



Who Gets the Work?

Measuring the benefits of the Collaborative Forest
Landscape Restoration Program in western Montana

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program

- Established by Congress in 2009 to “encourage the collaborative, science-based ecosystem restoration of priority landscapes”.
 - A total of 20 projects funded
 - Provides up to \$4 million annually to each project over 10 years.
 - Mandates and allows funds to be spent on monitoring.
- Sec. 4003 (c)(7) of the Forest Landscape Restoration Act: “benefit local economies by providing local employment or training opportunities through contracts, grants, or agreements for restoration planning, design, implementation, or monitoring.”

Benefits: **why, what** and how

Why be concerned with who gets the work?

- Federal contracts have been shown to be inaccessible to small businesses and sole proprietors (Moseley 2002)
- A study of the contract logging sector in the Inland NW found that small and medium firms made up 74 percent of the survey population (Allen et al. 2008)
- Over the last 3 decades, migrant crews have increasingly dominated the tree planting and thinning field (Sarathy 2010)

Community Economic Development

Goal: *To create jobs, sustain and grow business activity and increase community wealth.*

Strategies:

Build on existing capitals: skilled workers, natural resource professionals, manufacturing facilities

Minimize Leakage: retain more of the dollars invested by the Forest Service in local communities.



Benefits: why, what and **how**

Contract and Agreement records

- Federal Procurement Data System
- Forest Service internal databases

Method

- Cost-effective
- Avoids assumptions about who is getting the contracts
- Can be used to inform input-output models, i.e. proportion of dollars actually flowing to local communities

Data and Questions

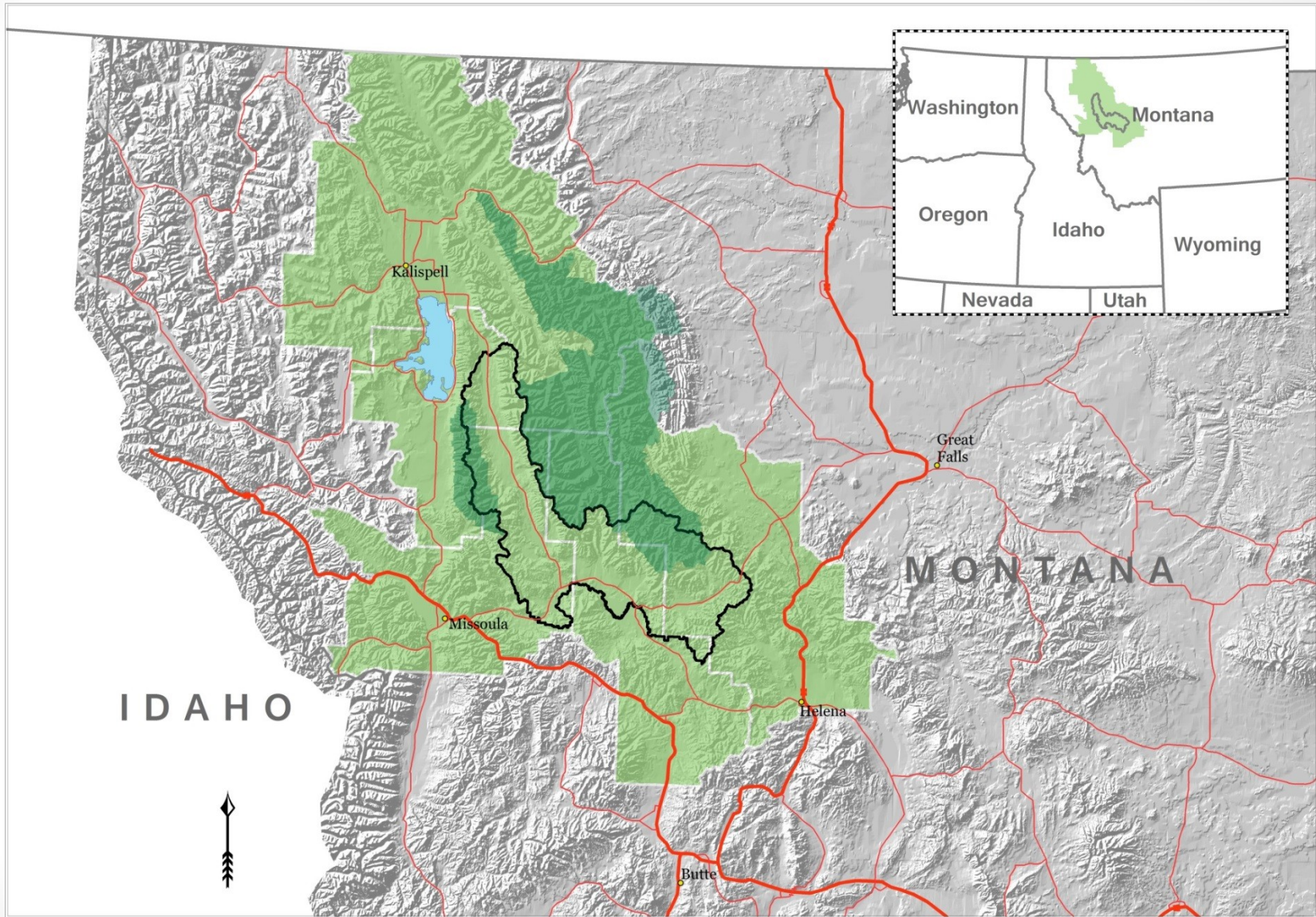
Data

- Place of performance
- Contractor name and address
- Dollar value
- Type of work being conducted

