Social and Economic Monitoring for the Lakeview Stewardship CFLR Project, FY 2020–2021

Addendum to the 2012-2019 Ecological, Social, and Economic Monitoring Report

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About the Ecosystem Workforce Program

The Ecosystem Workforce Program is a bi-institutional program of University of Oregon's Institute for Resilient Organizations, Communities, and Environments and the College of Forestry at Oregon State University. We conduct applied social science research and extension services at the interface of people and natural resources. Our publications aim to inform policy makers and practitioners, and contribute to scholarly and practical discourse.

More information available at: http://ewp.uoregon.edu/about/intro.

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Executive Summary

The Lakeview Stewardship Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration (CFLR) Project was awarded funding in 2012 to improve forest ecological health within 662,289 acres of the Fremont-Winema National Forest and contribute to the social and economic wellbeing of nearby communities.

The Fremont-Winema National Forest and Lakeview Stewardship Group have partnered to collaboratively design, implement, and monitor activities within the Lakeview Stewardship CFLR Project. This report is the culmination of the first ten years of the CFLR Project, presenting results for the project's five socioeconomic monitoring questions for federal fiscal years (FYs) 2020 and 2021, alongside results from previous years.

Key findings

- Lake County, Oregon experienced a small increase in population with a total population of 8,160 in 2020. Median income increased significantly, from $33.6 thousand in 2013 to $44.2 thousand in 2020.
- Total nonfarm employment increased minimally between FY 2011 and FY 2021. Change in nonfarm employment resulted from some shifts in employment from mining and logging to construction and small increases in the service sector and local government.
- The Lakeview Stewardship CFLR Project funded more than $63 million of on-the-ground restoration and monitoring work during FY 2012-21. Total funding varied from $3.8 million in 2020 to $9.1 million in FY 2016.
- Total direct, matching, and contributed funding decreased below previous bienniums to $8,149,181 (15.3% from the previous biennium). Funds contributed through agreements increased to $1.3 million in FY 2021 from $15,000 in FY 2020 and $40,000 in FY 2020. In-kind contributions reached a high in FY 2020, totaling $290 thousand but dropped to $141 thousand in FY 2021. Matching funds in FY 2020-21 decreased 65% from the previous biennium.
- Between FYs 2015-21, CFLR and matching funds supported a median of 129.6 jobs and $7.7 million in labor income. During FY 2020, the number of jobs supported by CFLR and matching funds reached a low, with 34.7 jobs and $1.4 million of labor income supported. In FY 2021, the number of jobs supported rebounded to 129.6 and labor income supported increased to $7.7 million.
- The volume of timber harvest generated by the Lakeview Stewardship CFLR Project varied from 2.0 million board feet (MMBF) in FY 2020 to 78.3 MMBF in FY 2018. In FY 2021, timber harvest volume equaled the median value between FY 2015 and 2021, with 40.4 MMBF harvested.
- The CFLR Project awarded a total of $14.5 million in service contracts between FY 2012 and FY 2021. During FYs 2020-21, 12 contracts were awarded, with ten of those supporting businesses located within Oregon, outside of the local area. The majority of the $2 million awarded in service contracts during FY 2020-21 supported labor-intensive activities (77%). This was consistent with the FY 2012-21 project time frame overall.
- A total of $1.5 million of stewardship service work was accomplished through goods-for-services funding during FY 2012-21. Four timber sale contracts were awarded during FY 2020-21 to contractors located in Oregon.
- Over the ten-year project period, 203,000 acres were treated under the Lakeview CFLR Project, with 56,000 acres (27.8%) treated during FY 2020-21.

Introduction

This document is the fifth biannual report on socioeconomic monitoring results for the Lakeview Stewardship Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration (CFLR) Project, concluding reporting for the first ten years of the project. It presents monitoring results from the ninth and tenth years of the project: Federal Fiscal Years (FY) 2020 and 2021.

Previous reports described baseline socioeconomic conditions and results prior to the start of the project. This addendum reports on socioeconomic monitoring results for the past two fiscal years. Where applicable, results are reported alongside those from previous reports (see below) to highlight long-term accomplishments, show trends, and allow for comparisons over time.

Previous reports

White, E.M., E.J. Davis, and C. Moseley. 2015. Social and Economic Monitoring for the Lakeview Stewardship Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Project. Ecosystem Workforce Program, University of Oregon. Working Paper #55.

Ellison, A. and H. Huber-Stearns. 2019. Social and Economic Monitoring for the Lakeview Stewardship Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Project: Fiscal Years 2016 and 2017. Ecosystem Workforce Program, University of Oregon. Working Paper #97.

Ellison, A. and H. Huber-Stearns. 2021. Social and Economic Monitoring for the Lakeview Stewardship CFLR Project: Fiscal Years 2018-2019 Results and Perspectives. Ecosystem Workforce Program, University of Oregon. Working Paper #105.

Olszewski, J. and A. Ellison. 2021. Lakeview Stewardship Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Project Ecological, Social, and Economic Monitoring Report: 2012-2019. Ecosystem Workforce Program, University of Oregon.

All reports available at: https://ewp.uoregon.edu/LakeviewCFLR.

Background

The Lakeview Stewardship CFLR Project (Figure 1) is the product of a partnership between the Lakeview Stewardship Group (LSG) and Fremont-Winema National Forest (FWNF). The LSG is a forest collaborative group formed by community leaders and stakeholders in 1998 to develop a strategy for sustainable forest management of the 667,000-acre Lakeview Federal Sustained Yield Unit (hereafter, "Unit") on the FWNF.[1] The Unit was redesignated as the Lakeview Federal Stewardship Unit in 2001 when the Forest Service adopted the goals for the Unit suggested by LSG. In 2002, the Chewaucan Biophysical Monitoring Project was designed by LSG to assess the conditions and impacts of management actions within the Unit; this continues to operate today.[2]

A long-range strategy was developed by LSG and adopted by the US Forest Service in 2005 to reflect a common vision for the Unit: "A sustainable forest that will ensure quality of life for present and future generations."[3] The strategy aims to restore the ecological health of the Unit and provide economic and social benefits for local communities while providing goals and objectives for the Unit.[1] LSG continues to help accomplish these goals by collaborating with the FWNF to build consensus on forest management decisions.

The Lakeview Stewardship CFLR Project was awarded in 2012 based on the LSG's vision for the Unit. The project was designed and is implemented through a partnership between the FWNF and the LSG. The two entities continue to work together to plan and monitor the impacts of treatments and other activities, such as forest thinning, prescribed fire, and invasive species management. When Congress reauthorized the CFLR Program in the 2018 Farm Bill,[4] projects awarded CFLR funds in 2012 were invited to apply for an additional two-years of funding.[5] The Lakeview Stewardship CFLR was awarded this extension, funding the project through Fiscal Year (FY) 2021.

A key component of CFLR projects is monitoring of activities and outcomes. The Lakeview Stewardship CFLR Monitoring Plan identifies nine ecological and five socioeconomic questions about project activities and outcomes.[6] These questions were developed during the initial year of the project through workshops held to identify monitoring questions. Methodology for answering each question were then developed by a Science Team. This report summarizes results from the five socioeconomic questions for FY 2020-21 alongside results from the first eight years of the project.

[1] Lake County Resource Initiative. 2008. Lakeview Stewardship Group. Available at: http://www.lcri.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/lakeviewstory_lsg_final21.pdf.

