WHITE MOUNTAIN STEWARDSHIP PROJECT



Using a Large Scale Stewardship Contract

Background and need

- Businesses continually say the need a "reliable supply" if they are to install new facilities
- High demand from the public to get forest health treatments done quickly
- Large scale treatments almost impossible without markets for the material

Background and need

- Congress and the President saw the need and gave Stewardship authority
- Among other things, this gave authority for sales up to 10 years

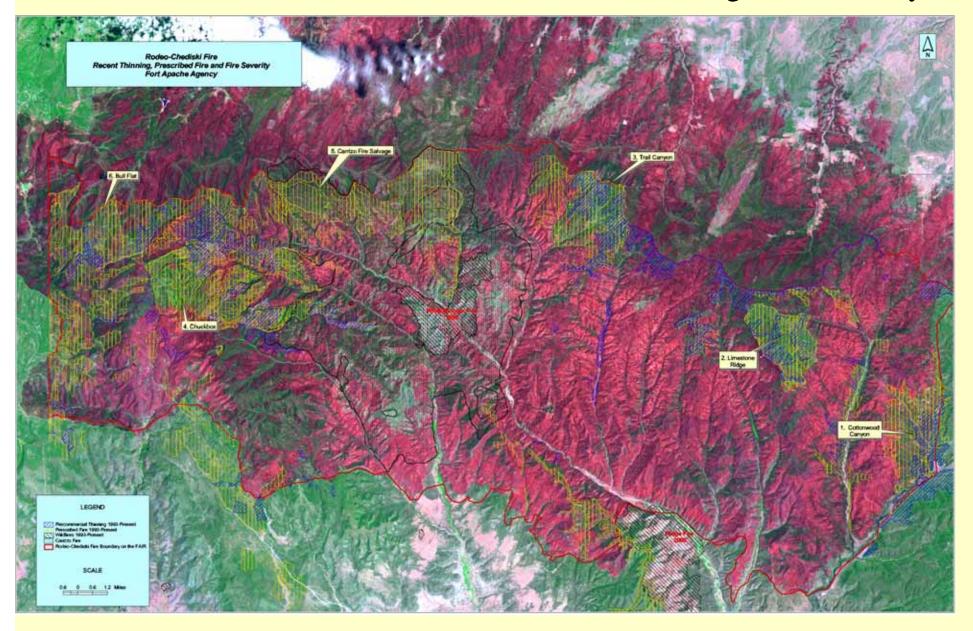
Strategy

- SW Region and A/S National Forest put these needs together with the new authority
- A/S felt they could do 15,000 acres annually, in addition to small projects for current local industry
- June 2003 began working on draft contract





Rodeo-Chediski Fire Effects and Recent Forest Management History





Breaking (nearly) new ground

- New Authority, new territory, new concerns
- Several reviews between A/S NF and Regional Office
- Review by Washington Office and Office of General Council
- Want to make sure this one works

Bringing a single minded focus to...

- Complete initial treatment of WUI within 15 years.
- Double non-WUI treatments by 2011.
- Complete fire-use plans by FY2008.
- Provide for maintenance treatments into perpetuity.

Ecological Context

 Over 18.4 million acres of forested land in the Southwestern Region.

- Virtually all is Condition Class 2 or 3 and Fire Regime 1.
- Fire suppression has lead to forests with 300-3000 trees per acre instead of 20-60 per acre.
- Drought and insects exacerbate the problem.



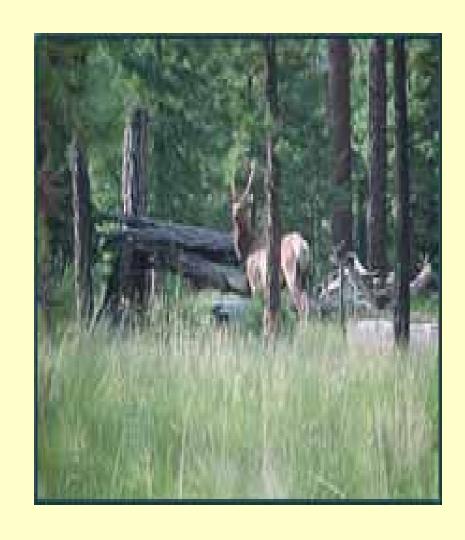
Social Context

- Arizona and New Mexico are among the fastest growing states.
- Experiencing rapid expansion of the Wildland-Urban Interface – as much as 3.5 million acres.
- Severe fire seasons have helped convert the skepticalCerro Grande, Rodeo-Chediski, Aspen...
- Exceptional support from local, state, and national elected officials.
- Strong science foundation for management.



Economic Context

- Many of the affected counties are among the poorest in the nation.
- Limited economic infrastructure.
- Forest products industry is gone.
- Recreation based industry is dependent on healthy forests.
- Good transportation infrastructure.



Stewardship Contracting: A Critical Tool

- Capturing economic value is essential to reducing treatment costs.
- An 8% reduction in treatment cost/acre is equivalent to a 10% reduction in all the Region's non-vegetation treatment BLI's.
- Authority to trade goods for services and 10-year contracts essential to attracting commercial investment.
- Scale of treatment is critical to achieving objective and attracting industry.