Questions

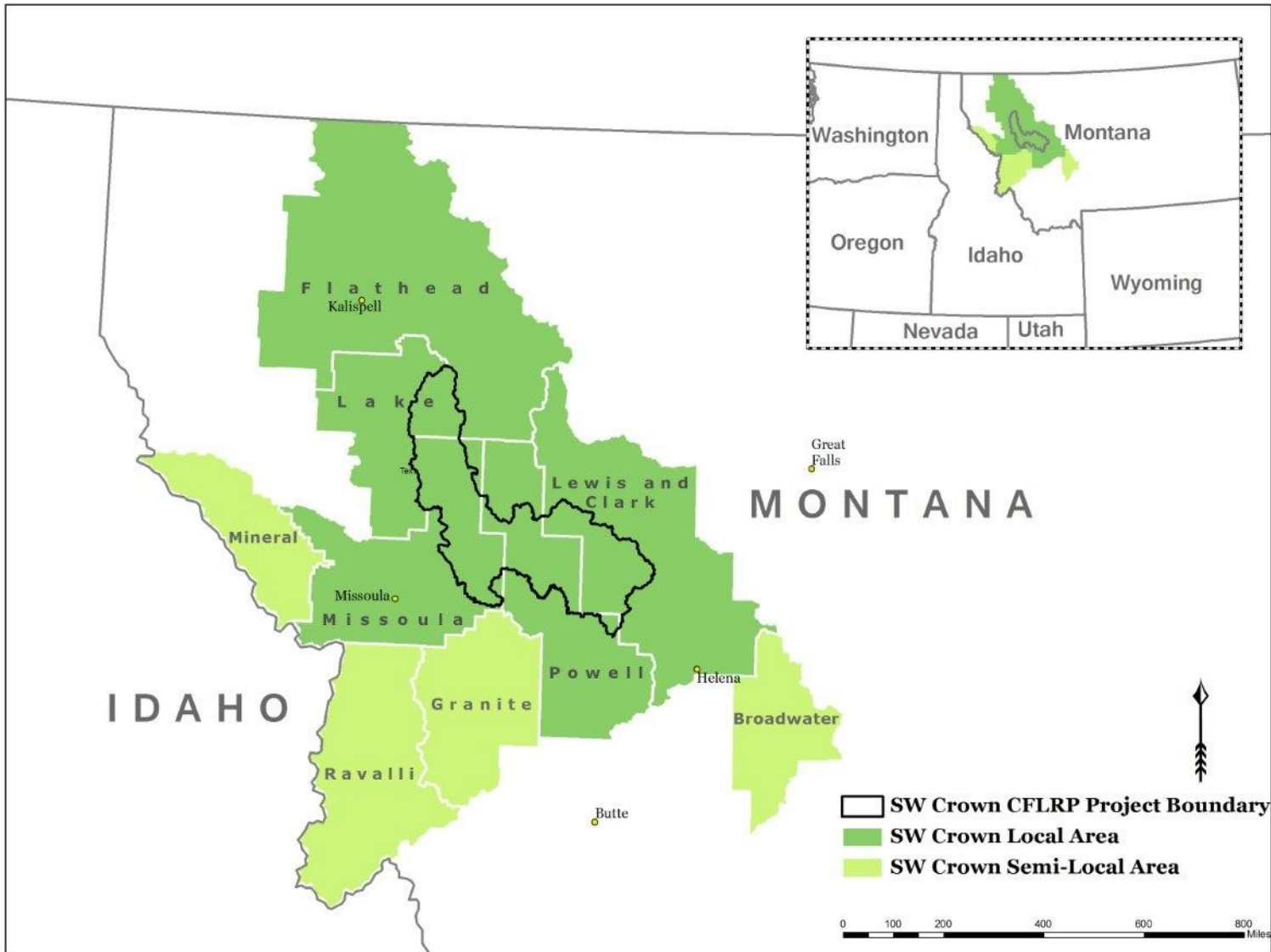
- How successful have local entities (businesses, nonprofits, institutions, etc.) been in accessing CFLRP restoration opportunities?
- How do these trends compare to baseline trends in the region?
- Do the above trends vary according to the type of work being conducted? Size of contract?