[2] Information about the Chewaucan Biophysical Monitoring Project is available at: http://monitoring.lcri.org/about/about.htm

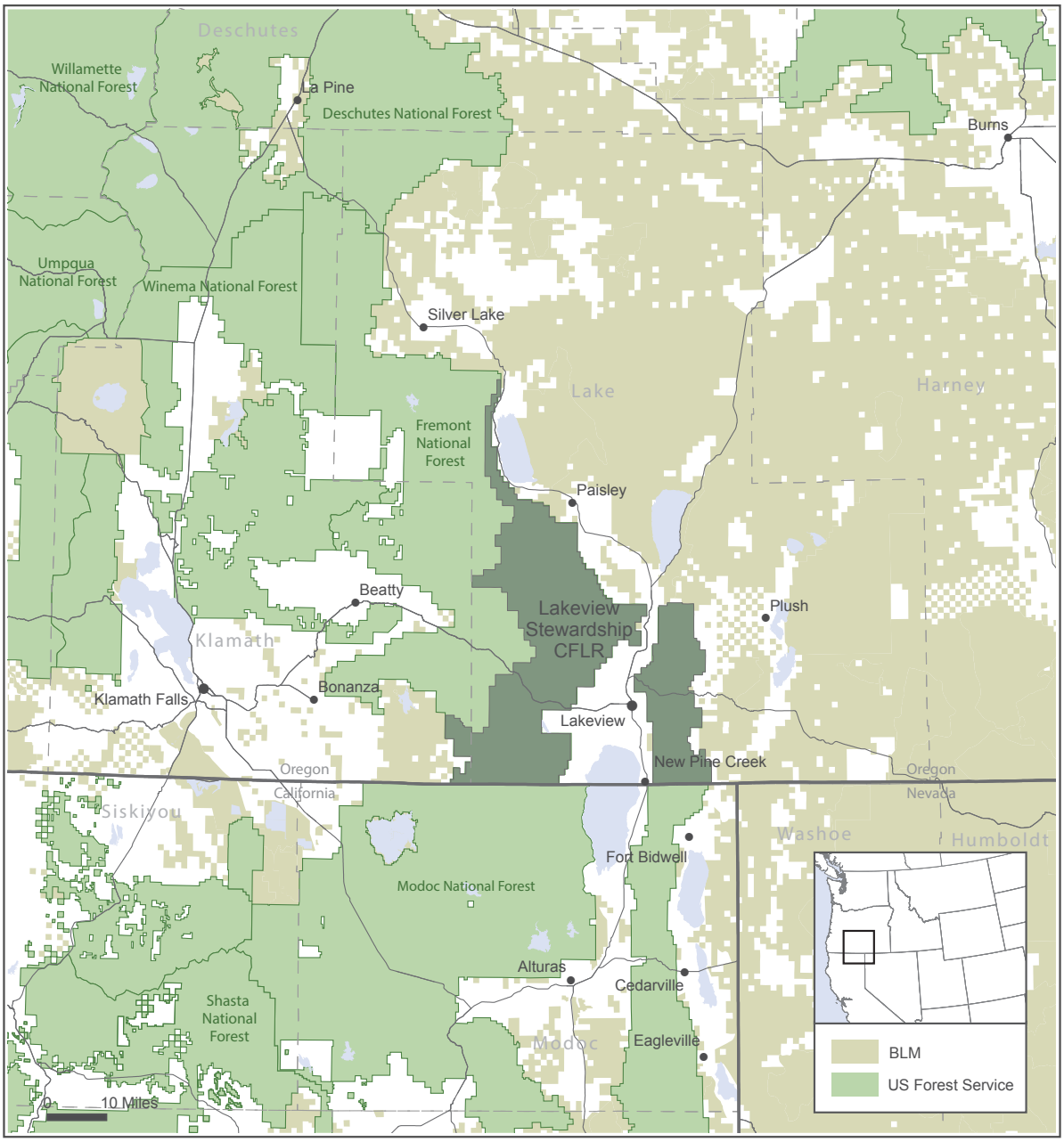
[3] Lakeview Stewardship Group. 2011. Long Range Strategy for the Lakeview Stewardship Unit. Available at: https://www.scribd.com/document/93674224/2011-LONG-RANGE-STRATEGY-FOR-THE-LAKEVIEW-FEDERAL-STEWARDSHIP-UNIT.

[4] USDA Forest Service. Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program overview: 2021 Request for proposals. https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/overview.shtml.

[5] Some CFLR projects were funded for 10 years in 2010. Others, such as the Lakeview Stewardship CFLR Project were funded in 2012 for eight years and were subsequently invited after the 2018 reauthorization to apply for an additional two years of funding.

[6] Lakeview Stewardship Group. 2015. Lakeview Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration (CFLR) Project Monitoring Plan. Ecosystem Workforce Program, University of Oregon. Working Paper #60. Available at: http://ewp.uoregon.edu/publications.

Figure 1 Lakeview Stewardship CFLR Project



Approach

Five questions were designed to assess the socioeconomic conditions and outcomes of the Lakeview Stewardship CFLR Project (Table 1). This report provides an update on the conditions assessed through these questions during FY 2020-21. Results are presented alongside those from previous reports where applicable. Some results are not directly comparable due to changes in data collection, reporting strategies, or methodologies for measuring impacts between fiscal years.

Results for each of the five socioeconomic monitoring questions are presented in the following sections. A summary of the approach used to assess each question is provided within each section. For more detailed methods, please refer to the reports listed on page 2.

Table 1 Social and economic monitoring questions and methods for the Lakeview Stewardship CFLR Project multiparty monitoring plan

Questions	Indicators
(1) What is the socioeconomic context of the Lake County area?	(Measured both as baseline and change over time) ▪ Employment in various sectors ▪ Median household income ▪ Unemployment rate ▪ Poverty rate ▪ Number of students eligible for free and reduced lunch ▪ School enrollment ▪ School dropout rates
(2) What are the total and matching funds in CFLR?	Use of direct CFLR funds; matching funds provided by the agency; contributed funds by partner organizations; leveraged funds.
(3) What are the overall economic impacts of the CFLR Project?	Job and labor income creation and retention; direct/indirect/induced effects.
(4) How much and what kinds of CFLR work are captured locally?	Project dollars (timber sales, contracts, agreements, etc.) captured by local businesses; types of work captured and not captured. Jobs and income associated with local companies. The importance of CFLR in the work of local businesses.
(5) What are the costs, local capture, and treatment outcomes of different project implementation mechanisms?	Type of work completed through different implementation mechanisms; number of acres treated; amount of stewardship receipts reinvested in restoration; local capture of work implemented with different mechanisms. Qualitative responses from the Forest Service about the costs and benefits of different mechanisms and why they were used. Qualitative responses from contractors that are satisfied with how CFLR projects are implemented.

I. Monitoring question: What is the socioeconomic context of the Lake County area?

Context

The LSG recognized that county-level demographic trends would not be significantly affected by the Lakeview Stewardship CFLR Project. However, during development of the CFLR monitoring plan they felt tracking this information would help the collaborative group understand the local socioeconomic conditions of Lake County and facilitate data-informed discussions about local needs and desired project impacts

Approach

Socioeconomic indicators selected for this question identified by the LSG were included in the monitoring plan. Data are from publicly available state and federal government resources. Data sources for each indicator are noted within tables and figures throughout this section. For the American Community Survey data, we used the US Census Statistical Testing Tool[7] to calculate whether the county saw significant changes in demographic characteristics.

[7] The US Census Statistical Testing tool is publicly available at: https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/guidance/statistical-testing-tool.html

Results

Lake County experienced a number of small demographic changes during the past ten years (Table 2), however most of these changes were so small that they were not statistically significant.

Overall, the total population of Lake County increased slightly over the past ten years from 7,830 to 7,862 residents. The median age of residents in Lake County remained above the median age of state residents. Changes in median household income did increase significantly from $33,611 in 2013 to $44,237 in 2020.

Student enrollment increased during the 2021-22 school year after being in decline for the previous three bienniums. The school dropout rate decreased

Table 2 Comparison of key social and economic characteristics in Lake County, 2013–2021

Indicator	**Lake County** (2013 report)	**Lake County** (2015 report)	**Lake County** (2017 report)	**Lake County** (2019 report)	**Lake County** (2021 report)	**Oregon State** (2021 report)
Population[1]	7,830 (2007–11)	7,829 (2011–15)	7,807 (2013–17)	7,837 (2015–19)	7,862 (2016–20)	4,237,256 (2016–20)
Median age[1]	46.8 (2007–11)	48.3 (2011–15)	48.8 (2013–17)	48.6 (2015–19)	47.5* (2016–20)	39.5 (2016–20)
Student enrollment[2]	+1.2% (2013/14 change from previous year)	-0.25% (2014/15 change from previous year)	-0.08% (2016/17 change from previous year)	-0.58% (2018/19 change from previous year)	+0.81% (2021/22 change from previous year)	-1.41% (2021/22 change from previous year)
School dropout rate[2]	2.25 % (2012/13 school year)	2.71 % (2015/16 school year)	2.54% (2016/17 school year)	1.43% (2018/19 school year)	0.92% (2020/21 school year)	1.80% (2020/21 school year)
Percent of students eligible for free and reduced lunch[3]	43% (2011–12)	55% (2014–15)	56% (2016–17)	52% (2018–19)	50% (2020–21)	53.3% (2020–21)
Median household income[1]	$33,611 (2009–13)	$32,369 (2011–15)	$32,769 (2013–17)	$37,898 (2015–19)	$44,237 (2016–20)	$65,667 (2016–20)
Unemployment rate [4, 5]	11.4% (August 13)	7.2% (August 2015)	5.5% (August 2017)	4.8% (August 2019)	5.7% (August 2020)	8.1% (August 2020)
Percent of population in poverty[1]	18.7% (2007–11)	18.6% (2011–15)	20.0% (2013–17)	18.5% (2015–19)	19.4% (2016–20)	12.4% (2016-20)
Number of families receiving SNAP benefits[1]	783 (2009–13)	740 (2011–15)	720 (2013–17)	648 (2015–19)	610 (17.2%) (2016–20)	593,442 (14.0%) (2016–20)

[1] Data source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. 2016–2020 estimates accessed May 2022 from: https://data.census.gov/cedsci/profile?q=ACSDP5Y2019.DP03%20Lake%20County,%20Oregon&g=0500000US41037.

