The Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
Annual Performance Progress Report (APPR)
for Fiscal Year 2007-08

To obtain additional copies of this report, contact The Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board at (503)986-0178 or 775 Summer Street NE, Suite 360, Salem, OR 97301-1290, or visit http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/GOVresults.shtml#Annual_Performance_Reports.

Agency Mission

To help create and maintain healthy watersheds and natural habitats that support thriving communities and strong economies.

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board

TABLE OF MEASURES

Agency Mission: To help create and maintain healthy watersheds and natural habitats that support thriving communities and strong economies.

2007-09 KPM#	2007-09 Key Performance Measures (KPMs)	Page #
1	OPERATIONS--The percentage of total funding used in agency operations.	
2	OUTSIDE FUNDING--The percentage of funding from other sources resulting from OWEB's grant awards.	
3	RESTORATION--The percentage of OWEB watershed restoration investments that address established basin and watershed restoration priorities.	
4	PAYMENTS--The percentage of complete grant payment requests paid within 30 days.	
5	FISH POPULATIONS--The percentage of monitored native fish species that exhibit increasing or stable levels of abundance.	
6	PLANT COMMUNITIES--The percentage of improved riparian stream miles of the total number of stream miles in Oregon.	
7	WORK PLANS--The extent to which watershed councils funded by OWEB accomplish their work plans each biennium.	
8	FISH MONITORING--The percentage of native fish, where monitoring needs have been quantified, that were monitored to a level considered adequate under the Oregon Plan Monitoring Strategy and ODFW's Native Fish Status Review.	
9	SALMON HABITAT QUANTITY--The percentage of potential aquatic salmon habitat made available to salmon each year.	
10	SALMON HABITAT QUALITY--The trend in quality of aquatic salmon habitat.	
11	CUSTOMER SERVICE--Percent of customers rating their satisfaction with the agency's customer service as "good" or "excellent": overall customer service, timeliness, accuracy, helpfulness, expertise, and availability of information.	

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board

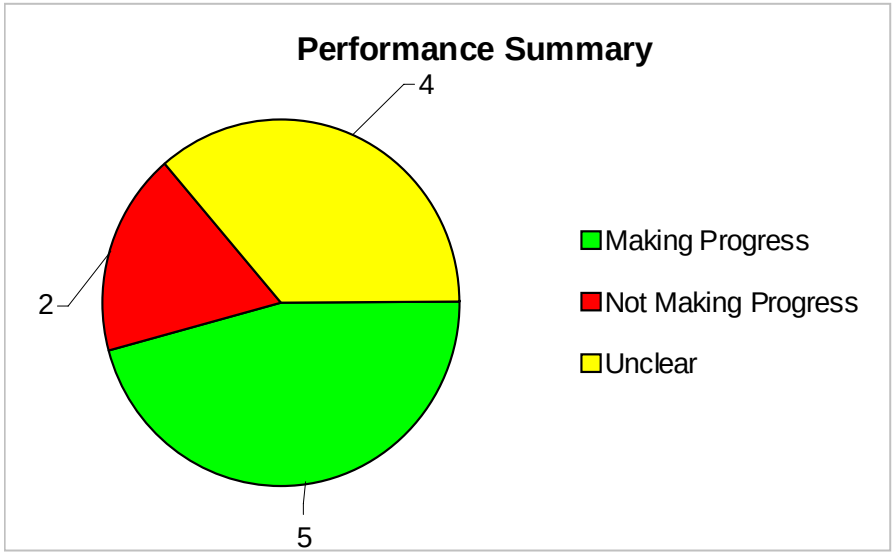
I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Agency Mission: To help create and maintain healthy watersheds and natural habitats that support thriving communities and strong economies.

Contact: Greg Sieglitz, Monitoring and Reporting Manager	Phone: (503) 986-0194
Alternate: Tom Byler, Executive Director	Phone: (503) 986-0180

1. SCOPE OF REPORT

All of OWEB's programs and services are addressed by the agency performance measures. Additionally, there are several performance measures that measure progress of the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds and other natural resource agencies. OWEB's ability to report on some measures included in this report is in large part dependent upon participation and coordination with other natural resource agencies and their activities.



2. THE OREGON CONTEXT

In 1998, Ballot Measure 66 for Parks and Salmon was passed overwhelmingly by the citizens of Oregon. This measure dedicated significant resources and confirmed the commitment of Oregonians to the on-going efforts under the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds. By way of constitutional amendment to Article XV, the initiative dedicated 15% of the state's lottery revenue split evenly between purposes to fund acquisition and maintenance of state parks and for the restoration and protection of fish and wildlife, salmon, and watershed habitats.

In 1999, the Legislature passed House Bill 3225 which created OWEB and established the agency's responsibility for administering half of the funds generated under Measure 66 for watershed enhancement purposes. OWEB continues to function in this manner. Oregon's societal need(s) or desired outcome(s) are stated in the agency's mission statement: "To help create and maintain healthy watersheds and natural habitats that support thriving communities and strong economies."

The Oregon Benchmarks aligned with OWEB's Key Performance Measures are: #35 Public Management Quality, #86 Freshwater Species, and #89 Natural Habitats. The Public Management Quality benchmark links to KPMs #1 Operations, #2 Outside Funding, #3 Restoration, #4 Payments, #7 Work Plans, and #11 Customer Service. The Freshwater Species KPM connects to KPMs #5 Fish Populations, #8 Fish Monitoring, #9 Salmon Habitat Quantity, and #10 Salmon Habitat Quality. The Natural Habitats KPM relates to KPM #6 Plant Communities. Other benchmarks to which OWEB's KPMs are relevant include #78 Wetlands, #79 Stream Water Quality, #87 Marine Species, and #88 Terrestrial Species.

OWEB collaborates with many partners in the context of the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds to achieve both agency-focused results and Oregon Plan progress. Partners include state natural resource agencies such as Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Department of Forestry, and Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, among others; local restoration groups such as watershed councils and soil and water conservation districts; and others such as federal and local resource agencies and non-governmental organizations.

3. PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

Many of OWEB's performance measures are new or recently revised. For the 2007–2009 biennium, five existing measures were revised with three using new data and two including new wording. It will take time to develop and track the data associated with the new KPMs to provide meaningful reports on achieving performance targets. Moreover, reporting on 5 of the agency's 11 KPMs require cooperation with and ability of other agencies that collect and maintain pertinent data.

During the last year, OWEB has made excellent progress toward completing basin restoration priorities (KPM #3), obtaining quantitative information about restoration activities from a number of data sources (KPMs #6 and #9), and creating data-sharing processes with Oregon Plan partners, in particular Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (KPMs #5, #8, and #10). OWEB demonstrates significant progress on KPM #11, Customer Service, with greater than 10 percentage point improvements in timeliness and accuracy and a substantial improvement in overall customer service performance.

Areas for improvement that OWEB will focus on in the coming year include working to increase the percentage of funding from additional funding sources to replace the unstable and decreasing federal funds that are available to grantees, and coordinating with other agencies to track progress toward meeting quantified monitored needs for native fish that are described in federal recovery plans and state conservation plans.

Opportunities that exist for the agency to make progress associated with reporting on three measures are:

- #3, Restoration: By analyzing how restoration investments address basin restoration priorities after the prioritization process is completed later this biennium;
- #7, Work Plans: By quantifying the extent to which councils accomplish their work plans by using the May 2009 watershed council and grant application evaluation and ranking process; and
- #10, Salmon Habitat Quality: By working with partners to better understand high-level trends in quality of aquatic salmon habitat as new analyses are completed.

4. CHALLENGES

The challenges identified in last year's APPR are applicable during fiscal year 2008, including the fact that many of OWEB's performance measures require data collected and maintained by other agencies. Other performance measures will depend on actions and decisions of other agencies over which OWEB has limited influence.

OWEB is working to confront these challenges by facilitating information sharing and better coordinating KPM reporting among natural-resources agencies on measures related to the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds. A specific focus of OWEB staff since the start of the 2007–2009 biennium has been to improve coordination of the collection and assembly of data for KPM reporting. Staff convened state agency administrators and performance-measure coordinators from several state agencies to discuss coordination opportunities. The following agencies participated: Department of Agriculture (ODA), Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ), Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), Department of Forestry (ODF), Department of State Lands (ODSL), Water Resources Department (OWRD), and OWEB. OWEB staff developed a summary matrix of Oregon Plan-relevant KPMs across all Oregon natural resources agencies to inform this discussion. The group proposed several ideas for improving coordination among the agencies on Oregon Plan-related KPM reporting:

- Create data-sharing agreements for specific, integrated KPMs
- Assemble into a single document the individual reports for Oregon Plan related KPMs

- Review the collection of Oregon Plan related KPMs to ensure that these adequately track progress toward achieving Oregon Plan goals, and
- Design spatially based, online tools to support integration of Oregon Plan related activities and data across agencies.
- For agencies that have KPM modifications planned, continue discussions about aligning measurement, targets, and reporting.

5. RESOURCES USED AND EFFICIENCY

The agency budget for 2007–2009 was $96 M. About $46 M, or 48% of the biennial budget, reflects OWEB's budget for the 2008 fiscal year. OWEB gets its funding from Oregon Lottery revenues and other sources including Salmon License Plate revenues and the federal Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund. Recent changes made to the OWEB budget include 1) the base budget for watershed councils and Soil and Water Conservation Districts was increased from $4 M to $5 M, 2) the Measure 66 operating budget for non-capital grants increased from $1.6 M to $5.4 M, 3) the capital grant program went up to $59 M from $41 M, and 4) for the first time, the 2007 Legislature gave OWEB the expenditure authority for the Board to allocate up to $7.7 M during 2007–2009 from the Restoration and Protection Research Fund. During FY 2008, approximately $5.4 M in grants related to salmon and watershed research were awarded that are supported by interest earned on M66 funds. The increased funding will help advance OWEB efforts to meet its long-term KPM obligations.

Key Performance Measures #1 and #4 are efficiency measures of agency operations. These two key performance measures highlight two principles of efficiency used in managing the agency: 1) distribute most of the grant funds available to OWEB to local groups and 2) minimize the amount of grant funds used on agency administration. The target continues to be met for both of these performance measures.

Several efficiency improvements have been made over the last year. First, an application was developed within OWEB's fiscal database and populated with data that tracks contracts, payments, and providers for the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP). This is a federal program for agricultural landowners for which OWEB pays for 25% of this program's activities to re-establish riparian buffers in Oregon. In FY 2008 this contribution totaled $1,495,438. Second, an internal document tracking system used by OWEB's Grant Management staff was developed to improve efficiency of grant administration business practices. Finally, OWEB launched online data submission for reporting to the Oregon Watershed Restoration Inventory (OWRI) database, which tracks restoration actions implemented under the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds. Moving to a more automated process for data submission reduces data-entry errors, enables quicker customer feedback, initiates OWEB's investment in e-government tools, and reduces the use of paper. Approximately 20% of the total submissions for 2007 OWRI data were completed using the online system, with 63% submitted via this method by OWEB grantees. Since 2000, OWEB staff have processed between 850 and 1,200 forms manually per year. In 2007, 172 forms were submitted electronically, thus reducing staff time necessary for manual data entry. This number of online submissions greatly exceeded agency expectations for the use of the new tool.