Putting "Local" into Context



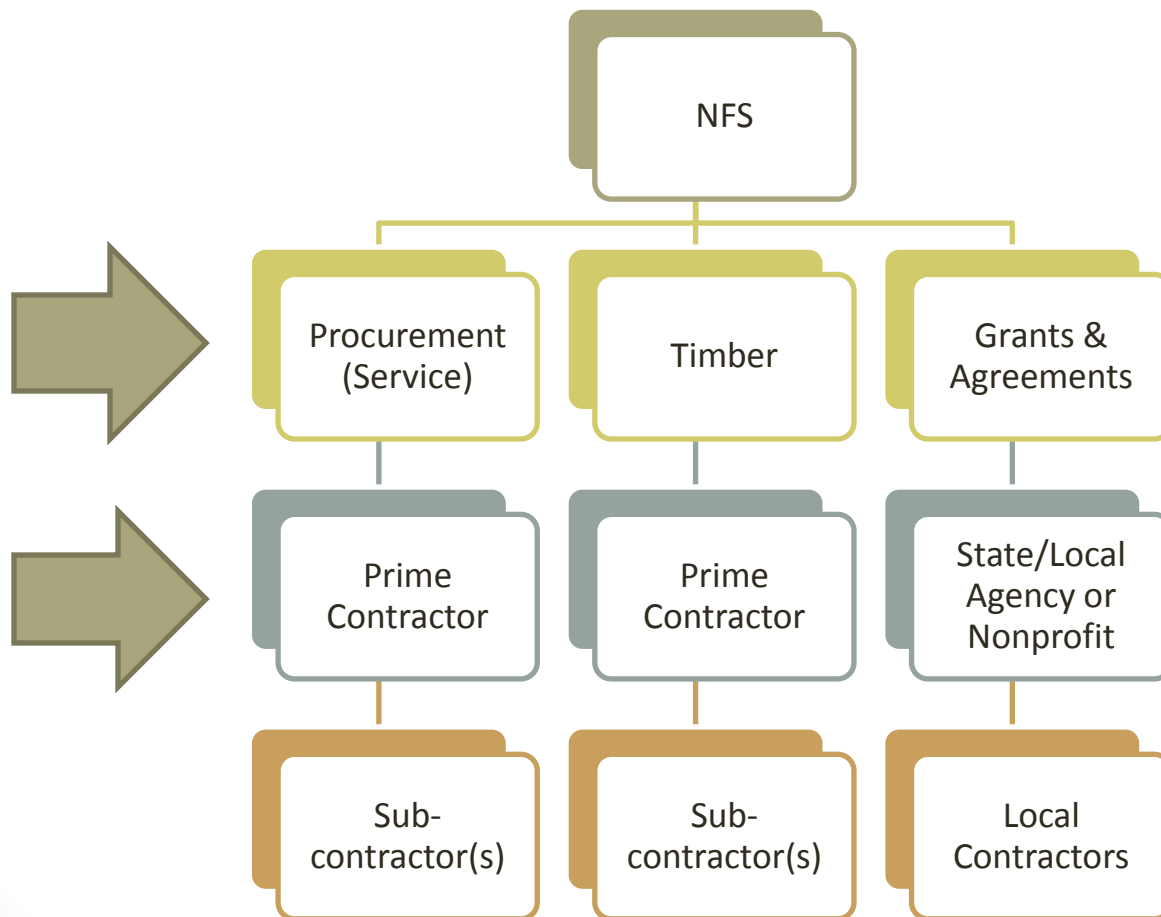
-  SW Crown Project Boundary
-  SW Crown 5-County Study Area
-  wilderness