[2] Data source: Oregon Department of Education. Accessed May 2022 from: https://www.oregon.gov/ode/reports-and-data/Pages/default.aspx.

[3] Data source: The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). Accesses May 2022. Data presented at: The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). Accesses May 2022. Data presented at: https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/oregon/2021/measure/factors/65/data.

[4] Data source: State of Oregon Employment Department. Seasonally adjusted rate. Report accessed June 2022 from: https://www.qualityinfo.org/ed-uesti/?at=1&t1=4101000000,4104000037~unemprate~y~2000~2021.

[5] Unemployment data were reported for August 2014 in the first monitoring report and November 2015 in the second report. Here we used projected unemployment rates for the same month (August) for 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, and 2021. Using the same month for each biannual reporting period offers a more consistent view over time, without conflation from seasonal variations in employment that could be included by reporting rates from different months.

from 2.25% during the 2012-13 school year to 0.92% in the 2020-21 school year. Meanwhile, the percent of students eligible for free and reduced lunch increased from 43% to nearly 50% (Table 2).

Over the 10-year period, the unemployment rate fell from 11.4% in 2013 to 5.7% in 2020. The percent of the population living in poverty decreased from 18.7% in to 17%.

Total nonfarm employment estimates have remained the same since 2019 and have only minimally increased between 2011 and 2021 (+190 jobs). Most of these changes occurred due to a shift from jobs in mining and logging to construction. There were small increases in the service sector and local government (Table 3).

Table 3 Nonfarm employment estimates for Lake County, 2011–2021, and Oregon State, 2021

	Lake County								Oregon
	2011	2013	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2021
Total nonfarm employment	**2,130**	**2,110**	**2,190**	**2,260**	**2,270**	**2,320**	**2,310**	**2,320**	**1,874,300**
Total private	**1,130**	**1,100**	**1,110**	**1,130**	**1,140**	**1,160**	**1,150**	**1,180 (50.9%)**	**84.8%**
Mining, logging, construction	110	100	110	120	110	120	120	110 (4.7%)	6.3%
Mining and logging	50	40	40	40	40	40	20	20 (0.9%)	0.4%
Construction	60	60	70	70	70	80	100	90 (3.9%)	5.9%
Manufacturing	200	230	220	200	190	200	200	210 (9.1%)	10.0%
Trade, transportation, utilities	340	310	320	350	340	330	340	350 (15.1%)	19.3%
Retail trade	240	210	210	230	230	240	240	240 (10.3%)	11.2%
Information	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20 (0.9%)	1.9%
Financial activities	60	60	60	50	40	40	40	40 (1.7%)	5.5%
Professional & business services	60	60	70	70	70	80	90	90 (3.9%)	13.4%
Education and health services	100	110	100	90	110	120	120	110 (4.7%)	15.9%
Leisure and hospitality	190	170	150	170	190	180	150	170 (7.3%)	9.4%
Other services	50	50	50	60	60	70	60	70 (3.0%)	3.1%
Total government	**1,000**	**1,010**	**1,080**	**1,130**	**1,130**	**1,160**	**1,160**	**1,140 (49.1%)**	**15.2%**
Federal government	260	240	250	260	250	250	250	230 (9.9%)	1.5%
State government	180	180	200	200	180	180	170	160 (6.9%)	2.3%
Local government	560	590	630	670	700	730	740	750 (32.3%)	11.4%

Data source: Oregon Employment Department

II. Monitoring question: What are the total and matching funds used in the Lakeview Stewardship CFLR Project?

Context

Activities for the CFLR Project are completed using funds from multiple sources. Direct funds obligated from the Forest Service Washington Office are called CFLR/CFLN funds. Matching funds are leveraged to increase the amount of work accomplished. A 50 percent match of CFLR/CFLN funds is required by CFLR legislation. These funds can come from both Forest Service and non-Forest Service sources and partners can contribute both cash funds through agreements and in-kind contributions to meet this requirement and increase the scale of work accomplished. Understanding the amount of funding received from each source is important for understanding the project impacts and funds.

Approach

The Lakeview Stewardship CFLR annual reports[8] were reviewed to identify the amount of direct CFLR/CFLN funds and matching funds used, including Forest Service matching funds, funds contributed through agreements, and in-kind contributions for each fiscal year of the project.

Results

CFLR Project funding for the FY 2012-21 period totaled nearly $63 million (Table 4). Funding during FY 2020-21 was slightly lower than the FY 2018-2019 period, totaling over $8.1 million. Direct contributions of CFLR/CRLN funds for FY 2020-21 were $2.4 and $1.6 million respectively. Forest Service matching funds were lower than in previous years with FY 2020 and FY 2021 each around $1 million per year. However, funds contributed via agreements made up for some of this difference in FY 2021 with $1.3 million (Figure 2). In-kind contributions totaled $290,769 in FY 2020, marking an all time high. For FY 2021, in-kind contributions dropped to $140,769, but this figure is still higher than contributions for fiscal years prior to 2018.

[8] Annual reports for all CFLR projects are available at: https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/results.shtml.

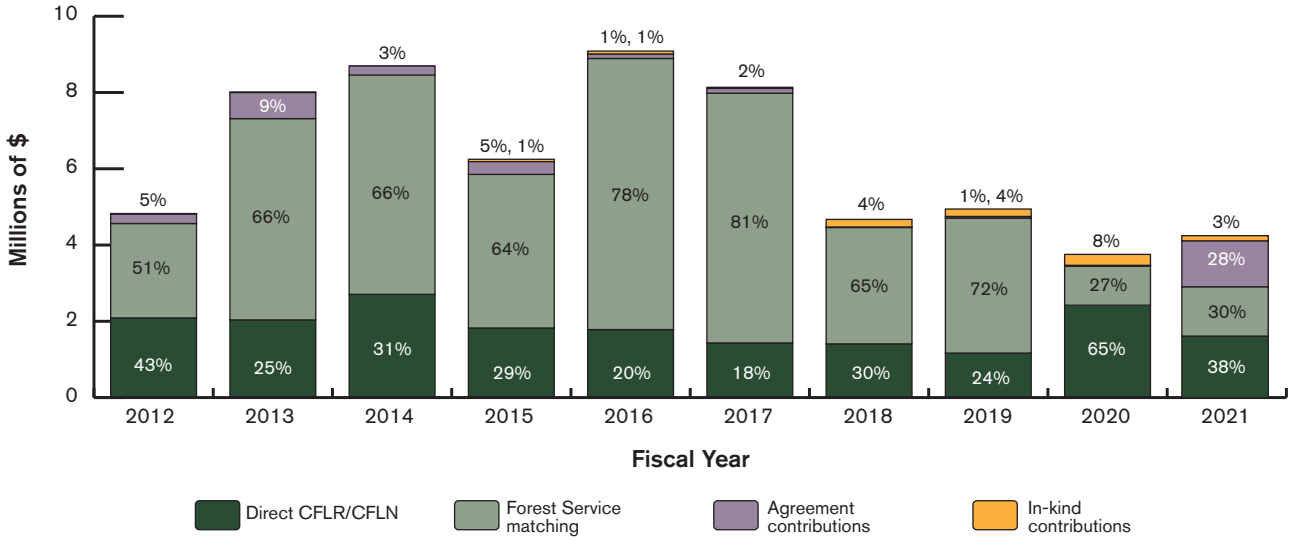
Table 4 Direct, matching, and contributed funding in support of CFLR activities, FY 2012–21