II. USING PERFORMANCE DATA

Agency Mission: To help create and maintain healthy watersheds and natural habitats that support thriving communities and strong economies.

Contact: Greg Sieglitz, Monitoring and Reporting Program Manager	Phone: (503) 986-0194
Alternate: Tom Byler, Executive Director	Phone: (503) 986-0180

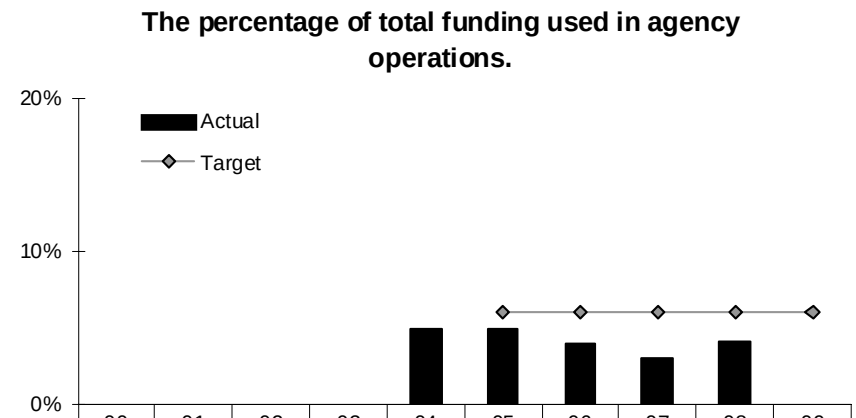
The following questions indicate how performance measures and data are used for management and accountability purposes.	
1 INCLUSIVITY Describe the involvement of the following groups in the development of the agency's performance measures.	Staff and Elected Officials: The current performance measures were developed jointly with OWEB, the Legislative Fiscal Office, and the Legislature. Stakeholders and Citizens: OWEB maintains constant dialogue with stakeholders regarding programs, policies, and processes that influence our ability to achieve KPM goals. This dialogue could lead to potential changes to KPMs through time.
2 MANAGING FOR RESULTS How are performance measures used for management of the agency? What changes have been made in the past year?	The performance measures each link to OWEB's Strategic Plan, which in turn, guides the implementation of agency programs. In addition, OWEB continues to work with the NOAA Fisheries to use regional performance measures to evaluate projects funded with the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF). To the extent possible, performance measures help guide grant award and other program implementation decisions (e.g., KPM #3, Restoration). Several performance measures have been added or modified in the last year and it will require collaboration with other agencies and several years of data collection before progress can be tracked. A specific focus of OWEB staff in the past year has been to improve coordination of the collection and assembly of data for KPM reporting for those measures which rely on data from one or more external sources (e.g., KPMs related to trends in salmon populations and watershed conditions). The agency has and will continue to increase its sample population and refine its survey design for KPM #11, Customer Service.
3 STAFF TRAINING What training has staff had in the past year on the practical value and use of performance measures?	OWEB staff attended several training sessions and meetings within the last year provided by the Oregon Progress Board, Department of Administrative Services (DAS), and the Legislative Fiscal Office (LFO). Staff also participated in training provided by DAS on the use of new online tools for KPM report development and submission.

4 COMMUNICATING RESULTS How does the agency communicate performance results to each of the following audiences and for what purpose?	Staff: This annual report is provided to all staff via email. Elected Officials: This annual report is provided to elected officials as part of OWEB's Agency Request Budget binder. In addition, staff from the LFO and DAS's Budget and Management Division receive a complete copy of the APPR. Stakeholders: This annual report is provided to all public stakeholders and citizens through the OWEB web site. Stakeholder groups were involved specifically through our recently completed customer service survey. Information on both OWEB's state and federal performance measures is listed on a performance measures-specific page on the agency website at http://www.oregon.gov/OWEB/performance_measures.shtml. OWEB also provides information on the progress of local watershed restoration work conducted by citizens, agencies, and other groups in the Oregon Plan Biennial Reports available at http://www.oregon.gov/OWEB/publications.shtml#Oregon_Plan_for_Salmon_and_Watersheds_Reports. The 2007–2009 biennial report will be available in January 2009. Federal performance measures are reported to Congress and are available at http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/Salmon-Recovery-Planning/PCSRF/upload/PCSRF-Perf-Framework.pdf. Citizens: This annual report is provided to all public stakeholders and citizens through the OWEB web site. Information on both OWEB's state and federal performance measures is listed on a performance measures-specific page on the agency website at http://www.oregon.gov/OWEB/performance_measures.shtml. OWEB also provides information on the progress of local watershed restoration work conducted by citizens, agencies, and other groups in the Oregon Plan Biennial Reports available at http://www.oregon.gov/OWEB/publications.shtml#Oregon_Plan_for_Salmon_and_Watersheds_Reports. The 2007–2009 biennial report will be available in January 2009. Federal performance measures are reported to Congress and are available at http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/Salmon-Recovery-Planning/PCSRF/upload/PCSRF-Perf-Framework.pdf.

Agency Mission: To help create and maintain healthy watersheds and natural habitats that support thriving communities and strong economies.

KPM #1	OPERATIONS--The percentage of total funding used in agency operations.	Measure since: 2004
Goal	Build effective partnerships to achieve watershed health.	
Oregon Context	#35: Public Management Quality	
Data source	OWEB fiscal database	
Owner	Cindy Silbernagel, Fiscal Services Manager, (503) 986-0188	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   OWEB strives to secure funding from a diversity of sources and disburse as much funding as possible to local groups for on-the-ground projects in watersheds across the state while keeping the administrative costs of the program to a minimum.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual					5%	5%	4%	3%	4%	
Target						6%	6%	6%	6%	6%

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   A target of six percent is particularly low for a state agency. The desired results should be below this level, which is a maximum target.

   The performance measure calculation has been modified for the 2007–09 biennium reporting. Previously, the measure was calculated as agency operational costs divided by total expenditures. The more standard and accurate method of calculation is to compare the agency operations to total agency revenue. This change, which has been instituted as of this year's APPR, will allow for determining the trend in agency operational costs relative to the agency revenue over time.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   In FY 2008, the percentage of total funding used in agency operations was 4%. Results based on the new method of calculation demonstrate that OWEB has consistently kept operating costs below the 6% target since this measure was instituted in 2004. The data are derived by assessing a ratio of the annual operation costs to the total agency revenue for the period. The agency's revenue comes from such sources as Measure 66 lottery funds, salmon license plate dollars, the federal Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund, the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   OWEB finds that its operational costs are equivalent to or less than similar expenditures to those of other agencies in Oregon. For example, Department of State Lands (DSL) reported that 38.3% of progress revenue stream is used to cover administrative and operational costs of revenue-generating programs in 2007.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   The Board and the agency continue to strive to keep overhead costs low and to maintain a high proportion of funds as available for grants to outside organizations. The agency has also worked to secure additional revenue through a competitive grant application to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund that resulted in an $8.2 M award to be received during FY 2009. New competitive grant applications to the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service resulted in an additional $6.854 M and $1.093 M, respectively.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   We are presently meeting the target and no changes are planned at this time.

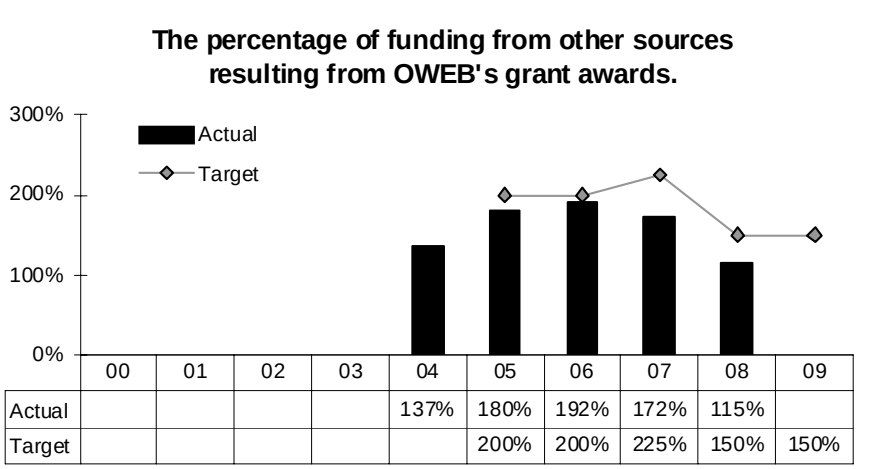
7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   Oregon FY 2008 data, which are maintained and tracked by OWEB's fiscal section.

   Data about DSL's administrative and operational costs are available at http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/docs/APPR2007/State_Lands.pdf.

KPM #2	OUTSIDE FUNDING--The percentage of funding from other sources resulting from OWEB's grant awards.	Measure since: 2004
Goal	Build effective partnerships to achieve watershed health.	
Oregon Context	#35: Public Management Quality	
Data source	OWEB grant and fiscal databases	
Owner	Cindy Silbernagel, Fiscal Services Manager, (503) 986-0188	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   Matching funds to OWEB grant dollars provide a significant added value to the local partnership, fiscal integrity, and likelihood of success of funded projects. Governmental and non-governmental organizations are involved in both securing and contributing additional funds to OWEB grants.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The targets were set especially high for this performance measure in the past. Beginning with the 2007–09 biennium, the target was adjusted downward to more accurately reflect the potential match available to OWEB grantees given the projections of a steep decline of traditional federal grant contributions.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual					137%	180%	192%	172%	115%	
Target						200%	200%	225%	150%	150%

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   For FY 2008, OWEB grantees provided a contribution of 115% for every OWEB dollar on average. This figure is a decrease from a contribution of 172% in FY 2007. Nonetheless, the numbers demonstrate a greater than 1:1 commitment from grantees to match OWEB dollars. The recent decrease is not surprising considering the projected decrease in federal funds available to OWEB grantees.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   A match of $1.15 to every $1.00 from OWEB is a significant return-on-investment. For example, a similar program operated by the Washington Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) reports that since 2000, it has awarded approximately $230 million in grants, with grant applicants contributing more than $144 million. These contributions result in a $0.63 for every $1.00 from the SRFB, which is almost 40% less than the amount provided to OWEB grants.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   The availability of other funding sources and the amount of those funds is the overarching factor affecting the ability of grantees to exceed the mandatory 25% match that OWEB requires for every grant provided. Nonetheless, the grantees consistently exceed this requirement.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   The agency will continue to track the performance under this measure now that the targets have been adjusted to reflect available matching funds more accurately. OWEB staff also will search for opportunities to pair grantees with additional funding sources and strive to attain the target in future years. OWEB will continue to track performance under this measure to determine if the target is reasonable.