0 100 200 400 600 800 Miles



Methods

Data: Federal Procurement Data System (www.fpds.gov)
Internal FS Records





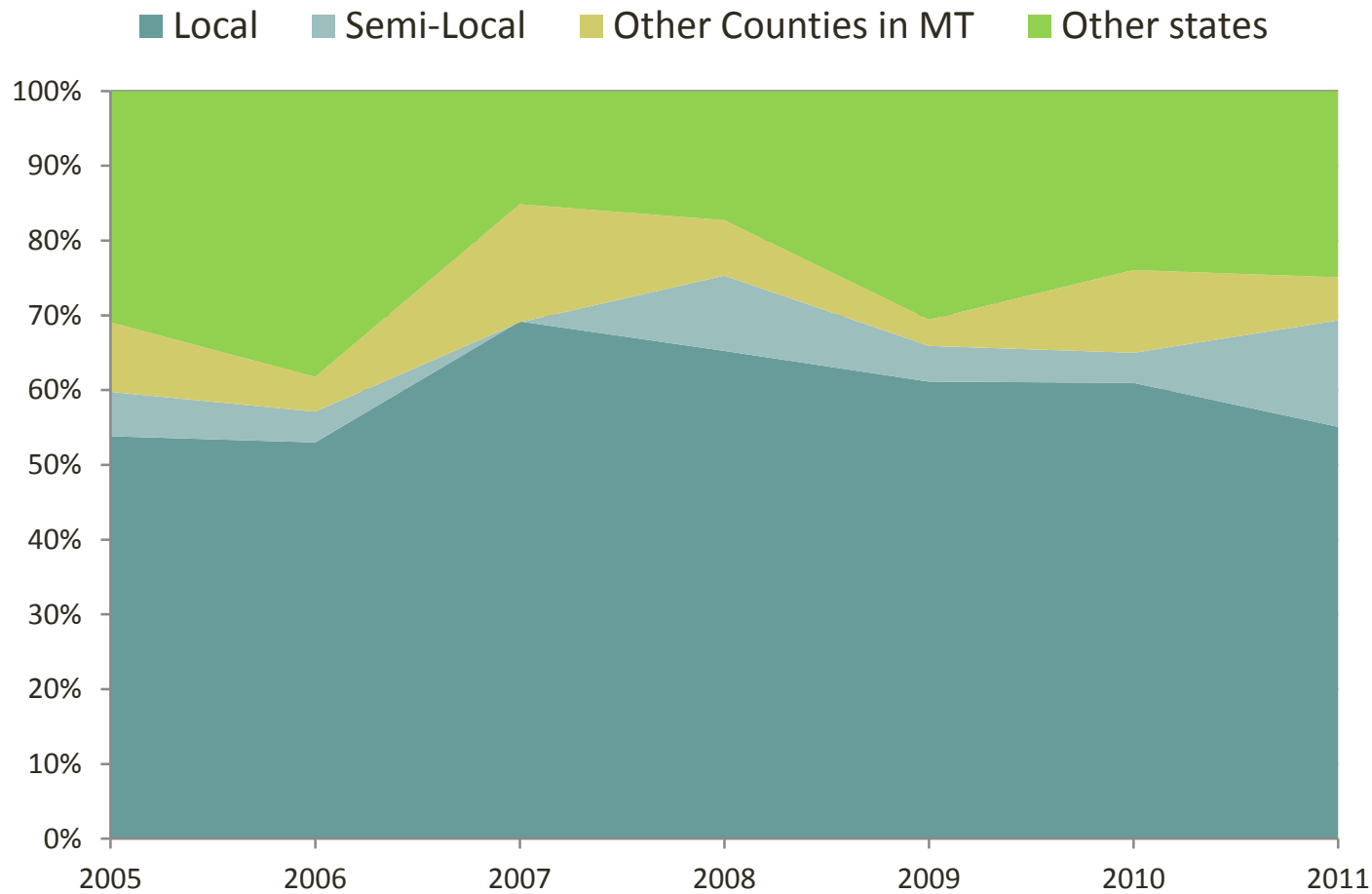
Impacts of forest and watershed restoration in the SW
Crown: baseline and CFLRP