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Direct CFLR/CFLN funds	$2,088,646	$2,037,204	$2,707,036	$1,824,530	$1,783,061
Forest Service matching funds	$2,475,267	$5,278,075	$5,748,551	$4,028,358	$7,108,760
Funds contributed via agreements	$243,246	$682,134	$239,178	$332,062	$111,794
In-kind contributions	$18,909	$14,700	$0	$64,182	$81,775
Total	**$4,826,068**	**$8,012,113**	**$8,694,765**	**$6,249,132**	**$9,085,390**

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Direct CFLR/CFLN funds	$1,433,272	$1,408,364	$1,166,809	$2,422,076	$1,613,829
Forest Service matching funds	$6,549,424	$3,053,296	$3,540,163	$1,027,047	$1,293,648
Funds contributed via agreements	$122,961	$1,461	$40,000	$15,000	$1,346,052
In-kind contributions	$30,000	$209,009	$196,869	$290,760	$140,769
Total	**$8,135,657**	**$4,672,130**	**$4,943,841**	**$3,754,883**	**$4,394,298**

Data source: Lakeview Stewardship CFLR annual reports

Figure 2 Proportion of total funds from direct, matching, agreements, and in-kind contributions to support CFLR activities during each year, FY 2012–21



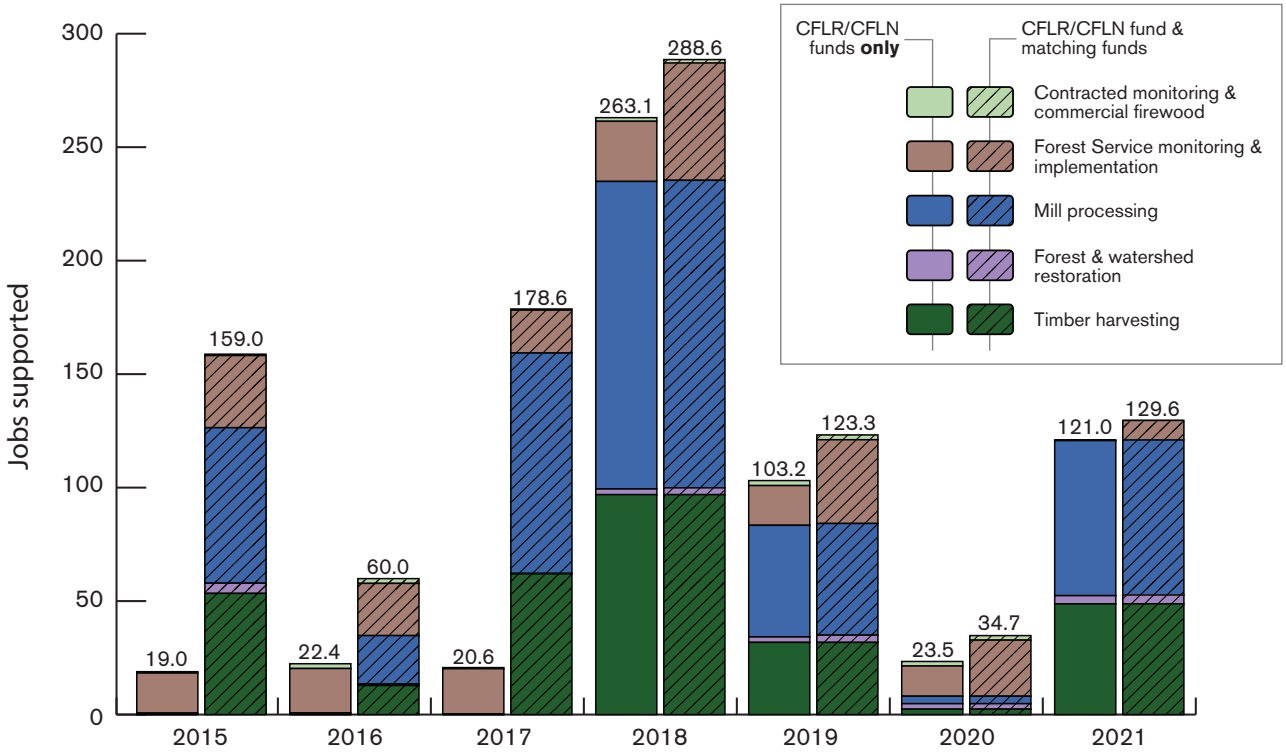
Data source: Lakeview Stewardship CFLR annual reports

III. Monitoring question: What are the overall local economic impacts of the CFLR Project?

Context

The third monitoring question was designed to understand the impacts of the CFLR Program on local rural economies. Economic activity is generated during restoration activities in multiple ways. The creation of jobs and wages supported by CFLR funding creates direct economic impacts through the direct employment of Forest Service staff, and contracts and agreements with both private sector and non-governmental entities. Indirect economic impacts are further incurred through spending in the local community. By purchasing supplies and materials and employees spending money at local businesses, indirect spending contributes to local jobs and wages. Timber sales also contribute local economic benefits by requiring infrastructure and labor during harvest and processing.

Figure 3 Jobs supported in Lake County from CFLR/CFLN funds and matching funds



Approach

The Treatments for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool (TREAT) is an economic impact analysis model created by the Forest Service to estimate economic impacts. TREAT is used to estimate the jobs and labor income supported by restoration activities associated with the CFLR Project. Greater detail on how labor income and jobs are estimated through TREAT are provided in the TREAT user guide and previous monitoring reports.[9,10]

In this section, we report results starting in FY 2015. The TREAT model for estimating job and labor impacts was changed in FY 2015 making results prior to this time not directly comparable. See previous reports for local economic impacts prior to FY 2015[8].

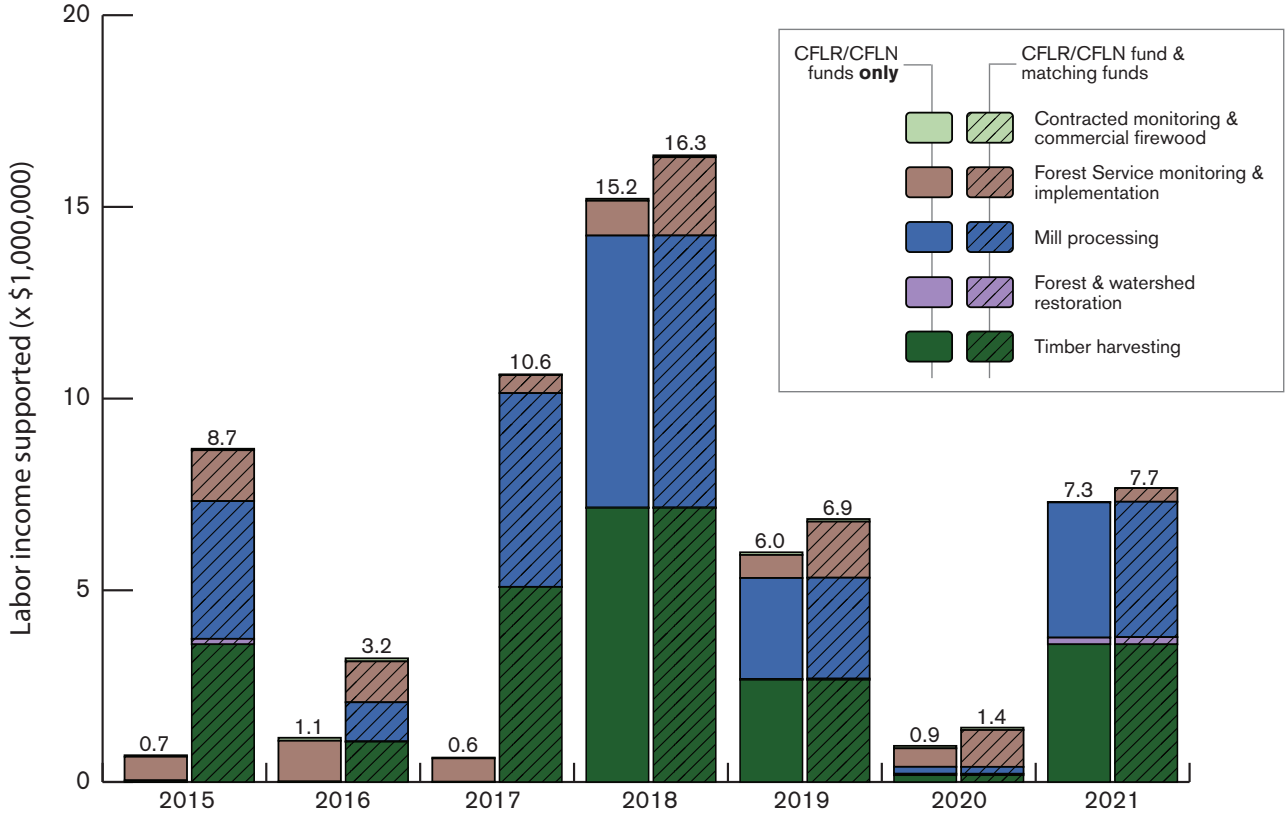
Results

Restoration activities associated with the CFLR Project supports jobs and labor income for workers in Lake County through both CFLR/CFLN and matching funds.