White Mountain Stewardship Contract

- 10-year contract targeting 150,000 acres.
- Focused on:
 - Reducing the threats of wildfire in the Wildland Urban Interface on the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest in Arizona.
 - Setting the stage for ecosystem restoration at a landscape scale.
- Through better utilization and trading "goods for services" we hope to reduce the cost of treatment from \$500-700/acre to under \$200-300/acre.

Key Contract Features

- Use of Stewardship Contract Authority maximizes the time period up to 10 years versus multi-year contracts which are only up to 5 years.
- Performance Based Service Contract where contractors propose methodology to achieve desired results.
- In addition to the evaluation criteria, the Request for Proposal's (RFP) heavily considers the bidders utilization of:
 - Biomass Utilization
 - Contribution to local employment

Key Contract Features

- Indefinite Quantity Contract (task orders):
 - Requires government to furnish and contractor to treat at least 5,000 acres/year.
 - Provides contractor right-of-first refusal for acres above 150,000.
 - Multiple task orders can be issued in any given year.
- Incorporates a sub-contracting plan that utilizes existing local businesses and resources.

Key Contract Features

- Contract Bid Items are:
 - Value Items, i.e. Saw Timber bids will be dollars per CCF (Contractor pays Government) as determined from cruises.
 - Cost Items, i.e. Removal of small trees and slash will be dollars per Ton (Government pays Contractor)

Key contract features

- Required removal of material in excess of the needs of ecosystems
 - Sawlogs (MCF) value item
 - Roundwood (MCF) value or cost item
 - Limbs, tops and small trees (Tons) cost item
- Normal contract specification on how to leave the land, watershed protection etc

Current Status

- Contract package is complete and notice of the upcoming solicitation was published in FedBizOpps on February 19,2004.
- In FY 2004 the Region is ready to issue a task order which can range from 5,000 to 18,000 acres.
- Total of 30,000 acres currently covered by NEPA – 5,000 more nearly complete.
- A dedicated team will complete remaining NEPA to stay ahead of task orders.
- Community fire plans largely in place.

Industry Interest

- Attracted considerable interest from a variety of small and large business and state and local governments.
- Examples include:
 - Eastern Arizona counties who would utilize Biomass through oriented strandboard mill.
 - Bioenergy plants
 - Limited partnership of small logging companies.
 - Laminated truss and beam company.

Time Frame – Target Dates

- March 3, 2004 Issue/Post Request for Proposal (RFP).
- April 12-23, 2004 Pre-proposal/site visit meetings.
- May 3, 2004 Last date to request RFP.
- June 3, 2004 Closing date for receipt of proposals.
- Within 2 to 3 weeks of June 3, 2004 technical evaluation team meets to evaluate proposals.
- If best and final offers are not needed, contract may be awarded within 2 weeks (late summer).

Lessons Learned

- Allow sufficient time for input, review, approvals
- Get key players involved at the onset from all levels (RO, SO, WO)
 - AQM, PD&B, Timber Management, Fiscal, OGC
- Determine instrument to be used (timber versus service contract) and type of warrant authority needed (procurement versus timber) for contract award.
- Ensure cost and price capability is available either in-house or by contract, to acquire a good estimate of the potential cancellation fee.
- Ensure monies are available to cover potential cancellation fees/minimum guarantee.
- You'd better want to do this...it's not for the faint of heart!

Challenges and Risks

- Integrate resource areas to blur the functional boundaries for funding, target reporting and project design.
- More flexibility to describe the project by prescription to minimize preparation and layout costs on the ground.



- Measuring and tracking sawtimber values in a contract that contains a mix of biomass, pulp and sawtimber
- Find ways to reduce the contract costs and tracking requirements for timber in the small log projects.
- Potential that out-year NEPA could be tied up in court.
- Potential that large fires could burn several years of contract work.
- Better mechanisms to address the liability associated with providing the minimum acres each year and the potential for default.

Challenges and Risks

- Contractor Maturity
 - TSI Contractors
 - Loggers

Min/Max Funding

Cancellation Clause Ceiling

- 10 Year Firm Fixed Contract
- Termination for Default



150,000 acres

- Average 15,000 acres
- Maximum 25,000 acres
- Guarantee 5,000 acres
- Minimum Task Order 500 acres
- NEPA
- Region wide

TABLE OF PLANNED TREATMENT ACRES			ESTIMATED
FISCAL YEAR OFFERED	RANGER DISTRICT	PROJECT	TOTALS
2004	01 ALPINE	Alpine WUI 2	425
		Horton TSI	287
		Little MP	534
KEY:	01 ALPINE TOTAL		1246
ALP= ALPINE	02 BLACK MESA	Heber-Overgaard	2600
BM = BLACK MESA		Little Springs WUI	2072
SPR = SPRINGERVILLE		RC Salvage CEs	1000
LKS = LAKESIDE		RC Salvage EIS	5000
	02 BLACK MESA TOTAL		10672
	06 SPRINGERVILLE	IRIS SPRINGS	568
		MINERAL A	1763
		RANCH 3	266
	06 SPRINGERVILLE TOTAL		2597
	07 LAKESIDE	Blue Ridge 1	2652
07 LAKESIDE TOTAL		2652	
2004 TOTAL			17167

Questions?