RESULTS

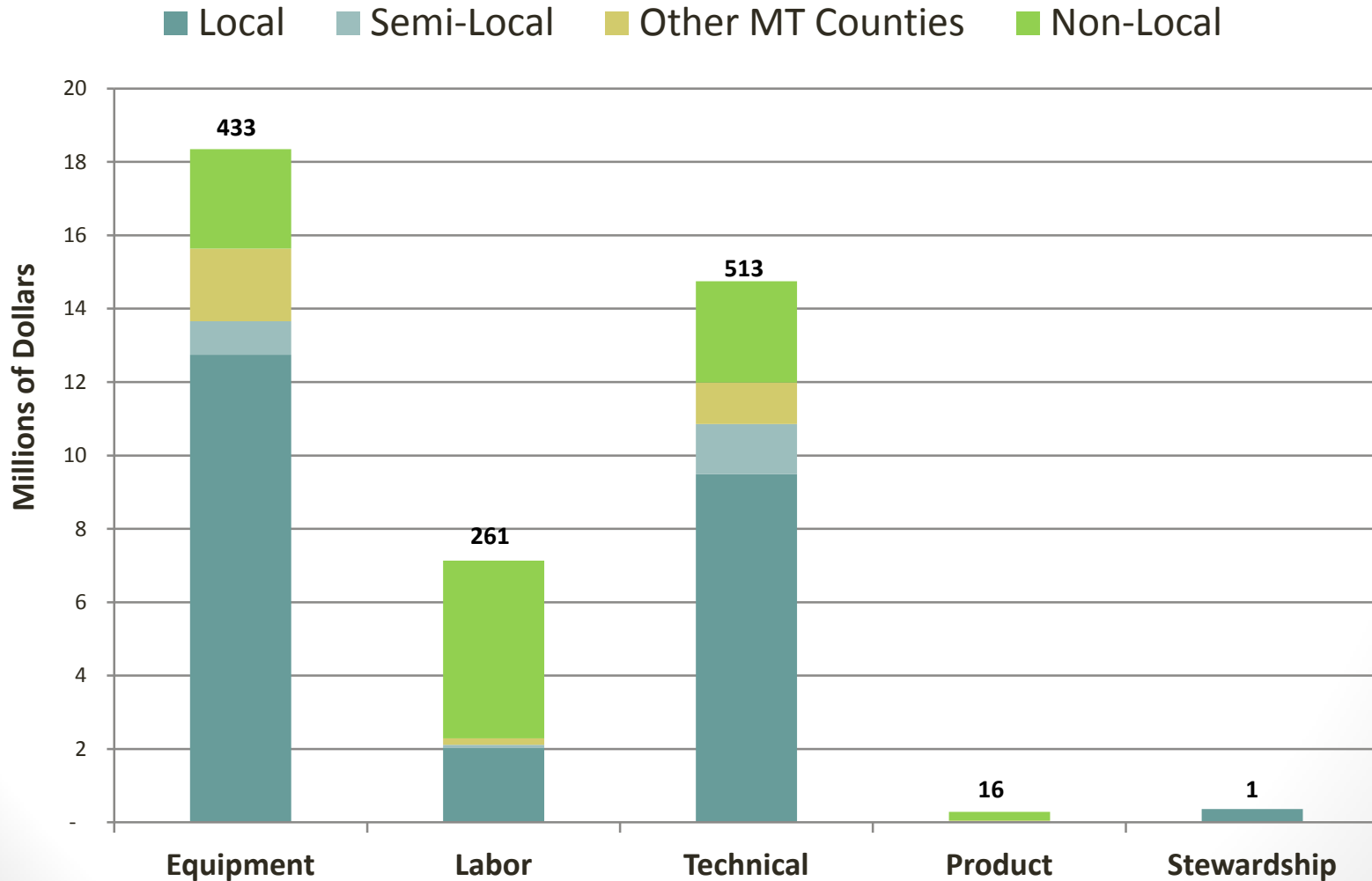
Service Contracting



Local contractor's share of the work



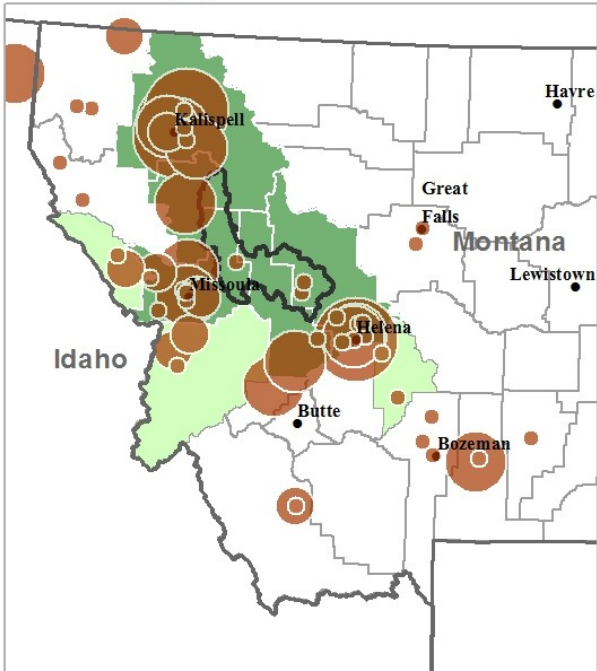
Distribution of Contract Obligations by Work Type



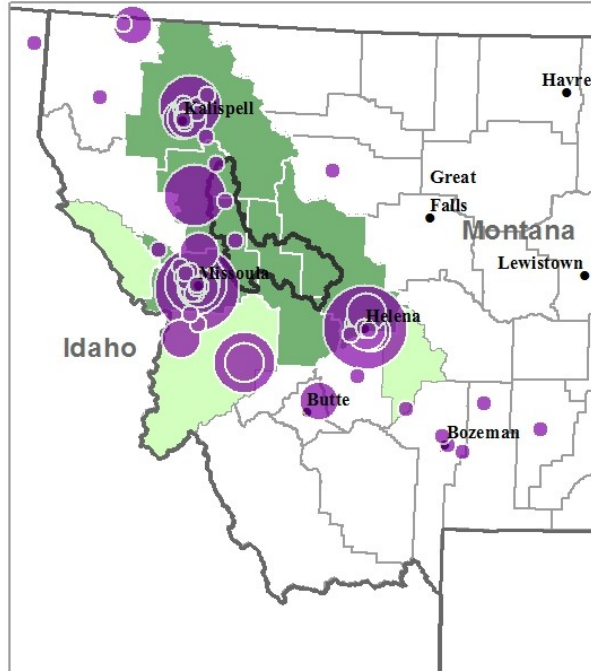
Why Work Type?