CFLR/CFLN funds supported 23.5 jobs directly and indirectly in FY 2020 and matching funds increased the total number of jobs supported to 34.7 direct and indirect jobs. A drop in the number of timber harvesting and mill processing jobs resulted in a large decrease in jobs supported by the CFLR Project during FY 2019.

Jobs in Lake County supported by the CFLR Project rose in FY 2021 (Figure 3, page 11). One hundred

Figure 4 Labor income supported in Lake County from CFLR/CFLN funds and matching funds



[9] USDA Forest Service. 2015. TREAT: Treatments for Restoration Economic Analysis Tool User Guide. Available at: https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/documents/cflrp/TREAT/TREATUserGuide20151005.pdf

[10] See page 3 for a list of previous reports.

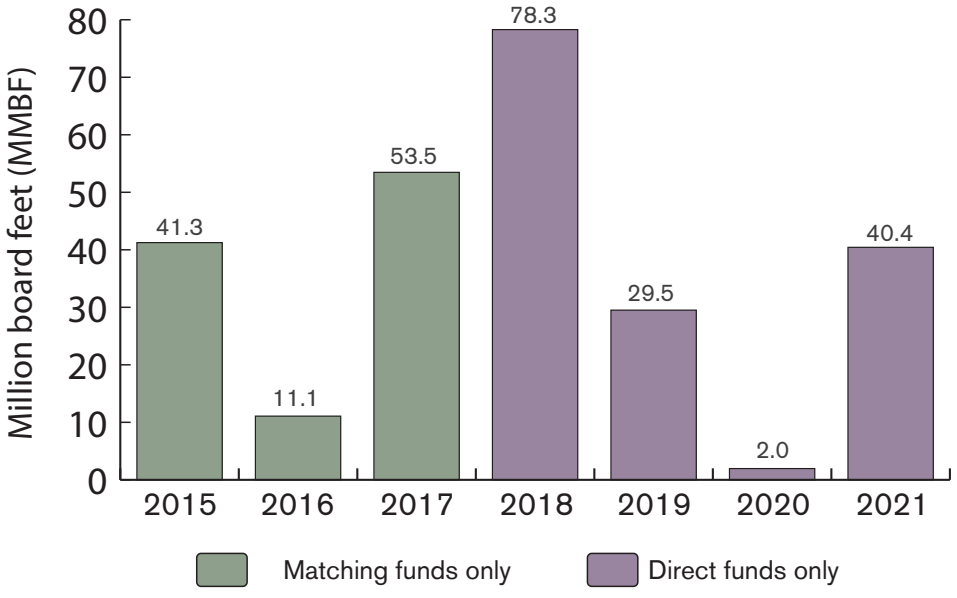
and twenty-one direct and indirect jobs were supported by CFLR/CFLN funds alone and 129.6 direct and indirect jobs were supported by CFLR/CFLN and matching funds combined. Jobs related to timber harvesting and mill processing increased, while Forest Service monitoring and implementation jobs decreased. See tables A1 and A2 in the appendix for more detailed information.

A similar trend was seen in labor income from CFLR Project activities in Lake County (Figure 4, page 12). Direct and indirect labor income from CFLR/CFLN funds alone dropped over $5 million to $942,183 during FY 2020, with the largest decreases being seen in labor income generated from timber harvesting and mill processing. Labor income supported by both CFLR/CFLN and matching funds experienced a larger decrease of $5.5 million to $1,418,326 in FY 2020.

Labor income rose in FY 2021, increasing above 2019 labor income values. CFLR/CFLN funds supported $7,306,014 in labor income. Matching funds increased the labor income supported by the project to $7,666,736. These increases in labor income largely resulted from increases in timber harvesting, forest and watershed restoration, and mill processing activities. Labor income supported by Forest Service monitoring and implementation declined and no labor income was supported through contracted monitoring and commercial firewood activities. See tables A3 and A4 in the appendix for more detailed information.

Only direct CFLR/CFLN funds were used to generate commercial timber harvest during FY 2020–21. During FY 2020, 2.0 million board feet (MMBF) were generated during CFLR Project activities, the lowest volume generated since FY 2015. Commercial timber harvest increased to 40.4 MMBF in FY 2021 (Figure 5).

Figure 5 Volume of CFLR generated commercial harvest used in TREAT analyses, FY 2012–21



IV. Monitoring question: How much and what kinds of CFLR Project work are captured locally?

Context

During CFLR projects, restoration activities are accomplished using Forest Service crews, service contracts with private businesses, timber sales of restoration-related byproducts, and in partnership with state agencies and nongovernmental organizations.

"Local capture" refers to all contracts awarded to businesses located within Lake County. Although nonlocal businesses generate revenue through purchases of supplies, materials, and living expenses, we differentiate them from local capture because these contracts generate local impacts by providing income for local residents. Local capture is measured as the percentage of CFLR project funds received by local businesses and is an important indicator of local economic impact.

Approach

Forest Service records of service contracts awarded for the Lakeview Stewardship CFLR Project during FY 2012-21 were reviewed to determine how much each of the different types of contracted work were awarded to local and nonlocal contractors. Each contract was classified based on 1) the location of the businesses awarded the contract and 2) the type of work contracted. Contracts were further classified into five categories: 1) equipment-intensive (e.g., mechanical tree thinning, grapple piling), material-intensive (e.g., road work, culvert work), labor-intensive (e.g., tree planting, hand thinning), professional services (e.g., engineering design, special studies), and technical services (e.g., weed abatement, plant surveys). As defined in the monitoring plan[10] and noted previously, only businesses located in Lake County were classified as local during this analysis.

[10] Lakeview Stewardship Group. 2015. Lakeview Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration (CFLR) Project Monitoring Plan. Ecosystem Workforce Program, University of Oregon. Working Paper #60. Available at: http://ewp.uoregon.edu/publications.