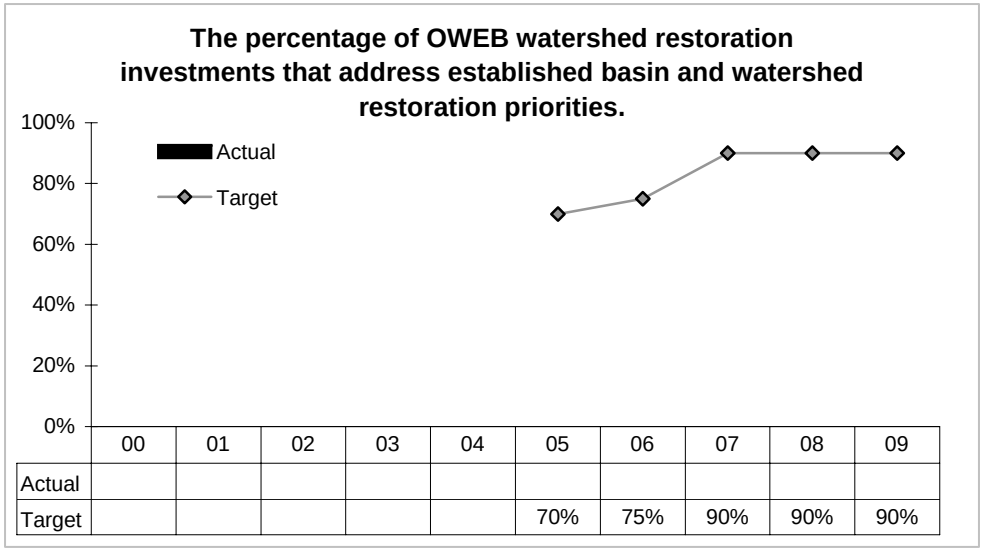
7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
   Oregon FY 2008 data, which are maintained and tracked by OWEB's fiscal section.

   OWEB requires a minimum of 25% match for each watershed enhancement project it funds and encourages a higher percentage of investment from its grant applicants. The required match of 25% must be secured by the grantee before OWEB will disburse funds. The amount of potential match is a factor considered in the initial review of an application. The total match ultimately secured for a project is reported to OWEB as a part of the grantee's final project report. This information is required before OWEB will disburse the remaining 10% of any grant award.

   Data about the SRFB's matching funds are available at http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/srfb/Grants/Salmon_Recovery/SRFB_fact_sheet.pdf.

KPM #3	RESTORATION--The percentage of OWEB watershed restoration investments that address established basin and watershed restoration priorities.	Measure since: 2004
Goal	Build effective partnerships to achieve watershed health.	
Oregon Context	#35: Public Management Quality	
Data source	OWEB grant database	
Owner	Ken Bierly, Deputy Director, (503) 986-0182	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
The OWEB Board has adopted the format and approach for developing watershed function and "limiting factors" reports for each watershed in Oregon. The priorities will help focus the review of grant applications for restoration projects and assist in informing funding recommendations. The Board will consider developing administrative rules requiring the application of the limiting factors analysis to grant prioritization for making funding decisions. This would occur once a technical evaluation of the limiting factors for all the basins is completed.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual										
Target						70%	75%	90%	90%	90%

Data are not yet available for this measure because limiting factors analyses are not completed for all river basins in the state. The remaining analyses are expected to be finished in early 2009. After the technical evaluations have been completed, administrative rules will be developed for the application of these priorities to be used for guiding funding decisions. Once the development and Board adoption of limiting factors is finished for all Oregon basins, it will be possible to uniformly report on the investments in restoration actions and the relationship to those investments relative to the respective basins' limiting factors. The earliest possible reporting on this measure will occur in FY 09, with the potential that reporting may occur as late as 2010.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
The target has been established as a high bar to ensure the connection between investments and the appropriate basin restoration priorities.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
The ultimate goal is to establish investment priorities for each of the 15 Oregon Plan reporting basins in the state using information from Columbia River basin subbasin planning, species recovery planning by federal and state agencies, action plans developed by local groups, and restoration priorities principles adopted by the Board in 2004. The agency has completed the development of an approach and technical analysis for limiting

factors so that uniform priorities may be identified everywhere in the state through the generation of limiting factors analysis reports. The prioritization process incorporates participation by watershed councils and other local partners in defining limiting factors, collating and interpreting raw data, developing limiting factors ratings, and proofing results. A new user interface has been created to ensure easy access to the completed priorities.

The reports for a majority of the water basins in the state are complete and have been adopted by the Board. Between July 2007 and June 2008, the Board adopted limiting factors for the Middle to North Oregon Coast basins. Only the Umpqua, Klamath, Lakes, Walla Walla, and Owyhee basins remain to be completed this biennium.

Beginning with the August 2006 restoration grant application, OWEB asks applicants to explain how their proposed project relates to other plans or efforts, including the OWEB priorities. In 2008, the restoration grant application began requiring applicants to specifically identify the relationship between the proposed project and the OWEB basin priorities.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**

In a similar approach conducted by the federal government, NOAA Fisheries has identified that 76% of all habitat projects funded by the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund addressed major habitat limiting factors for salmon in their *2007 Report to Congress*.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

Five Oregon Plan basins currently lack limiting factors analysis reports. All of these are presently under contract for the development of such reports. The completion of the technical and policy work to establish limiting factors and ensure that they are used in project selection is in progress. Reporting will be possible as soon as all reports have been completed and the Board has restoration priorities adopted for each basin in Oregon.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

The Klamath, Lakes, Walla Walla, and Owyhee basin reports will be developed during calendar year 2008. The Umpqua Basin report will be completed in early 2009. After the technical evaluations have been completed, administrative rules will be developed for the application of these priorities to be used for guiding funding decisions.

Once the development and Board adoption of limiting factors is finished for all Oregon basins, it will be possible to uniformly report on the investments in restoration actions and the relationship to those investments relative to the respective basins' limiting factors. Rulemaking will follow the adoption of basin priority reports.

As appropriate, OWEB staff will track information from grant applicants about how proposed projects addressed basin priorities through the fiscal section's data management system.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

Oregon FY 2008.

The OWEB restoration priorities information is available at http://www.oregon.gov/OWEB/restoration_priorities.shtml.

III. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

Agency Mission: To help create and maintain healthy watersheds and natural habitats that support thriving communities and strong economies.

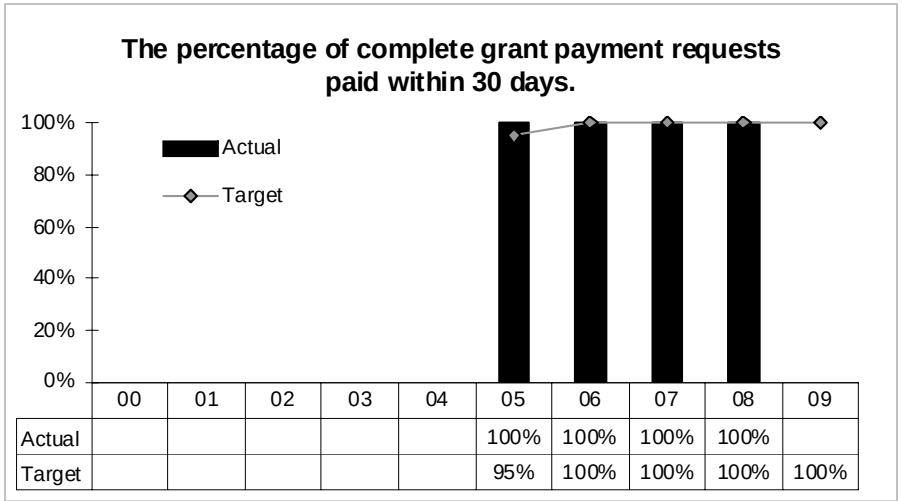
Results from the Oregon Coastal Watershed Health Indicators Project, which summarize watershed conditions and limiting factors for Oregon Coast watersheds, are available at http://www.oregonwatersheds.net/coast/.

KPM #4	PAYMENTS--The percentage of complete grant payment requests paid within 30 days.	Measure since: 2004
Goal	Make effective and accountable investments in watershed health.	
Oregon Context	#35: Public Management Quality	
Data source	OWEB fiscal database	
Owner	Cindy Silbernagel, Fiscal Services Manager, (503) 986-0188	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   OWEB's core function is the management of a competitive grant program. The timely processing of grant payments benefits OWEB and its partners by providing the necessary resources to carry out watershed enhancement work in an expeditious manner.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The target is ambitious, but OWEB believes it is necessary to be prompt with payment requests and strives for excellence.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   During FY 2008, OWEB again met the 100% target of paying grant payment requests that are complete within 30 days. OWEB has met this target during each of the last four fiscal years.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual						100%	100%	100%	100%	
Target						95%	100%	100%	100%	100%

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
   OWEB exceeds the statutorily required 45-day period for making payments.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
   The review of payments, ensuring the correct staffing matched to workload and investment in new techniques and technology enables the fiscal section to meet this target.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
   We are presently meeting the target and no changes are planned at this time.

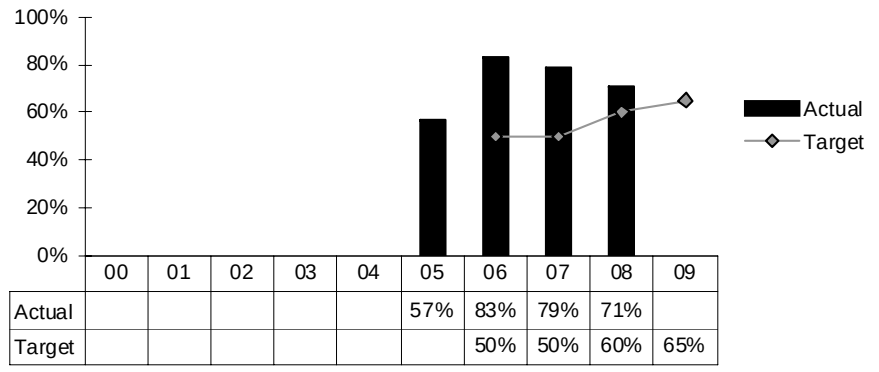
7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

Oregon FY 2008. These data are maintained and tracked by OWEB's fiscal section.

