. The Division also monitors for potential pests/diseases that could impact our forests in the

future, such as thousand cankers disease. Ten counties were surveyed for declining walnut trees in 2017 and seven traps were placed at public sites to monitor for the insect vector carrying the disease. The KDF also monitors for potential pests/diseases that could impact our forests in the future, such as thousand cankers disease. Nine counties were surveyed for declining walnut trees in 2018 and 8 traps were placed at public sites to monitor for the insect vector carrying the disease.

The Division also surveys for other forest health issues that could impact Kentucky's forests. 1,110,059 acres were aerially surveyed and an additional acres were ground surveyed in 2018.

Forest Legacy

Administrative funds were used to monitor existing Legacy projects. There are 10,220 acres protected to date through 9 acquisitions.

Forest Stewardship

KDF foresters developed 414 forest stewardship/forest management plans covering 56,304 acres. The Division completed 119 forest improvement plans covering 8,760 acres of activities including tree planting, timber stand improvement, and many other forest enhancement practices through USDA Farm Bill programs such as the Conservation Reserve Program and Environmental Quality Incentives Program. Accomplishments completed on-the-ground include 2,724 timber stand improvement acres.

The division partnered with the University of Kentucky to conduct three woodland owner short courses. These courses were conducted in a two-tiered approach with one for new forest landowners and one for experienced landowners.

Good Neighbor Agreement

The Kentucky Division of Forestry (KDF) and the US Forest Service (USFS), Daniel Boone National Forest, have made and entered into a Master Good Neighbor Agreement (GNA) executed and effective as of June 14, 2018, and expiring May 1, 2028. The expressed purpose of this GNA is to provide the framework, and to document the cooperative effort for these parties regarding authorized forest, rangeland, and watershed restoration services on National Forest System (NFS) lands under specified provisions. Allowable restoration services will use the Supplemental Project Agreement (SPA) instrument and will include, but are not limited to, activities to treat insect and disease-infected trees; activities to reduce hazardous fuels; silvicultural prescription activities; vegetation management activities; and any other activities to restore or improve forest, rangeland, and watershed health, including fish, and wildlife habitat. The USFS will retain National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) responsibilities on NFS lands.

Landowner Assistance

The KDF continues to expand its efforts to involve woodland owners in sound management practices. The Division, in cooperation with UK Extension, hosted over 50 forestry field days, woodland owner short courses, forestry webinars, and other landowner and school children training opportunities across the state. This effort involved partnering with our sister agencies (i.e. fish and wildlife, nature preserves, conservation organizations, NRCS, USFS, etc.), and several forestry-related organizations, such as the Kentucky Woodland Owners Association, the Kentucky Arborists Association, the Kentucky Forest Industries Association, and the Kentucky Association of Consulting Foresters. The division continues to co-sponsor the annual small, limited resource, minority landowner conference with Kentucky State University. The division co-produced the Tri-State Woodland and Wildlife Workshop with state forestry agencies in Indiana and Ohio.

Urban and Community Forestry

In 2018, Kentucky had their 122nd anniversary of celebrating Arbor Day. The Kentucky Division of Forestry participated in a total of 116 Arbor Day events that included tree plantings and giveaways of 95,345 trees. A total of thirty-eight communities were designated as a Tree City USA community, including six communities who also received a Growth Award for significantly expanding their urban forestry program. Kentucky had one new Growth Award recipient this year. Over 35% of Kentuckians live in a Tree City USA community, and these communities spent \$6.8 million on urban forestry management – an average of \$10.80 per capita. Twelve universities and colleges received designations of Tree Campus USA and three utility companies were designated as Tree Campus USA, both programs in partnership with the Arbor Day Foundation. Three annual urban reforestation events were offered this

spring, in partnership with the Division, which resulted in planting over 10,500 seedlings with 1,100 volunteers. A FY18 LSR grant project entitled "Restoring Environmental Quality and Economic Vitality in Appalachian Communities" began in 2015 and work was closed out this year with the final work being completed in the communities of Olive Hill, Prestonsburg and Albany. A FY18 Landscape Scale Restoration grant project entitled "Energy Saving Trees" was initiated, which will be carried out in the City of Louisville. Pass through funds from FY16 were utilized to carry out two i-Tree Tools workshops, and to initiate two gravel-bed tree nursery demonstration projects with the cities of Lexington and Louisville.

White Oak Initiative

The white oak initiative project encompasses both USFS Regions (8 & 9) and 17 partnering states designed for easy engagement of partners that have significant and critical upland oak resources. Regional activities include the assessment of oak resources and identification of management barriers that will be used to develop a Conservation and Sustainability Plan for upland oak forests with an emphasis on white oak as a keystone species. State level activities will include demonstration areas, development of landowner cooperatives, state landowner management materials, social media and sociological based tools to facilitate landowner outreach and engagement.

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