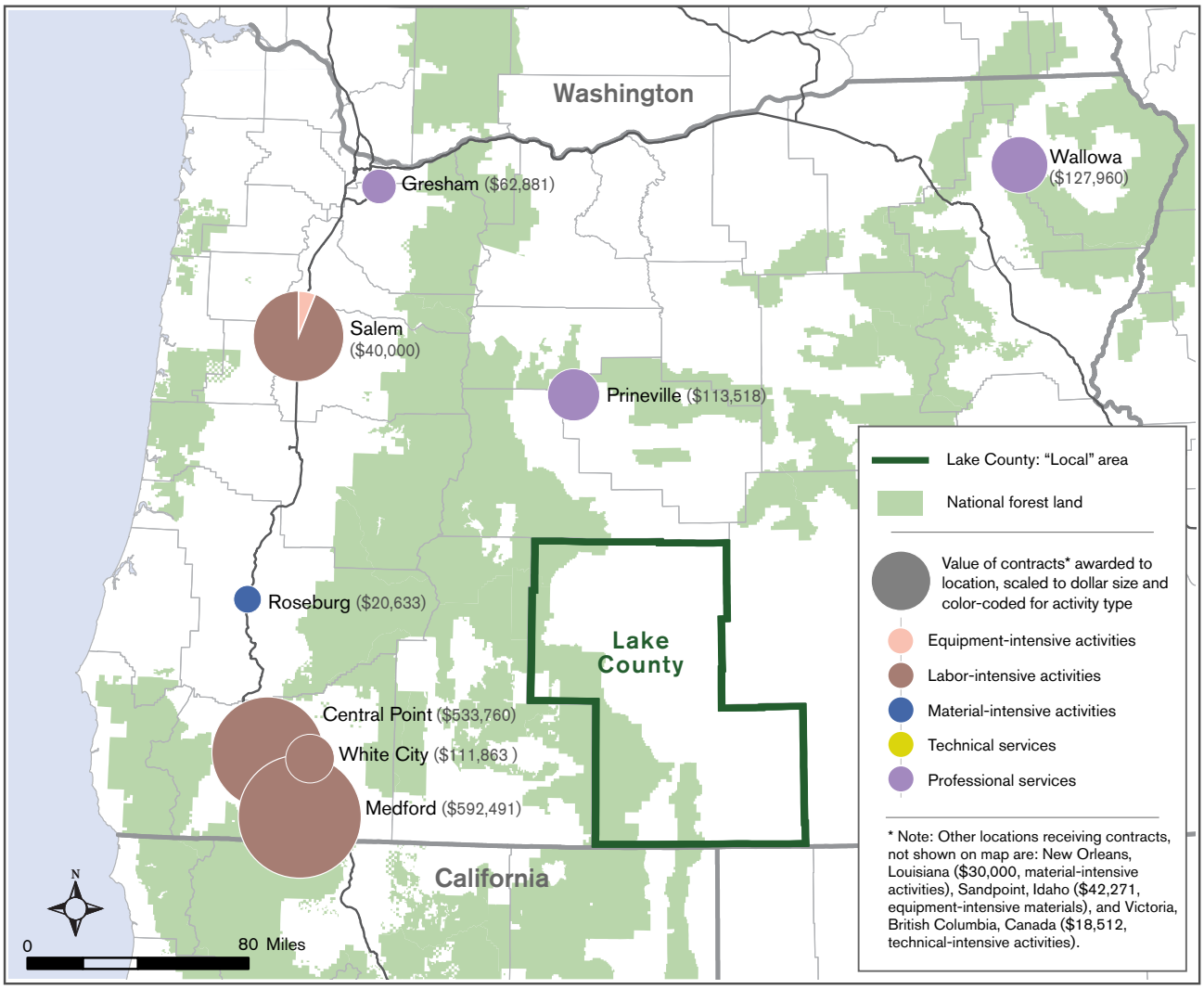
Results

Service contracts:

A total of $14,485,356 in service contracts were awarded as part of the CFLR Project during FYs 2012-21 (Figure 6). Contracts prior to FY 2020 are summarized in previous reports (see page 2). For FY 2020-21, although 10 contracts went to businesses located in Oregon, no contracts went to local contractors within Lake County (Figure 7). According to interviews conducted for socioeconomic monitoring in previous years, the lack of locally sourced contractors relates to the fact that there is a general mismatch between the types of contracting needed for the Lakeview CFLR Project work and the types of work capacity available locally.

Of the $2,016,307 in service contracts awarded during FYs 2012-21, the majority of contracts supported labor-intensive activities (77%), followed by professional services (17%), material-intensive activities (3%), equipment-intensive activities (2%), and technical services (1%; Figure 8).

Figure 6 Distribution of restoration service contract dollars from the Lakeview CFLR Project, FY 2020–21



Stewardship service contracts and timber sales

Stewardship contracts allow the Forest Service to trade goods for services by offsetting the costs of services received by a contractor with the value of timber or other forest products removed during the service. A total of $1,511,477 of service work was accomplished through goods-for-services funding during the first ten years of the CFLR Poject. In FY 2020, $4,600 of service work was accomplished using goods-for-services funding followed by $0 reported in FY 2021 (Table 5).

During FY 2020-21, four timber sales were awarded. The sum of bid values for timber sales amounted to $1,072,358 from businesses located within Oregon but outside of the local area.

Figure 7 Distribution of restoration service contract dollars from the Lakeview CFLR Project, FY 2012–21

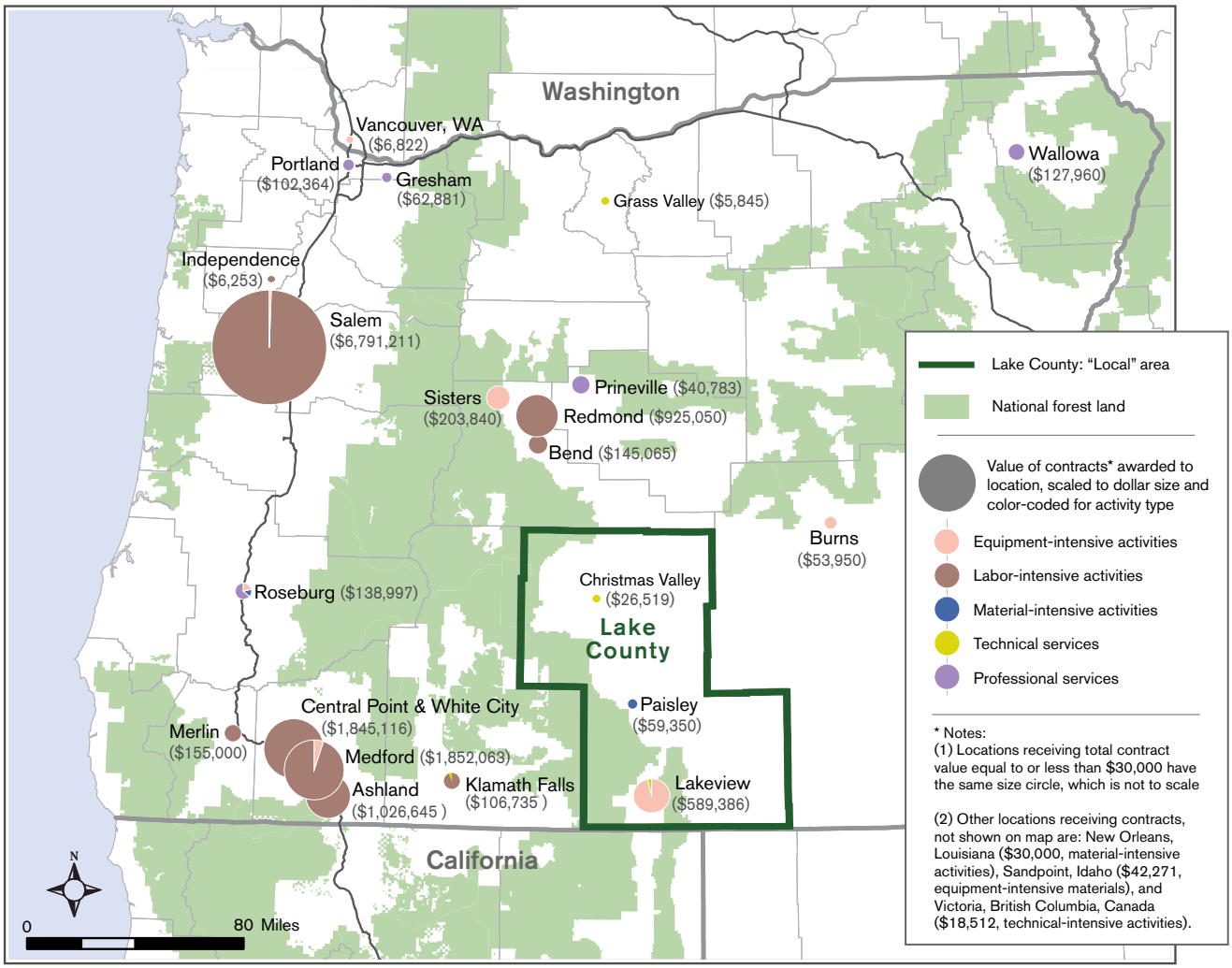
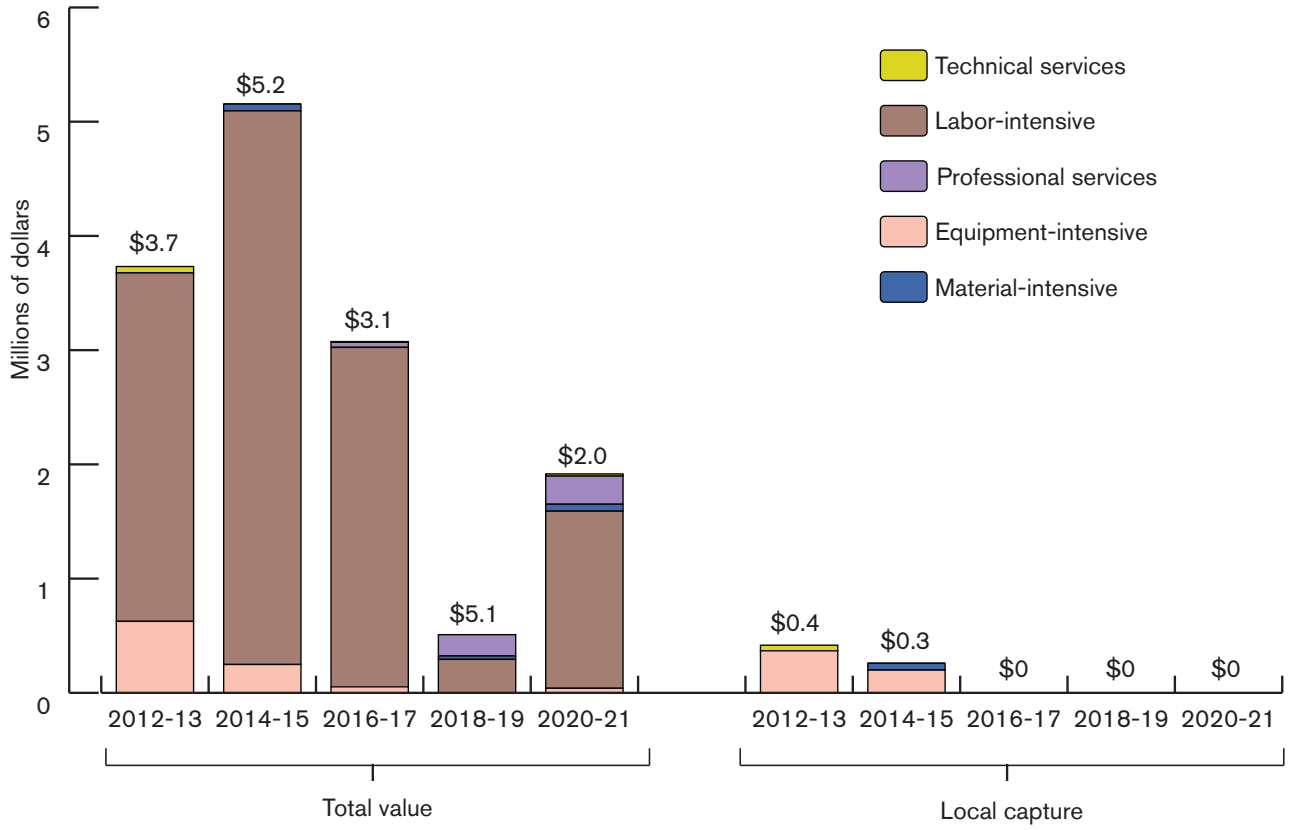