Since May of 2004 when the agency added a new internal performance measure, OWEB has tracked the total number of days elapsed between receiving a complete grant payment request form from the field and finalizing the payment process in Salem.

KPM #5	FISH POPULATIONS--The percentage of monitored native fish species that exhibit increasing or stable levels of abundance.	Measure since: 2004
Goal	Make effective and accountable investments in watershed health.	
Oregon Context	#86: Freshwater Species	
Data source	Oregon Native Fish Status Report, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife staff	
Owner	Greg Sieglitz, Monitoring and Reporting Manager, (503) 986-0194	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   Information about the trends in the abundance of native fish species will inform OWEB's funding priorities for watershed restoration and monitoring projects in the future. OWEB has funded Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) to collect high-quality, large-scale fish abundance and distribution data under the umbrella of the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds. While data are collected for individual populations and river basins, more work is necessary to establish overall trends in levels of abundance for native fish species.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual						57%	83%	79%	71%	
Target							50%	50%	60%	65%

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   The performance measure has been modified for FY 2007 and 2007–09 KPM reporting. Previously, the measure focused on the trend in monitored native fish populations in key OWEB investment areas. Targets are in place for 2007–09, with higher percentages being desired for abundance levels of native fish species.

   This measure will assist OWEB in making targeted investments aimed at meeting the monitoring needs for native fish populations. The results of this measure also will help assist OWEB in strategically restoring areas where monitoring has revealed that fish populations are likely to respond positively to restoration activities.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   Based on the professional judgment of ODFW fish biologists, which is informed by results from that agency's monitoring efforts, the percentage of monitored native fish species that exhibit increasing or stable levels of abundance currently stands at 71% for FY 2008. All of the 18 native fish species that were assessed in the 2005 Native Fish Status Report are being monitored currently and the abundance of these species is measured. Three additional native species, which are included in the 1995 Biennial Report on the Status of Wild Fish in Oregon, are being monitored: Warner sucker, Lost River sucker, and Shortnose sucker. Only one species, Oregon chub, demonstrates increases in abundance. Monitoring results show

14 species with stable levels of abundances: coho salmon, chum salmon, winter steelhead, summer steelhead, redband trout, cutthroat trout, bull trout, Borax Lake chub, Hutton Springs tui chub, Foskett Springs speckled dace, Pacific lamprey, Western brook lamprey, green sturgeon, and Oregon white sturgeon. Both fall Chinook salmon and spring Chinook salmon are declining in abundance. Abundance trends for sockeye salmon, Warner sucker, Lost River sucker, and Shortnose sucker are unknown because of too few data and/or years of monitoring.

Last year's OWEB APPR analyzed information provided in the 2005 Native Fish Status Report to establish a preliminary trend in abundance of native fish species. This assessment focused on 469 populations for 19 native fish species and determined that 57% were sufficiently abundant to "pass" the abundance evaluation criterion set by fish biologists in FY 2005. These results offered a reasonable proxy for the percentage of monitored native fish species that exhibit increasing or stable levels of abundance for the first year of reporting on this performance measure. Information provided this year by ODFW fish biologists about native fish monitoring enabled OWEB staff to calculate statistics for fish abundance during the interim years of 2006 and 2007:

Year	2006	2007
# Species Monitored	18	19
Abundance Increasing	1	1
Abundance Stable	14	14
Abundance Decreasing	2	2
Abundance Unknown	1	2
% Increasing or Stable	83%	79%

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**

The Pacific Northwest region, as a whole, is working to monitor and evaluate trends in native fish populations. A regional team of executives was convened by the Pacific Northwest Aquatic Monitoring Partnership (PNAMP) twice in the last year to discuss improving the region's ability to share data and report on natural resource information. Fish abundance data is one of the metrics the group agreed to focus on and technical groups from around the region are regularly meeting to discuss strategies for improvement.

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife has developed a Salmonid Stock Inventory to identify and monitor the status of Washington's salmon stocks. The most recent analysis, completed in 2000, indicated that of the 515 salmon stocks (representing 7 species) identified, 39% of these were rated as healthy, 27% as depressed or critical, and 33% as unknown status. The Washington Salmon Recovery Funding Board has developed a framework to monitor status and trends of watershed health and salmon recovery.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

OWEB's ability to report on this measure is in large part dependent upon participation and coordination with other agencies and their activities, particularly ODFW. Many native fish species are not the specific target of monitoring by ODFW, but some of these species may be periodically monitored because they occur near targeted species. Additionally, not all species are monitored annually by ODFW. Some species (e.g., Warner, Lost River, and Shortnose suckers) have only been monitored for 1–2 years; thus, too few data are available to make a qualitative assessment of trends in abundance.

An undetermined number of other native fish species (including whitefish, sculpins, shiners, and certain populations of chub, suckers, and dace, among others) are currently not monitored. For more information about other species, see the 1995 Biennial Report on the Status of Wild Fish in Oregon by ODFW.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

OWEB will continue to work with ODFW to refine the capability to report on this measure through assessment and monitoring efforts. For example, OWEB and ODFW staff jointly prioritized several Oregon Plan Implementation and Monitoring projects around the state, such as recovery planning for Southern Oregon-Northern California coho salmon and monitoring of spring Chinook salmon in the John Day Basin. OWEB is funding these and other projects during the 2007–09 biennium. These investments will provide data on status and trends in anadromous fish populations and their habitats and inform reporting on this measure in future years.

The federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) requires that a Recovery Plan be developed and implemented for species listed as Endangered or Threatened under the statute. Recovery plans are being developed for ESA-listed winter steelhead populations in the Mid-Columbia region, salmon and steelhead populations in the Lower Columbia and Upper Willamette regions, and Southern Oregon-Northern California coho salmon. These plans will outline monitoring that is needed to track the status and trend of four parameters—abundance, productivity, diversity, and spatial distribution. Monitoring needs outlined in these plans will be a priority for the State. The need also exists for a monitoring plan for the Umpqua chub which is considered to be nearing a status of Threatened.

Oregon's Native Fish Conservation Policy was adopted to ensure the conservation and recovery of native fish and is implemented through the development of conservation plans adopted by the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission. Conservation plans illustrate a range of options for recovery strategies, fisheries, and the use of hatchery produced fish. These plans are currently being developed or will be developed in the coming years for coastal spring Chinook, Columbia white sturgeon, Malheur redband trout, Catlow Valley redband trout, and coastal winter steelhead.

Finally, in February of 2006, ODFW completed the Oregon Conservation Strategy (Strategy) as the first overarching state strategy for conserving native fish and wildlife and their habitats. ODFW is in the process of adopting monitoring strategies associated with this document.

ODFW, in partnership with others, recently received funding from the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation to develop a web-based tool to bring together quantitative information from monitoring of coho salmon and steelhead and their habitats, along with water quality. This project will make monitoring results more readily accessible for uses such as ODFW's tracking of progress toward recovery of ESA-listed species and OWEB's reporting on performance measures. OWEB will be active in this endeavor as it matures.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

Oregon FY 2008.

Regarding this year's data, three chub species and Foskett Springs speckled dace are being monitored at the population scale either annually or biannually such that monitoring is adequate to fully assess population status and trend. However, this extent of monitoring is not conducted for the other native species. For example, most of the salmonid species are monitored annually; but, it occurs at spatial scales varying from stream reach (small area) to Evolutionarily Significant Unit (very large area). Hatchery fish are excluded from abundance estimates where they overlap.

The Native Fish Status Report was completed in 2005 and is available at http://www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/ONFSR. In addition, there are other data available on native fish monitoring efforts from the ODFW Natural Resource Information Management Program website at http://rainbow.dfw.state.or.us/nrimp/default.aspx. Information on this website includes estimates of adult fish returns, adult fish counts at dams and weirs, and habitat distribution information, among other topics. Information about native non-salmonid species is available from ODFW at http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ODFW/NativeFish/Publications.htm. ODFW's 1995 status report is available at http://www.dfw.state.or.us/ODFWhtml/research&reports/wildfishread.html. The Oregon Conservation Strategy can be found at http://www.dfw.state.or.us/conservationstrategy/contents.asp.

Information about PNAMP is available at http://www.pnamp.org/web/Content.cfm?SectionID=8.

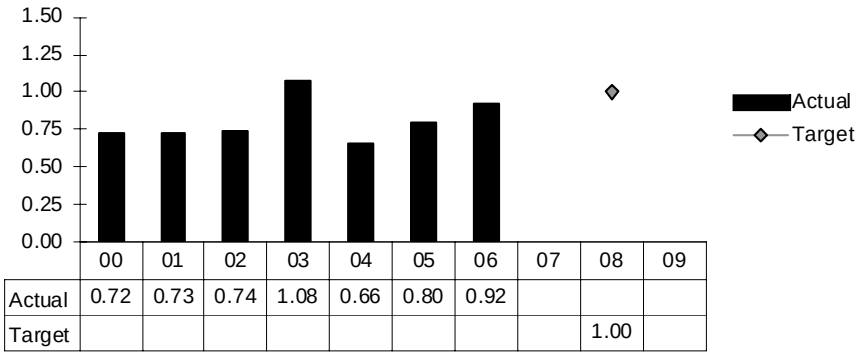
Information about fish stock status and watershed restoration in the State of Washington are available from http://wdfw.wa.gov/fish/sassi/intro.htm and http://www.rco.wa.gov/srfb/docs.htm#comp, respectively.

Additional information about fish monitoring results may be available from ODFW as it relates to that agency's KPM #7, Oregon Species of Concern, which describes the "percent of fish species of concern (listed as threatened, endangered, or sensitive) being monitored."

KPM #6	PLANT COMMUNITIES--The percentage of improved riparian stream miles of the total number of stream miles in Oregon.	Measure since: 2004
Goal	Make effective and accountable investments in watershed health.	
Oregon Context	#89: Natural Habitats	
Data source	OWEB's Oregon Watershed Restoration Inventory (OWRI), federal Interagency Restoration Database (IRDA), Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Services, and Grande Ronde Model Watershed Program restoration databases.	
Owner	Greg Sieglitz, Monitoring and Reporting Manager, (503) 986-0194	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
The measure will assist OWEB in understanding investments made to date in riparian restoration projects, establishing priorities, and making targeted investments in riparian related projects in the future.