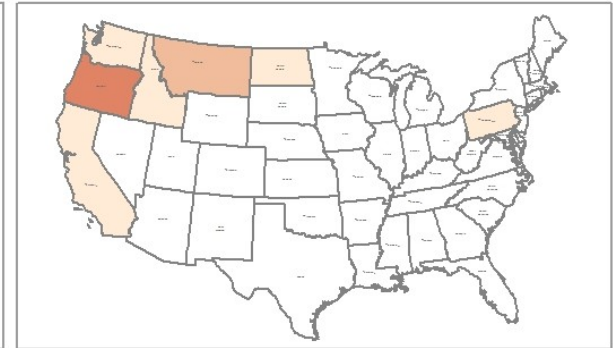
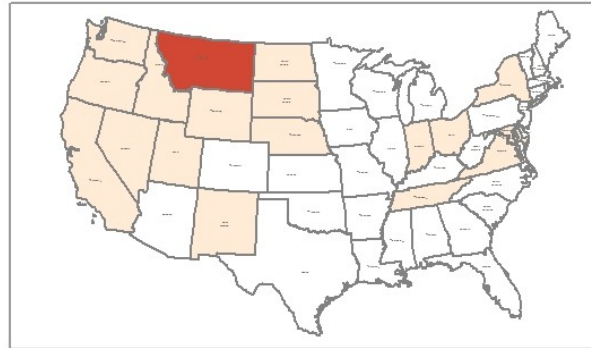
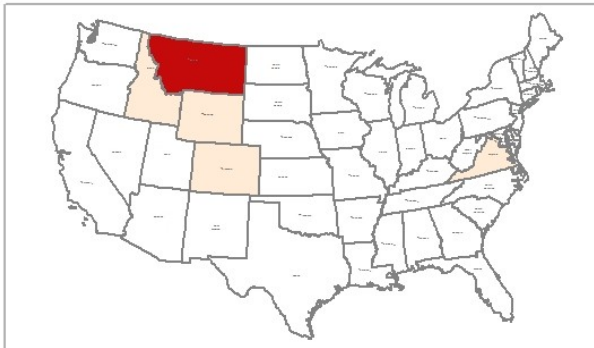
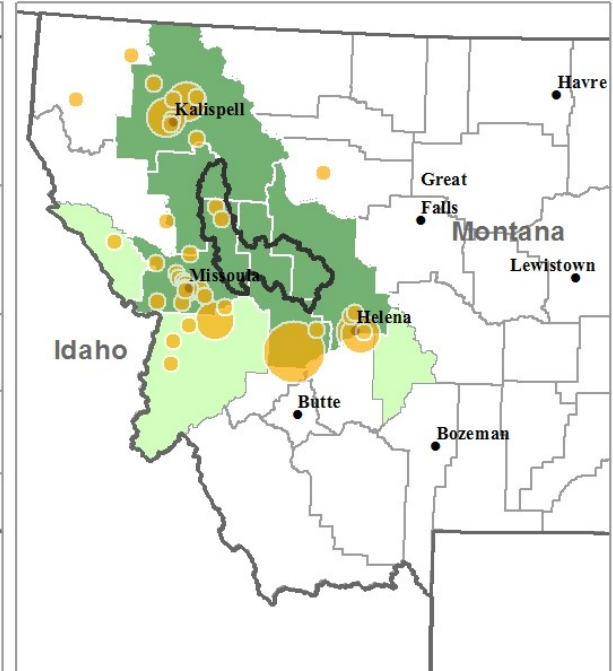
Equipment-intensive



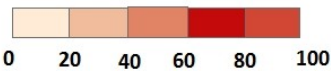
Technical



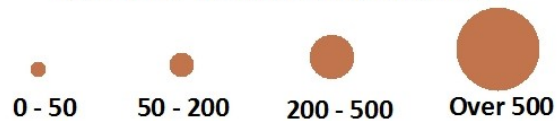
Labor-intensive



Percent of Contract Value



Total Value of Contracts (thousand \$)