Figure 8 Service contracts from the Lakeview CFLR Project, FY 2012–21



Data sources: Federal Procurement Data System and USDA Forest Service records

Table 5 Value of service work reported in annual reports as accomplished through goods-for-services funding in a stewardship contract, FY 2012–21

	2012	2013	2014	2015*	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Service work accomplished through goods-for-services funding in a stewardship contract	$872,246	$3,042	$6,938	$376,776	$78,058	$88,537	$0	$81,280	$4,600	$0

Data source: Lakeview Stewardship CFLR annual reports.

* The 2015 Annual Report notes an additional $1,269,396 under "Total revised credit limit for open and closed contracts awarded and previously reported prior to FY15."

V. Monitoring question: What are the costs, benefits, and outcomes of different project implementation mechanisms?

Context

CFLR Project activities are accomplished using different implementation mechanisms, such as with in-house Forest Service crews, service contracts with private businesses, and partnership agreements with other agencies or nongovernmental organizations.[11] Different costs, benefits, and outcomes can result from each of these different mechanisms. Forest Service partners increase capacity by providing funds and other in-kind contributions, like donated equipment and supplies, labor, and other good and services that support restoration activities. Through contracts and agreements, the Forest Service pays outside entities to perform work creating cost savings and other social benefits.

Approach

The Lakeview Stewardship CFLR Project reports[12] were reviewed to identify accomplishments during each fiscal year, as well as find examples of on-the-ground outcomes resulting from contracts and agreements with outside entities.

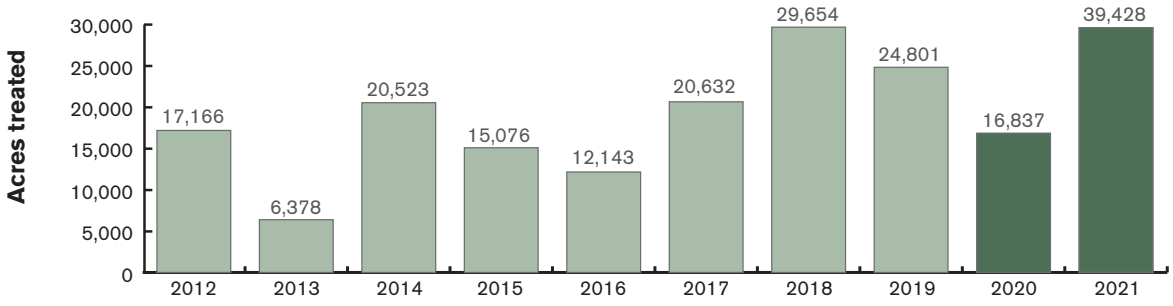
Interviews were conducted with stakeholders to understand the socioeconomic benefits of the CFLR Project. Results from these interviews can be found in the social and economic monitoring report for FY 2018-19.[13]

Results

Activities associated with the Lakeview Stewardship CFLR Project provide benefits by supporting jobs and labor income in the local community, both within and outside the Forest Service; through contracts with private businesses for timber sales and other service contracts; and through agreements and partnerships with other organizations.

The CFLR Project has typically used service contracts with private businesses for restoration work requiring specialized equipment or skills or for work that covers large areas for which other mechanisms lack capacity. In FY 2020-21, service contracts were used to obtain professional services such as surveying and mapping as well as to increase labor capacities. Through service contracts, much of the footprint of acres treated under the Lakeview CFLR Project during FY 2012-21 was accomplished. During the first decade of the project, a sum of 202,638 acres were treated with 56,265 acres treated during FY 2020-21 (Figure 9.

Figure 9 Footprint of acres treated under the Lakeview CFLR Project, FY 2012–21



Data source: Lakeview Stewardship CFLR annual reports

[11] USDA Forest Service. 2014. Partnering with the USDA Forest Service, Chapter 1. Available at: https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprd3828323.pdf.

[12] Annual reports for all CFLR projects are available at: https://www.fs.fed.us/restoration/CFLRP/results.shtml.

[13] Lakeview Stewardship Group. 2021. Social and Economic Monitoring for the Lakeview Stewardship CFLR Project: Fiscal Years 2018-2019 Results and Perspectives. Ecosystem Workforce Program, University of Oregon. Working Paper #105. Available at: http://ewp.uoregon.edu/publications.

Conclusion

This report concludes the socioeconomic analysis of the first decade of the Lakeview Stewardship CFLR Project. The goal of the CFLR Project was to improve forest ecological health and contribute to social and economic wellbeing of nearby communities. As with other CFLR projects, matching project needs with local business capacities has been a continuous challenge. Nonetheless, throughout the CFLR Project, the FWNF has contributed to the social and economic wellbeing of nearby communities through timber sales, service contracts, direct and indirect employment and labor income, and work accomplished with partners through agreements. Meanwhile, work to improve forest ecological health increased the FWNF's capacity to meet local landscape restoration goals and leverage accomplishments for cross-boundary work.