Data for the previous year's restoration actions are not requested from local restoration groups until January of the following year. Currently, data for 2007 currently are being processed by OWEB and other Oregon Plan partner agencies. Data for 2008 will not be requested until January of 2009. This time lag in local groups, private landowners, and agencies reporting on restoration accomplishments results in a one-year delay in OWEB's ability to report on this measure.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	0.72	0.73	0.74	1.08	0.66	0.80	0.92			
Target									1.00	

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
Beginning with the 2007–09 biennium, OWEB is reporting on the percentage of improved riparian stream miles as a percentage of the total number of stream miles in Oregon. This measure indicates the general extent and trend of riparian restoration undertaken in the state. A target of one percent for 2008 has been Legislatively adopted for the newly worded measure (unlike the previous riparian measure for which targets were not set). OWEB has the ability to report on this measure and anticipates meeting the targets with strategic investments of Oregon Plan funds.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
The percentage of improved riparian stream miles of the total number of stream miles in Oregon ranges from 0.66% to 1.08% annually for the period 2000–2006. The number of miles improved annually ranges from 341 to 555 for this period. The target of 1% of improved riparian stream miles of the total stream miles in Oregon was exceeded for one year during the 2000–2006 timeframe. However, because the result provided for 2006 does not include data from the U.S. Forest Service, there is strong likelihood that the revised 2006 result that will be included in next year's APPR will meet the target. Data for 2007 currently are being processed by OWEB and other Oregon Plan partner agencies. If recent trends are a good indication, OWEB predicts that 2007 result will be at or above target. Data for 2008 will not be requested from restoration practitioners until January of 2009. This time lag

in local groups, private landowners, and agencies reporting on restoration accomplishments results in a one-year delay in OWEB's ability to report on this measure.

In the absence of information about the previous metric for this measure (the trend in monitored native riparian plant communities in key OWEB investment areas), last year's APPR included a reasonable proxy for reporting on riparian restoration (the number of miles of riparian tree and vegetation plantings as reported to the Oregon Watershed Restoration Inventory). The results provided above for this newly revised measure are more robust in terms of the diversity of riparian improvement activities included.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**

By way of comparison, the State of Washington's Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB)'s 2002–2004 report notes that between 2000 and 2004, the SRFB funded projects that have planted trees and shrubs along 96 miles of streams to cool water and provide sources of wood. While this number focuses only on those investments made by the SRFB, it is dramatically lower than the 2,024 miles of riparian stream improvements made in Oregon for the period 2000–2004.

Monitoring programs have been developed by both Oregon and Washington to evaluate the effectiveness of groups of restoration actions to determine if they are achieving desired change in habitat conditions. Both states also have Intensively Monitored Watersheds (IMW) that are designed to evaluate whether many different restoration actions implemented within one watershed can improve the overall habitat quality within that watershed and lead to an increase in fish returns. In addition, OWEB funds project-specific effectiveness monitoring to determine if individual restoration actions meet their objectives, such as improving salmon habitat within a certain stream reach.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

OWEB is increasingly well positioned to report on this measure due to excellent coordination and information sharing that has been established with Oregon Plan partners such as local watershed councils and agencies. The data analyst position approved for this biennium had a significant role in establishing this capability for the State. Data for this measure come from several sources: the OWEB maintained Oregon Watershed Restoration Inventory (OWRI), the federal Interagency Restoration Database (IRDA), and restoration databases maintained by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and the Grande Ronde Model Watershed Program (GRMWP).

These results may not reflect statistics from the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) regarding stream miles improved through OWEB's funding of soil and water conservation districts throughout the state. During the last biennium, OWEB established reporting requirements for these funds. However, because the data currently are gathered and maintained with different data standards than those OWEB uses, we elected not to include this information in reporting on this measure. The actual results for this measure may be slightly higher given this exclusion.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

OWEB will continue to make investments in riparian restoration projects, especially as these can be targeted to address limiting factors and basin restoration priorities such as reducing sediment and water temperature levels. In addition, we will track results of riparian restoration projects via the OWRI, maintain information sharing agreements with local and federal partners, and explore creating data-sharing approaches with other state agencies that monitor improvements made to riparian areas.

This measure previously focused on trends in native riparian plant communities which raised the need for mapping and ongoing evaluation of riparian areas in Oregon. In September 2007, the Board allocated a research grant that is mapping current conditions and modeling responses of riparian vegetation around the state. The project is underway and acquiring LIDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) data for study sites in the John Day and North Coast basins. Researchers obtained digital orthophotos and satellite images for both study areas and have begun processing these data so that they can be used for vegetation mapping and change detection. The results of this project are expected in May 2010.

During the 2007–09 Legislative session, the Legislature instructed OWEB to fund the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) to acquire and provide LIDAR data for portions of western Oregon. Data for portions of the North Coast and Lower Columbia areas are available, and acquisition of data for the South Coast is underway. LIDAR flights for approximately 3,000 square miles in the Willamette basin are expected to commence in late August of 2008. These data will assist in developing an updatable map of riparian vegetation that will enable OWEB to monitor and strategically invest in projects that are likely to improve trends in native riparian plant communities.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
Oregon FY 2008.

Data from OWRI are available for the period of 2000–2006. The IRDA database, which included data from both the BLM and USFS, is used for the period of 2000–2005. BLM data are available for the period of 2006–2007. The GRMWP database covers the period of 2000–2007. Data from USFS for 2006 and 2007 are pending. Given the availability of data, OWEB currently is reporting on the period of 2000–2006 and expects to have comprehensive data through 2007 for next year's APPR.

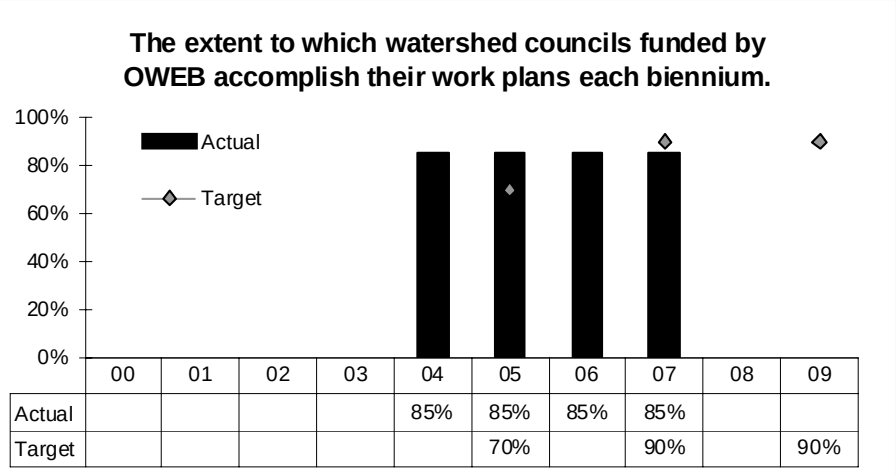
The base number used for calculating the total number of stream miles in Oregon is approximately 51,500 perennial stream miles as determined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (see http://www.epa.gov/bioindicators/pdf/OR_summary_final.pdf).

Information about investments by the State of Washington SRFB is available at http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/srfb/SRFB_2002-2004_Final_Report.pdf.

KPM #7	WORK PLANS--The extent to which watershed councils funded by OWEB accomplish their work plans each biennium.	Measure since: 2004
Goal	Make effective and accountable investments in watershed health	
Oregon Context	#35: Public Management Quality	
Data source	OWEB merit scoring of watershed council support applications for the next biennium.	
Owner	Ken Bierly, Deputy Director, (503) 986-0182	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
OWEB's grants to watershed councils are intended to increase the capacity of those local groups to raise awareness, identify needs and opportunities, develop restoration options, recruit participants, and implement watershed restoration and protection projects. The councils' ability to substantially implement their action plans demonstrates the effectiveness of OWEB's investment in local capacity-building. In addition, the councils' ability to maintain an effective organizational structure that represents the diverse make-up of local stakeholders and citizens is another measure of the effectiveness of OWEB's investment.

No data are available for 2008 because watershed council support grant review occurs in the spring of odd-numbered years. Data will be available in 2009 after the 2009–2011 council support grants are evaluated.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual					85%	85%	85%	85%		
Target						70%		90%		90%

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
Successful completion of work plans is one measure of watershed council operational efficiencies. A high proportion of councils should and do make significant accomplishments toward meeting this measure's target.

In the future, watershed council organization, effectiveness and accomplishments would be appropriate additional measures of watershed councils' operational efficiencies. A majority of councils demonstrate a high level of organization, effective leadership, and completion of significant accomplishments on an annual basis. OWEB proposes to revise this measure during future budgeting processes to be more inclusive of the aforementioned measures of performance.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
Watershed council support grant review occurs in the spring of odd-numbered years prior to the start of each biennium. During the 2007–2009 budgeting process, OWEB proposed that this measure be evaluated every two years to correspond with the biennial review. This proposed change was

approved by the Legislature. New data are not available for this measure in 2008, but will be available after the 2009–2011 council support grants are evaluated in the spring of 2009.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
The Washington Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) is similar to the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds in that it identifies "lead entities," which are local, watershed-based organizations that solicit, develop, prioritize, and submit to the SRFB habitat protection and restoration projects for funding consideration. Lead entities develop local salmon recovery strategies based on science, and then recruit sponsors to propose projects to implement the strategies. However, because of the slightly different structure of the SRFB process, it is not directly comparable to this measure, which is focused on work-plan accomplishments by watershed councils.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
The progress each council makes toward meeting the objectives stated in their work plans is directly related to the level of funding provided. In addition, each watershed council's organization, effectiveness, and accomplishments contribute toward the accomplishment of work plans. These additional categories of evaluation are considered during the watershed council support grant review process and, in composite, represent a more accurate evaluation of watershed councils.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
Within the last year, OWEB instituted a provisional funding status for watershed councils that demonstrated under-performance last biennium. While very few organizations fell into this category, several actions will take place in the coming year to assess the program and add value to the process of reviewing accomplishments in time for next year's APPR. The agency will dedicate a portion of a staff person's time to run the watershed council solicitation, review, approval, and tracking process. The Network of Oregon Watershed Councils will continue to offer training and tools for watershed councils to build skills and capabilities within the individual organizations.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
Oregon FY 2008.

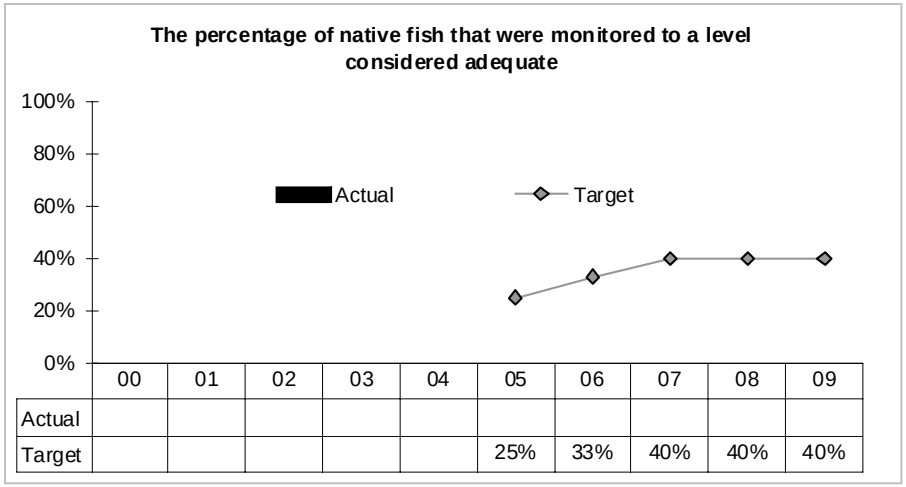
Data are made available every two years through the review of watershed council support grant applications.