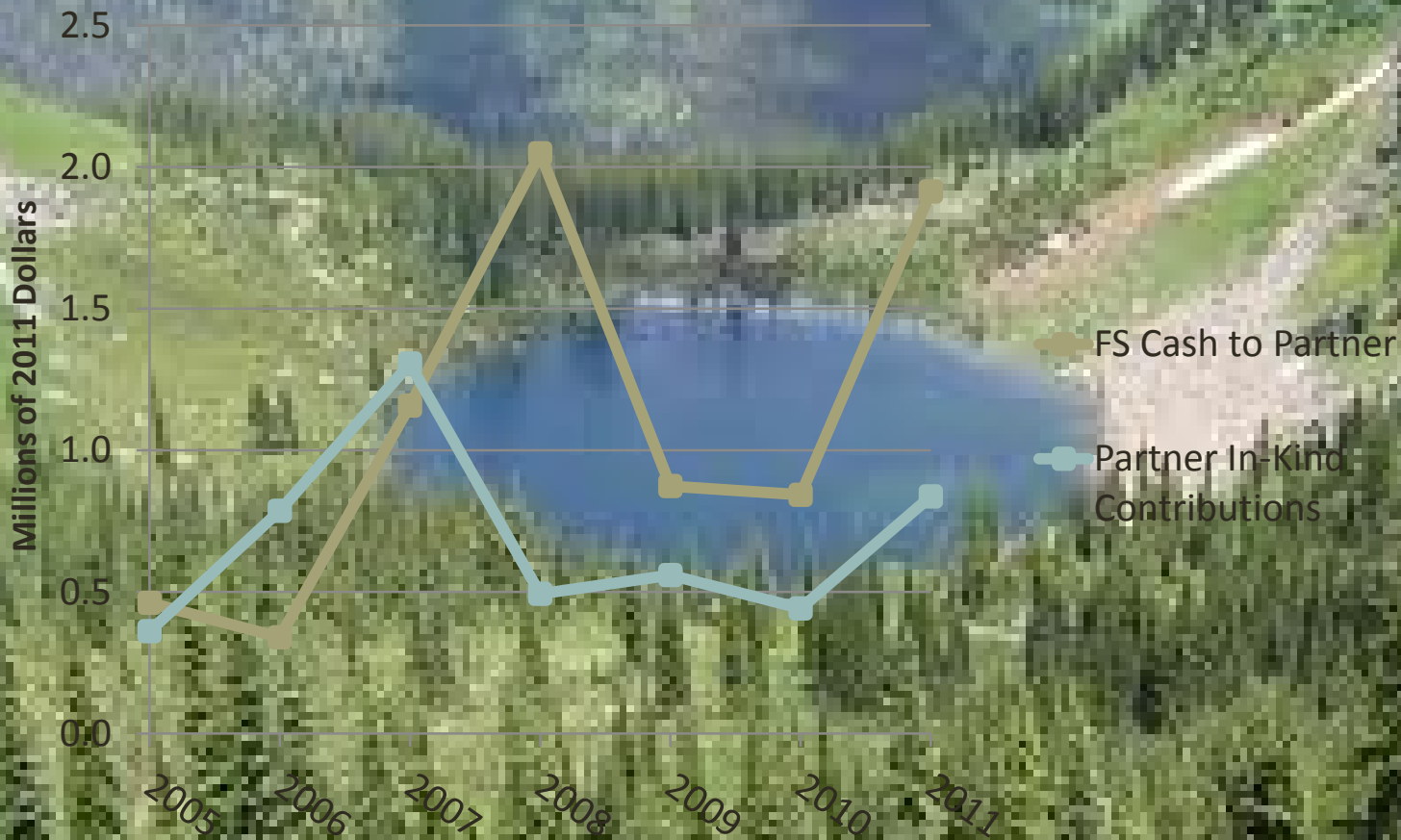


Service Contracting -CFLRP

- Overall, local contractors have been slightly less successful capturing restoration opportunities (51% vs. 60%)
- However, they have been more successful capturing equipment-intensive work (77% vs. 69%) and labor-intensive work (31% vs. 28%)
- But far less successful capturing technical work (34% vs. 68%)

Agreements

\$8.8 million invested in agreements by US Forest Service with 43 organizations and agencies.





SOUTHWESTERN CROWN
COLLABORATIVE

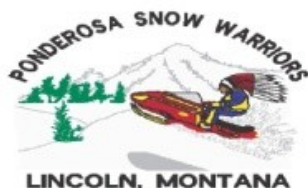
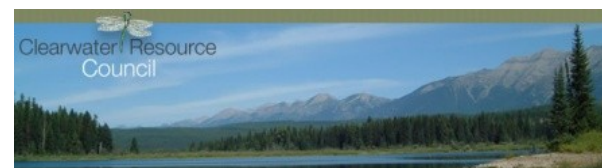
CFLRP: \$2.1 million in Partnership Agreements with 17 Organizations



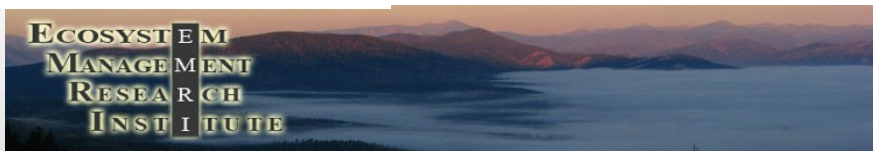
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Montana