Appendix. Jobs and labor income supported by CFLR/CFLN funds and matching funds

Table A1 Jobs supported in Lake County from CFLR/CFLN funds only, FY 2015–21

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Timber harvesting	0.0	0.0	0.0	**96.9 total** (71.8 direct; 25.1 indirect)	**31.8 total** (27.1 direct; 4.8 indirect)	**2.4 total** (1.8 direct; 0.6 indirect)	**48.8 total** (37.1 direct; 11.7 indirect)
Forest & watershed restoration	**0.6** (0.5 direct; 0.1 indirect)	**0.7** (0.5 direct; 0.2 indirect)	**0.2** (0.1 direct; 0.1 indirect)	**2.5** (2.3 direct; 0.2 indirect)	**2.4** (2.1 direct; 0.4 indirect)	**2.4** (1.8 direct; 0.7 indirect)	**3.6** (2.3 direct; 1.2 indirect)
Mill processing	0.0	0.0	0.0	**135.5** (78.3 direct; 57.2 indirect)	**49.2** (29.5 direct; 19.7 indirect)	**3.3** (2.0 direct; 1.3 indirect)	**68.3** (40.4 direct; 27.9 indirect)
Forest Service monitoring & implementation	**17.7** (15.8 direct; 1.9 indirect)	**19.6** (17.3 direct; 2.3 indirect)	**20.0** (17.0 direct; 3.0 indirect)	**26.5** (22.3 direct; 4.3 indirect)	**17.5** (15.2 direct; 2.2 indirect)	**13.3** (12.3 direct; 1.0 indirect)	**0.3** (0.2 direct; 0.1 indirect)
Contracted monitoring and commercial firewood	**0.6** (0.5 direct; 0.1 indirect)	**2.1** (1.7 direct; 0.4 indirect)	**0.5** (0.4 direct; 0.1 indirect)	**1.6** (1.3 direct; 0.3 indirect)	**2.2** (1.8 direct; 0.4 indirect)	**2.0** (1.7 direct; 0.3 indirect)	**0.0**
Total	**19.0 jobs**	**22.4 jobs**	**20.6 jobs**	**263.1 jobs**	**103.2 jobs**	**23.5 jobs**	**121.0 jobs**

Table A2 Jobs supported in Lake County from CFLR/CFLN funds and matching funds, FY 2015–21

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Timber harvesting	**53.4** (37.8 direct; 15.6 indirect)	**12.8** (10.2 direct; 2.6 indirect)	**62.0** (49.0 direct; 13.0 indirect)	**96.9 total** (71.8 direct; 25.1 indirect)	**31.8 total** (27.1 direct; 4.8 indirect)	**2.4 total** (1.8 direct; 0.6 indirect)	**48.8 total** (37.1 direct; 11.7 indirect)
Forest & watershed restoration	**4.5** (4.0 direct; 0.5 indirect)	**0.7** (0.5 direct; 0.2 indirect)	**0.2** (0.1 direct; 0.1 indirect)	**3.0** (2.8 direct; 0.3 indirect)	**3.2** (2.7 direct; 0.5 indirect)	**2.4** (1.8 direct; 0.7 indirect)	**3.9** (2.5 direct; 1.4 indirect)
Mill processing	**68.5** (41.3 direct; 27.3 indirect)	**21.3** (11.1 direct; 10.2 indirect)	**97.1** (53.5 direct; 43.6 indirect)	**135.5** (78.3 direct; 57.2 indirect)	**49.2** (29.5 direct; 19.7 indirect)	**3.3** (2.0 direct; 1.4 indirect)	**68.3** (40.4 direct; 27.9 indirect)
Forest Service monitoring & implementation	**31.8** (27.7 direct; 4.1 indirect)	**23.0** (19.0 direct; 4.1 indirect)	**18.9** (17.4 direct; 1.4 indirect)	**51.7** (42.0 direct; 9.6 indirect)	**36.9** (31.5 direct; 5.4 indirect)	**24.7** (22.7 direct; 2.0 indirect)	**8.6** (7.9 direct; 0.7 indirect)
Contracted monitoring & commercial firewood	**0.6** (0.5 direct; 0.2 indirect)	**2.1** (1.7 direct; 0.4 indirect)	**0.5** (0.4 direct; 0.1 indirect)	**1.5** (1.2 direct; 0.3 indirect)	**2.1** (1.8 direct; 0.4 indirect)	**2.0** (1.7 direct; 0.3 indirect)	**0.0**
Total	**159.0 jobs**	**60.0 jobs**	**178.6 jobs**	**288.6 jobs**	**123.3 jobs**	**34.7 jobs**	**129.6 jobs**

Table A3 Labor income supported in Lake County from CFLR/CFLN funds only, FY 2015–21

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Timber harvesting	0	0	0	**$7,147,866** ($6,087,161 direct; $1,060,705 indirect)	**$2,663,940** ($2,294,523 direct; $369,417 indirect)	**$175,535** ($157,921 direct; $17,614 indirect)	**$3,590,698** ($3,232,374 direct; $358,324 indirect)
Forest & watershed restoration	**$38,653** ($33,645 direct; $5,007 indirect)	**$9,881** ($5,661 direct; $4,220 indirect)	**$4,842** ($2,013 direct; $2,829 indirect)	**$9,484** ($4,866 direct; $4,618 indirect)	**$24,371** ($15,236 direct; $9,135 indirect)	**$39,263** ($22,660 direct; $16,602 indirect)	**$175,108** ($143,832 direct; $31,275 indirect)
Mill processing	0	0	0	**$7,095,036** ($4,869,729 direct; $2,225,307 indirect)	**$2,632,398** ($1,835,618 direct; $796,780 indirect)	**$180,923** ($126,337 direct; $54,586 indirect)	**$3,529,998** ($2,585,899 direct; $944,099 indirect)
Forest Service monitoring & implementation	**$620,142** ($563,831 direct; $56,311 indirect)	**$1,066,465** ($962,853 direct; $103,613 indirect)	**$611,683** ($552,255 direct; $59,428 indirect)	**$908,462** ($778,518 direct; $129,944 indirect)	**$601,476** ($538,705 direct; $62,771 indirect)	**$482,621** ($456,089 direct; $26,533 indirect)	**$10,211** ($8,323 direct; $1,887 indirect)
Contracted monitoring & commercial firewood	**$37,245** ($32,092 direct; $5,153 indirect)	**$76,931** ($64,856 direct; $12,075 indirect)	**$19,748** ($15,157 direct; $4,591 indirect)	**$51,735** ($44,822 direct; $6,913 indirect)	**$68,400** ($58,868 direct; $9,532 indirect)	**$63,841** ($52,704 direct; $11,137 indirect)	**0**
Total	**$696,039**	**$698,495**	**$636,274**	**$15,212,583**	**$5,990,585**	**$942,183**	**$7,306,014**

Table A4 Labor income supported in Lake County from CFLR/CFLN funds and matching funds, FY 2015–21

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Timber harvesting	**$3,590,801** ($2,972,759 direct; $618,042 indirect)	**$1,048,438** ($820,479 direct; $227,959 indirect)	**$5,084,644** ($4,156,959 direct; $927,685 indirect)	**$7,147,866** ($6,087,161 direct; $1,060,705 indirect)	**$2,663,940** ($2,294,523 direct; $369,417 indirect)	**$175,535** ($157,921direct; $17,614 indirect)	**$3,590,698** ($3,232,374 direct; $358,324 indirect)
Forest & watershed restoration	**$142,693** ($123,689 direct; $19,004 indirect)	**$10,238** ($5,865 direct; $4,372 indirect)	**$4,742** ($1,972 direct; $2,771 indirect)	**$11,305** ($5,800 direct; $5,505 indirect)	**$31,940** ($19,968 direct; $11,972 indirect)	**$38,043** ($21,956 direct; $16,086 indirect)	**$188,445** ($154,296 direct; $34,149 indirect)
Mill processing	**$3,592,383** ($2,378,207 direct; $1,214,176 indirect)	**$1,020,918** ($656,383 direct; $364,534 indirect)	**$5,053,981** ($3,325,567 direct; $1,728,414 indirect)	**$7,095,036** ($4,869,729 direct; $2,225,307 indirect)	**$2,632,398** ($1,835,618 direct; $796,780 indirect)	**$180,923** ($126,337 direct; $54,586 indirect)	**$3,529,998** ($2,585,899 direct; $944,099 indirect)
Forest Service monitoring & implementation	**$1,327,544** ($1,206,999 direct; $120,545 indirect)	**$1,066,465** ($962,853 direct; $103,613 indirect)	**$469,742** ($433,437 direct; $36,304 indirect)	**$2,042,565** ($1,750,401 direct; $292,164 indirect)	**$1,463,285** ($1,310,573 direct; $152,712 indirect)	**$961,968** ($1909,083 direct; $52,885 indirect)	**$357,595** ($337,387 direct; $20,208 indirect)
Contracted monitoring & commercial firewood	**$37,441** ($32,262 direct; $5,180 indirect)	**$79,711** ($67,199 direct; $12,512 indirect)	**$19,340** ($14,844 direct; $4,496 indirect)	**$48,103** ($41,675 direct; $6,428 indirect)	**$67,563** ($58,148 direct; $9,416 indirect)	**$61,857** ($51,066 direct; $10,791 indirect)	**$0**
Total	**$8,690,864**	**$3,225,770**	**$10,632,449**	**$16,344,875**	**$6,859,126**	**$1,418,326**	**$7,666,736**

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