KPM #8	FISH MONITORING--The percentage of native fish, where monitoring needs have been quantified, that were monitored to a level considered adequate under the Oregon Plan Monitoring Strategy and ODFW's Native Fish Status Review.	Measure since: 2004
Goal	Build effective partnerships to achieve watershed health.	
Oregon Context	#86: Freshwater Species	
Data source	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) staff, ODFW's Natural Resources Information Management Program, Oregon Plan Monitoring Strategy.	
Owner	Greg Sieglitz, Monitoring and Reporting Manager, (503) 986-0194	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**

This performance measure will assist in developing monitoring investment and program priorities for all of the agencies participating in the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, but particularly Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) and OWEB.

OWEB's ability to report on this measure is in large part dependent upon participation and coordination with other agencies and their activities, particularly ODFW. Recovery Plans and conservation plans, including monitoring recommendations, are available for several species; but, these typically cover only a portion of the entire species' geographic range. For this reason, a method for quantifying this measure across geographic boundaries has not yet been established.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual										
Target						25%	33%	40%	40%	40%

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**

The performance measure has been modified for the 2007–2009 biennium. Information about this measure will provide a composite view of the extent to which native fish are monitored relative to the need for monitoring. This measure is now more explicit in that it will be clear if a monitoring needs assessment has been conducted for a species once results are reported. Additionally, the actual level of monitoring can be compared to what is needed for each species after the needs assessment is completed. From this work it will be possible to gauge which species are in need of additional monitoring, as well as, which species are in need of a monitoring assessment.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**

ODFW monitors and manages fish at the population level, which is a smaller scale than the species level. Recovery Plans as required by the Endangered Species Act (ESA) have been developed by federal agencies for several species: Lahontan cutthroat, bull trout, Borax Lake chub,

Oregon chub, Hutton Springs tui chub, Foskett Springs speckled dace, Lost River sucker, and Shortnose sucker. ODFW staff contributed to the development of these plans which include general recommendations for monitoring. For example, the Oregon Chub Recovery Plan describes several monitoring activities needed for this species: 1) Determine the timing of spawning, timing of emergence, and patterns of natural mortality; 2) Validate the age structure of selected Oregon chub populations and determine length-at-age relationships; 3) Monitor temperature profiles, water chemistry, composition of aquatic vegetation, and macroinvertebrate diversity; and 4) Estimate population abundance of Oregon chub at selected sites including reintroduction, among others. As noted in the Key Measure Analysis for KPM #5, Fish Populations, all of these species are being monitored currently to some extent, although not necessarily at the species scale.

State conservation plans specifically articulate the amount of monitoring necessary for native fish; but, these are rarely developed at a scale that covers the entire geographic range of a given species. Instead, conservation plans typically focus on a population or Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU) within a species' range. Such plans exist for Rogue River spring Chinook, Oregon Coast coho, and Miller Lake lamprey. For example, the Oregon Coast Coho Conservation Plan describes five components of long-term monitoring that would provide status and trend information: spawner surveys; habitat surveys; juvenile surveys; life-cycle monitoring; and water-quality monitoring.

The monitoring needs outlined in these plans call for statistically robust survey designs that provide information on the status and trend of population abundance, productivity, diversity, and spatial structure. Such designs constitute "adequate monitoring" from the perspective of ODFW fish biologists. The adequacy of existing monitoring of native fish is very good for many of the non-salmonid species with a relatively limited geographic distribution (i.e., Borax Lake chub, Oregon chub, Hutton Springs tui chub, and Foskett Springs speckled dace). With the exception of coastal and Lower Columbia River coho populations and the Snake River populations of Chinook salmon and steelhead, the adequacy of monitoring for salmonid species is poor. Most species lack statistically reliable information on the population characteristics listed above.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**

The Pacific Northwest region, as a whole, is working to understand where monitoring data is adequate and inadequate for the evaluation of the status of native fish. The Pacific Northwest Aquatic Monitoring Partnership (PNAMP) provides a forum for coordinating state, federal, and tribal aquatic habitat and salmonid monitoring programs. A Fish Population Monitoring Workgroup works to advance the science of monitoring and evaluation and provide recommendations for monitoring fish populations in the region.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

OWEB's ability to report on this measure is in large part dependent upon participation and coordination with other agencies and their activities, particularly ODFW. As mentioned above, recovery plans and conservation plans, including monitoring recommendations, are available for several species; but, these typically cover only a portion of the species' entire geographic range.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

Recovery Plans are being developed for ESA-listed winter steelhead populations in the Mid-Columbia region, salmon and steelhead populations in the Lower Columbia and Upper Willamette regions, and Southern Oregon-Northern California coho salmon. These plans will outline additional monitoring that is needed to track the status and trend of these populations. Monitoring needs outlined in these plans will be a priority for the State. The need also exists for a monitoring plan for Umpqua chub, which is considered to be nearing Threatened status.

ODFW intends to develop conservation plans for all native species that are potentially in need of additional management actions, with a near-term focus on coastal spring Chinook, Columbia white sturgeon, Malheur redband trout, Catlow Valley redband trout, and coastal winter steelhead. These conservation plans will provide the framework for developing monitoring plans.

OWEB will continue to coordinate with ODFW to track progress toward meeting quantifiable monitoring needs described in the federal Recovery Plans and state conservation plans for the purpose of reporting on this measure. For example, OWEB and ODFW staff jointly prioritized several Oregon Plan Implementation and Monitoring projects around the state, such as recovery planning for Southern Oregon-Northern California coho salmon (including a monitoring planning component) and the implementation of monitoring for spring Chinook salmon in the John Day Basin. OWEB is funding these projects during the 2007–09 biennium.

As necessary and appropriate, OWEB staff will work with the Oregon Plan Monitoring Team to establish additional priorities for monitoring, which would be implemented in the future. Any monitoring priorities identified by the Monitoring Team would be implemented in a manner considered adequate to meet the goals of the Oregon Plan Monitoring Strategy. Monitoring priorities emerging from recovery plans, conservation plans, and Oregon Plan Monitoring Team assessments will help Oregon Plan partner agencies determine where effort is needed and assist OWEB in prioritizing monitoring investments.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

Oregon FY 2008.

Regarding this year's data, three chub species and Foskett Springs speckled dace are being monitored at the population scale either annually or biannually such that monitoring is adequate to fully assess population status and trend. However, this extent of monitoring is not occurring for the other native species. For example, most of the salmonid species are monitored annually; but, this occurs at spatial scales varying from stream reach (small area) to Evolutionarily Significant Unit (very large area). Hatchery fish are excluded from abundance estimates where they overlap.

Information about recovery planning is available from http://www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/esa/. Details about the Oregon Native Fish Conservation Policy can be found at http://www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/nfcp/. The Oregon Chub Recovery Plan can be found at http://ecos.fws.gov/docs/recovery_plan/980903b.pdf, and the Oregon Coast Coho Conservation Plan at http://www.oregon-plan.org/OPSW/cohoproject/coho_proj.shtml.

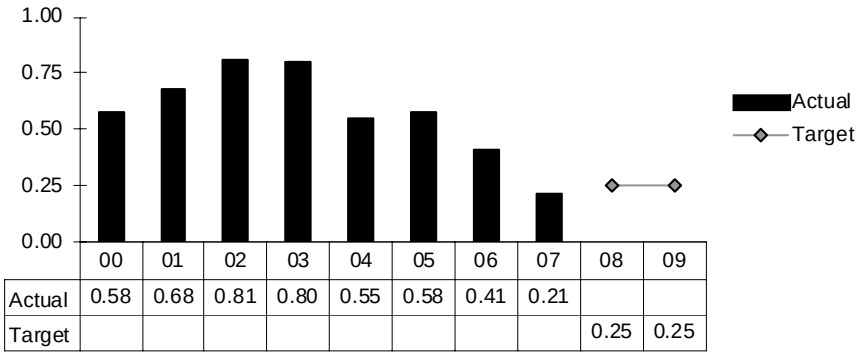
In addition to these sources, other monitoring data about native fish are available from the ODFW Natural Resource Information Management Program website at http://rainbow.dfw.state.or.us/nrimp/default.aspx.

Information about PNAMP's Fish Population Monitoring Workgroup can be found at http://www.pnamp.org/web/content.cfm?WorkGroupID=3.

KPM #9	SALMON HABITAT QUANTITY--The percentage of potential aquatic salmon habitat made available to salmon each year.	Measure since: 2006
Goal	Make effective and accountable investments in watershed health.	
Oregon Context	#86: Freshwater Species	
Data source	OWEB's Oregon Watershed Restoration Inventory (OWRI), federal Interagency Restoration Database (IRDA), Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Services, and Grande Ronde Model Watershed Program restoration databases.	
Owner	Greg Sieglitz, Monitoring and Reporting Manager, (503) 986-0194	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
   Information about the percentage of potential aquatic salmon habitat available to salmon each year will inform OWEB's funding priorities for watershed restoration projects (in particular, fish-passage restoration projects) and monitoring projects in the future.

   Data for the previous year's restoration actions are not requested from local restoration groups until January of the upcoming year. Currently, data for 2007 are being processed by OWEB and other Oregon Plan partner agencies. Data for 2008 will not be requested until January of 2009. This time lag in local groups, private landowners, and agencies reporting on restoration accomplishments results in a one-year delay in OWEB's ability to report on this measure.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual	0.58	0.68	0.81	0.80	0.55	0.58	0.41	0.21		
Target									0.25	0.25

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
   This is the second year of reporting on this performance measure. The measure indicates progress made under the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds toward removing barriers to fish passage in rivers and streams throughout Oregon. The target of 0.25% represents approximately 130 miles of aquatic salmon habitat made available to salmon each year. OWEB's ability to report on this measure is in large part dependent upon participation and coordination with other agencies and their activities, particularly ODFW, which tracks information about the distribution of salmon in Oregon. With the current KPM revisions, OWEB has the ability to report on this measure and anticipates meeting targets through a combination of OWEB investments and coordinated restoration activities undertaken by Oregon Plan partner organizations such as watershed councils and agencies.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
   The percentage of potential aquatic salmon habitat made available to salmon each year is well above the target of 0.25% for the period of 2000–2006. The target is exceeded in 2006, even though data are still pending from the U.S. Forest Service. The 2007 result includes data from only half of the data sources for this measure (data are still being processed by two data providers); yet, the target has nearly been met already. Data for 2008 will not be requested from restoration practitioners until January of 2009. This time lag in local groups, private landowners, and agencies reporting on restoration

accomplishments results in a one-year delay in OWEB's ability to report on this measure. The number of miles made available annually ranges from 213 to 415 for 2000–2006.