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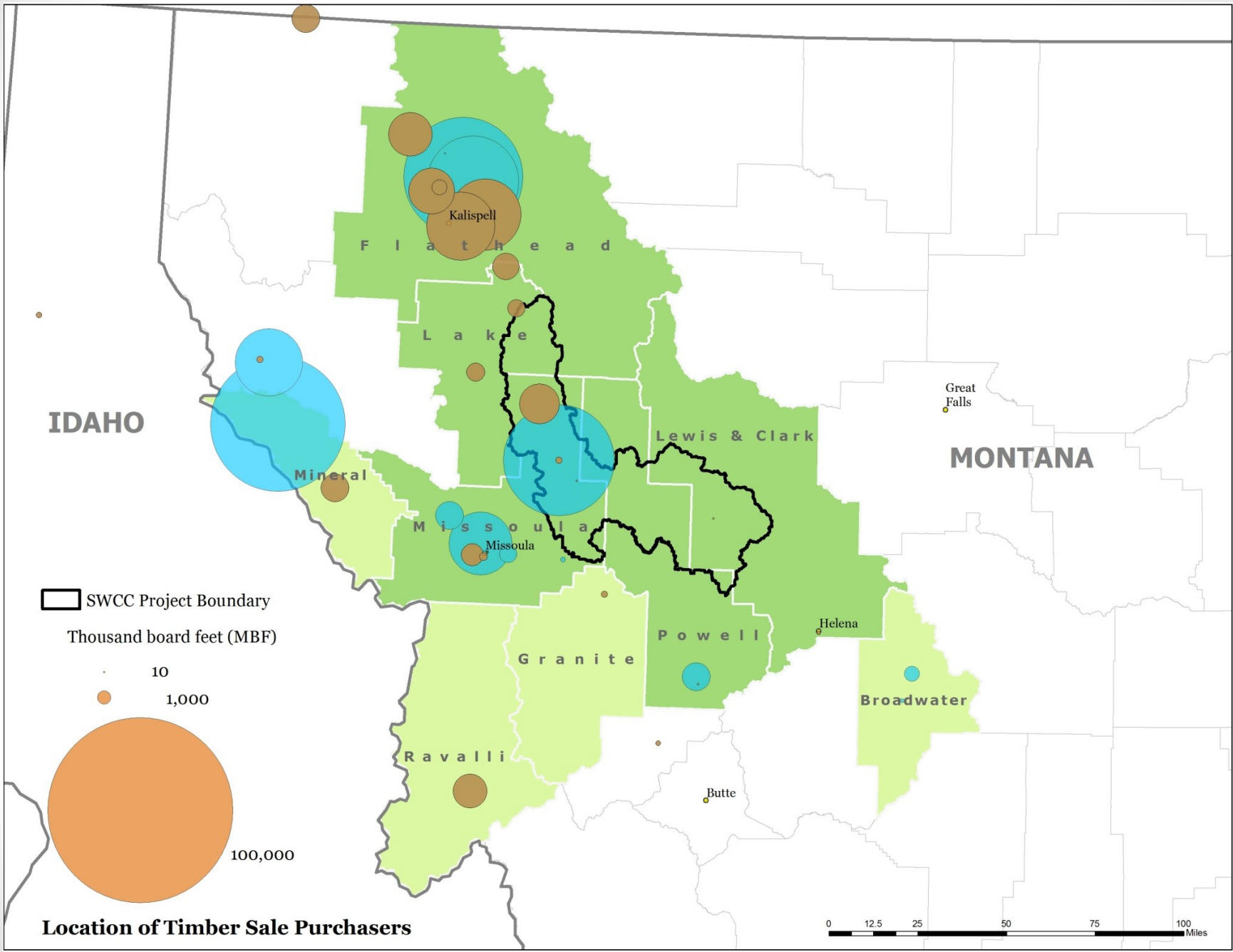
Timber Sales

Timber Volume Sold on the Lolo, Flathead, Helena NF FY05-11



Timber Sale Trends

- 104 timber sales sold.
- 71% of total volume sold during time period was purchased by firms in the 5-county SWCC.
- Another 23% was purchased by semi-local firms.
- 25 of 104 were IRTCs, representing 27% of total volume
- 74% of volume offered via timber sale was sold to sawmills



IDAHO

MONTANA

SWCC Project Boundary

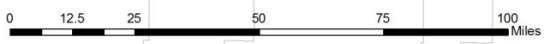
Thousand board feet (MBF)

10

1,000

100,000

Location of Timber Sale Purchasers




CFLRP Timber Sales

- CFLR: total of 3 timber sales sold + 1 stewardship contract
- Approx. 3 MMBF
- All were purchased by local firms



Further Research

- Other factors influencing local capture
 - Set-asides, contract size
 - Subcontracting
 - Differential spatial distributions
 - Impact of sawmills buying majority of timber?
 - Qualitative study to understand SW Crown communities' perceptions of what is an appropriate scale of 'local'
- 
- A photograph of a sawmill yard. In the foreground, there are stacks of lumber on pallets. Two workers wearing hard hats are walking in the middle ground. To the right, there is a large, dark-colored building. The background shows a dirt road, more lumber stacks, and a forested hillside under a clear blue sky.

Questions?

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