Last year's OWEB APPR included results from only one data source (i.e., OWEB's Oregon Watershed Restoration Inventory) since this was a new KPM and data sharing agreements were not yet in place for comprehensive reporting on this measure. Beginning with 2007, data sharing agreements should enable more complete reporting.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**

By way of comparison, the State of Washington's Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB)'s 2002–2004 report notes that between 2000 and 2004, the SRFB funded projects that fixed or removed 132 barriers to fish migration, opening up an estimated 456 miles of streams containing salmon habitat. While this number focuses only on those investments made by the SRFB, it is dramatically lower than the 1,763 miles of aquatic habitat made available to salmon in Oregon during the same period.

Monitoring programs developed by both Oregon and Washington evaluate the effectiveness of restoration actions to determine if they are providing the desired change in habitat conditions. Both states also have Intensively Monitored Watersheds (IMW) that are designed to evaluate whether multiple restoration actions implemented within one watershed can improve the overall habitat quality and lead to an increase in fish returns. In addition, OWEB funds project-specific effectiveness monitoring to determine if individual restoration projects meet their objectives, such as, improving salmon habitat within a certain stream reach.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

OWEB is improving its ability to report on this measure due to excellent coordination and information sharing that has been established with Oregon Plan partners such as local watershed councils and agencies and from the work of the Legislatively approved data analyst position for 2007–2009. Data for this measure come from several sources: the OWEB maintained Oregon Watershed Restoration Inventory (OWRI), the federal Interagency Restoration Database (IRDA), and restoration databases maintained by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and the Grande Ronde Model Watershed Program (GRMWP).

The results shown are likely underestimates of the percentage of potential aquatic salmon habitat made available to salmon each year because of a lack of quantitative information about the total miles of potential aquatic salmon habitat in Oregon. In the absence of this number, we calculated the percentage based on an estimate of 51,500 for the total number of perennial stream miles in the state. Professional judgment of ODFW biologists suggests that not all of these perennial stream miles are capable of supporting salmon; thus, the results shown above under-represent the percentage of habitat made available annually.

OWEB anticipates being able to more accurately report on this measure in coming years as data about potential aquatic salmon habitat at the statewide scale continue to be developed. However, this ability will be dependent, in large part, upon information being made available from other agencies and their activities, particularly ODFW. ODFW staff are initiating discussions with other natural resource agencies throughout the state with the intent of better coordinating and integrating data about potential habitat for several salmonid species. In addition, ODFW, in partnership with others, recently received funding from the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation to develop a web-based tool to bring together quantitative information from monitoring of coho salmon and steelhead and their habitats, along with water quality. This project will make monitoring results more readily accessible for uses

such as ODFW's tracking of progress toward recovery of ESA-listed species and OWEB's reporting on performance measures. OWEB will be active in this endeavor as it matures.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

ODFW staff are in the process of updating the Oregon Fish Passage Barrier dataset, which was last updated in 2004; and, ODFW expects to have this work completed by the summer of 2009. The update will incorporate information about barriers based on recent information from ODFW, Oregon Department of Transportation, and the Bureau of Land Management. An update of the statewide fish-habitat distribution datasets (last updated in 2004) for several species also is underway by ODFW. These efforts will lay the foundation for the creation of a comprehensive, online data system for fish-passage barriers that accepts barrier and passage restoration data from a diversity of sources. Such a system, which would be regularly updated, will increase the capability of Oregon Plan partners to assess and prioritize structures relative to fish passage and replacement. OWEB will continue to coordinate with ODFW about progress on the updates and explore the potential to provide support for the development of the online data system in the future.

A comprehensive picture of potential aquatic salmon habitat—also known as the "intrinsic potential" of streams to support salmonids—is needed. Intrinsic Potential (IP) data for coho and Chinook salmon and steelhead are available for much of the Oregon coast and the Lower Columbia River basin. Some of these data were analyzed in the Oregon Coastal Coho Assessment published in 2005. Overall, biologists estimated that from 1997 to 2003, Oregon Plan fish-passage restoration projects improved access to coho streams by 6–10%. Specifically, they calculated that Oregon Plan activities improved access to coho streams with high IP (1,321 stream miles total) by 6% and 10% on low IP streams. Restoration activities also improved access by 14% on all stream miles (coho and non-coho streams, for a total of 12,644 miles). Information about IP extended to all anadromous species statewide is desired; but, will require several years and substantial resources to complete.

Progress on these activities will help OWEB ensure that future investments are targeted to improve fish passage and restore access to potential salmon habitat. The results of this measure also will assist OWEB in identifying where additional monitoring and/or research may be needed related to salmon distribution. Taken together, the information will enable strategic investments in areas where fish populations are likely to respond to restoration activities, thus, incrementally increasing the percentage of potential aquatic salmon habitat available to salmon each year.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

Oregon FY 2008.

Data from OWRI are available for the period 2000–2006. The IRDA database, which included data for both the BLM and USFS, is used for the period 2000–2005. BLM data are available for the period 2006–2007. The GRMWP database covers the period 2000–2007. Data from USFS for 2006 and 2007 are pending. Given the availability of data, OWEB currently is reporting on the period 2000–2006 and expects to have comprehensive data through 2007 for next year's APPR.

The base number used for calculating the total number of stream miles in Oregon is approximately 51,500 perennial stream miles as determined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (see http://www.epa.gov/bioindicators/pdf/OR_summary_final.pdf).

The analysis of intrinsic potential and fish passage completed for the Oregon Coast Coho assessment is available from

http://nrimp.dfw.state.or.us/OregonPlan/default.aspx?p=152&path=ftp/reports/Final%20Reports/Agency%20Reports/ODF&title=&link=#; click on OPTR2FinalReport.pdf.

Data about barriers and fish distribution are available from ODFW's Natural Resources Information Management Program (NRIMP) at http://nrimp.dfw.state.or.us/nrimp/default.aspx?pn=fishbarrierdata and http://nrimp.dfw.state.or.us/nrimp/default.aspx?pn=fishdistdata, respectively.

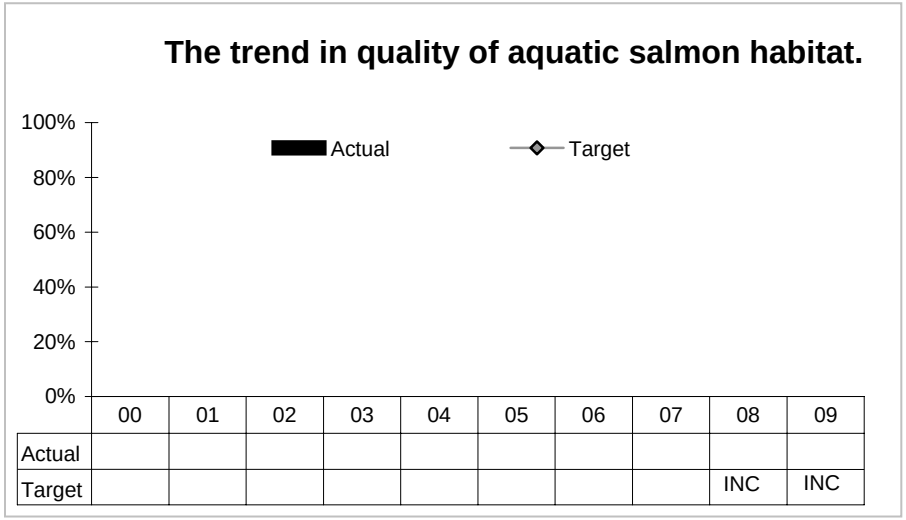
Information about investments by the State of Washington SRFB is available at http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/srfb/SRFB_2002-2004_Final_Report.pdf.

KPM #10	SALMON HABITAT QUALITY--The trend in quality of aquatic salmon habitat.	Measure since: 2006
Goal	Make effective and accountable investments in watershed health.	
Oregon Context	#86: Freshwater Species	
Data source	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) Aquatic Inventories Project staff, ODFW Natural Resource Inventory Management Program	
Owner	Greg Sieglitz, Monitoring and Reporting Manager, (503) 986-0194	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**

The trend in quality of aquatic salmon habitat will inform OWEB's funding priorities for watershed restoration projects and monitoring projects in the future by providing information about changes in habitat across a broad geographic area. OWEB relies on Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's (ODFW) Aquatic Inventories Project (AIP) to collect data about the quality of aquatic salmon habitat and its Natural Resources Information Management Program (NRIMP) to report data on the web.

Data currently are not available because AIP does not have a single metric that summarizes the variety of habitat variables (e.g., pools, wood, sediment, channel complexity, etc.) collected during the surveys to serve as a high-level indicator of trends in aquatic habitat quality. ODFW staff are in the process of developing one or more indices (based on models) that will represent a collection of variables for aquatic habitat quality. These indices will be available for streams that support coastal coho and, more generally, for aquatic habitats around the state. These models are expected to be completed in time for use in next year's reporting on this measure.



	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Actual										
Target									INC	INC

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**

This is a new performance measure added by the Joint Legislative Audit Committee during FY 2007. Starting in 2008, a target is established for an increasing trend in the quality of aquatic salmon habitat. OWEB anticipates the ability to more accurately report on this measure in coming years as additional data about salmon habitat quality are collected and made available by ODFW and as ODFW staff develop broader indices of salmon habitat quality.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**

Currently AIP does not have a single metric that summarizes the variety of habitat variables (e.g., pools, wood, sediment, channel complexity, etc.) collected during the surveys and serves as a high-level indicator of trends in aquatic habitat quality. However, newly available results from the 1998–2007 habitat surveys in coastal watersheds enable OWEB to begin reporting on this measure this year at the level of fine-scale habitat variables. For example, significant trends were found for the volume of large wood in streams (decreasing in the North Coast) and fine sediment (decreasing in the North Coast and increasing in the Mid and South Coast).

AIP staff, in partnership with faculty in Oregon State University's Department of Statistics, have developed a sensitive and rigorous approach to determine such trends in aquatic habitat indicators (see "About The Data" below). To describe the aforementioned trend in habitat conditions, a model was run that considered five habitat variables—channel width, wood volume, percent of pool habitat, pool frequency, and fine sediments—in five coastal monitoring areas. The model was sensitive enough to detect changes as small as 1.2% of the value of the habitat attribute over the 10-year monitoring period. Previously, habitat data that were analyzed in the 2005 Oregon Coastal Coho Assessment (for the period of 1998–2003) showed no significant trends for habitat variables within any of the monitoring or land-use categories. The development of a more statistically robust analysis has improved our understanding of habitat trends for salmon in coastal watersheds.

An analysis of instream habitat restoration targeted at coastal coho and conducted during the period of 1997–2003 indicates that restoration is improving stream complexity by adding large wood. Despite this, the number of stream miles treated (451 miles at the time of the aforementioned analysis) was relatively low when compared to the 6,000 miles of coho habitat within this species' range. As a result, monitoring that occurs at large spatial scales (i.e., monitoring areas such as the entire North Coast of Oregon) is not yet able to detect the contribution of restoration in a statistically significant way. Reports on the effectiveness of habitat restoration projects are available at http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ODFW/freshwater/inventory/rest_reports.htm.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**

Consistent measures of the quality of aquatic salmon habitat among Oregon and its neighboring states would be a means for making comparisons of the data. The Pacific Northwest Aquatic Monitoring Partnership (PNAMP) has developed a project to measure the trend in quality of aquatic salmon habitat. The Integrated Status and Trend Monitoring (ISTM) project is intended to demonstrate an approach for and the utility of an integrated framework for collecting data about physical, chemical, and biological attributes of aquatic habitat. The approach will apply a "master sample" approach to the selection of sampling locations region-wide, and initially will occur in the bi-state Lower Columbia area via a collaborative effort among PNAMP members and other local partners. Anticipated products include: 1) recommendations and actions that can be incorporated into regional efforts to recover salmon and enhance watersheds and 2) lessons learned from the Lower Columbia demonstration project.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

Currently AIP does not have a single metric that summarizes the variety of habitat variables (e.g., pools, wood, sediment, channel complexity, etc.) collected during the surveys that serves as a high-level indicator of trends in aquatic habitat quality. ODFW staff are in the process of developing one or more indices (based on models) that will represent a collection of variables for aquatic habitat quality. These indices will be available for streams that support coastal coho and, more generally, for aquatic habitats around the state. The models are expected to be completed in time for use in next year's reporting on this measure.

Comprehensive, statewide data about the quality of aquatic salmon habitat have been collected by the AIP and can be found in reports and spatial datasets available online. Stream habitat data have been collected in 10,000 miles of streams statewide—or approximately 20% of Oregon's perennial stream miles—under the basin survey project and at 1,500 sites in coastal and Lower Columbia River drainages as part of aquatic habitat monitoring

under the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds. However, only in coastal drainages have data been collected in a systematic, annual fashion since 1998; thus, trend for this metric can only be described for coastal watersheds.

Examination of the methodology used to conduct aquatic habitat surveys in Oregon indicates that the data are sufficiently robust to determine status and trends of aquatic salmon habitat. Primary factors that influence the results are the numbers of sites surveyed each year and the sensitivity of the statistical trend model. While the trend model does detect small changes in habitat variables, habitat characteristics (e.g., amount of pools, large wood, and fine sediment) are quite variable across the landscape and detectable directional change can occur very slowly. Variability also is introduced by such factors as habitat protection, restoration, and degradation (either human caused and/or natural).

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

OWEB's ability to report on this measure is dependent in large part upon participation and coordination with other agencies and their activities, particularly ODFW, which keeps information about aquatic habitat quality in Oregon. Presently, a statewide analysis by ODFW of the trend in aquatic salmon habitat quality that is based on data collected in a systematic, annual fashion does not exist. By continuing the process established this year to obtain information from AIP staff, OWEB will update results about the trend in quality of aquatic salmon habitat in future APPRs with results from new surveys conducted around the state. In addition, we will incorporate results of the aforementioned indices that are in development by ODFW staff to provide more representative values for aquatic habitat quality and its associated trends.

ODFW, in partnership with others, recently received funding from the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation to develop a web-based tool to bring together quantitative information from monitoring of coho salmon and steelhead and their habitats, along with water quality. This project will make monitoring results more readily accessible and available for future reporting on OWEB's performance measures.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

Oregon FY 2008.

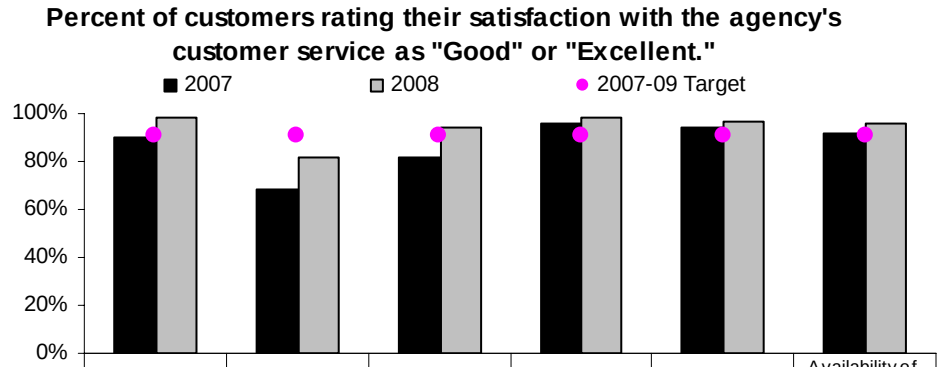
For the 1998–2007 habitat conditions trend analysis, ODFW staff use a linear mixed model to determine the relative contribution of the components influencing trend detection capabilities; and, then, estimated trend detection power for a given survey design. For the initial run of the model, five habitat variables were considered in five coastal monitoring areas. The new trend model has the ability to detect small changes in habitat variables. The panel structure of the sample design further increases detection power.

Information from the ODFW AIP including maps of survey locations, links to datasets and reports and publications, are available at http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ODFW/freshwater/inventory/index.htm, http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ODFW/freshwater/inventory/op_reports.htm, and http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ODFW/freshwater/inventory/habitgis.html. Data collected since 1990 are available online. The AIP collects information about aquatic habitat throughout Oregon. Using 51,500 perennial stream miles as the base number used for calculating the total number of stream miles in Oregon (as determined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, see http://www.epa.gov/bioindicators/pdf/OR_summary_final.pdf), approximately 20% of Oregon's streams have been surveyed. This statistic relates to the over 10,000 miles of stream habitat statewide and 1,500 sites surveyed, with the majority of surveys conducted in coastal basins. For reports on trends in habitat attributes within the Coastal Coho Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU), visit the "Oregon Coast Coho Assessment: Habitat" link at http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ODFW/freshwater/inventory/op_reports.htm. A revised version of this publication that covers the period 1998–2007 is in preparation.

KPM #11	CUSTOMER SERVICE--Percent of customers rating their satisfaction with the agency's customer service as "good" or "excellent": overall customer service, timeliness, accuracy, helpfulness, expertise, and availability of information.	Measure since: 2006
Goal	Make effective and accountable investments in watershed health.	
Oregon Context	#35: Public Management Quality	
Data source	Survey of grant recipients	
Owner	Greg Sieglitz, Monitoring and Reporting Program Manager, (503) 986-0194	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**
OWEB strives for "good" to "excellent" ratings for each aspect of customer service. A positive experience will help ensure active public involvement which advances the Oregon Plan's goals of voluntary participation in making improvements in watershed health.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**
This is the third year OWEB has conducted a customer-service survey. The target is set at 91%, which is derived from the 2006 baseline data.



	Overall	Timeliness	Accuracy	Helpfulness	Expertise	Availability of Information
2007	90.0%	68.0%	82.0%	96.0%	94.0%	92.0%
2008	98.5%	82.0%	94.0%	98.5%	97.0%	96.0%
2007-09 Target	910%	910%	910%	910%	910%	910%

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**
In the 2008 survey, OWEB met the 91% target rating on 5 of the 6 measures. The result for "Overall" satisfaction is well above the target. In 2008, "Timeliness" was the lowest scoring customer service criteria, with 82% of respondents rating it good or excellent. However, this percentage is a significant increase from last year's mark of 68%. During the past year, OWEB focused attention on the timely delivery of service, thus contributing to this improvement. *Helpfulness* and *Expertise* were most highly rated at 98.5% and 97%, respectively, and were consistent with last year's pattern.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**
In 2007, the Oregon Department of State Lands (DSL) APPR noted that the agency met the 90% target rating on none of the six measures. DSL is the only other natural resources agency that reported 2007 survey results in its 2006-07 APPR. While this statistic provides a representative example of the customer-service performance of another natural resources agency, it may be difficult to compare OWEB to these as OWEB is a non-regulatory granting agency.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**
The survey targets a specific set of clients and, therefore, a small base of the general population. The target clients are customers who received an OWEB grant between March 1, 2007 and March 31, 2008. This population is the group of customers working most closely with OWEB during the timeframe for this report. The data did not assess those who applied for, but were not awarded a grant.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**
The 2008 survey results and, specifically, the results for the timeliness, accuracy, and availability of information categories, likely reflect the availability of the new online tool that allows OWEB grantees to view current project and accounting information, as well as upcoming due dates for reporting to OWEB. As was the case for the 2008 survey, future customer-service surveys will include additional clients, thus increasing the target population.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**
Oregon FY 2008.

OWEB's survey followed the Recommended Statewide Customer Service Performance Measure Guidance provided by the Department of Administrative Services on 8/16/2005. The sample size was 122 grantees who received grants between March 1, 2007 and March 31, 2008 and for whom a current e-mail address was available. Respondents either e-mailed or mailed their response. Sixty-seven grantees responded, resulting in a response rate of 55%.

The survey included the following questions:

1) How do you rate the timeliness of the services provided by OWEB?
2) How do you rate the ability of OWEB to provide services correctly the first time?
3) How do you rate the helpfulness of OWEB employees?
4) How do you rate the knowledge and expertise of OWEB employees?
5) How do you rate the availability of information at OWEB?
6) How do you rate the overall quality of service provided by OWEB?

Additional information about the report follows:

1) Survey Name: 2008 OWEB Customer Satisfaction Survey
2) Surveyor: OWEB staff
3) Date Conducted: April 3, 2008 through April 25, 2008
4) Population: Consumers and Constituents -- OWEB grant recipients
5) Sampling Frame: OWEB awardees granted between March 1, 2007 and March 31, 2008
6) Sampling Procedure: Systematic sample (excluding those for which a current e-mail address was not available)
7) Sample Characteristics: Population = 168; Sample Size = 122; Responses = 67; Response Rate = 55%
8) Weighting: Single survey; no weighting required.

Weaknesses of the data include the fact that customers surveyed were grant recipients for this fiscal year, but the survey did not assess feedback from those who applied, but were not awarded a grant.

Strengths of data are that responses were received from a variety of customers including soil and water conservation districts and watershed council staff; federal agency staff and county employees; academic researchers; and non-profit groups.

Information from the DSL APPR is available at http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/docs/APPR2007/State_Lands.pdf.