

WATERSHED ENHANCEMENT BOARD

Annual Performance Progress Report (APPR) for Fiscal Year (2008-2009)

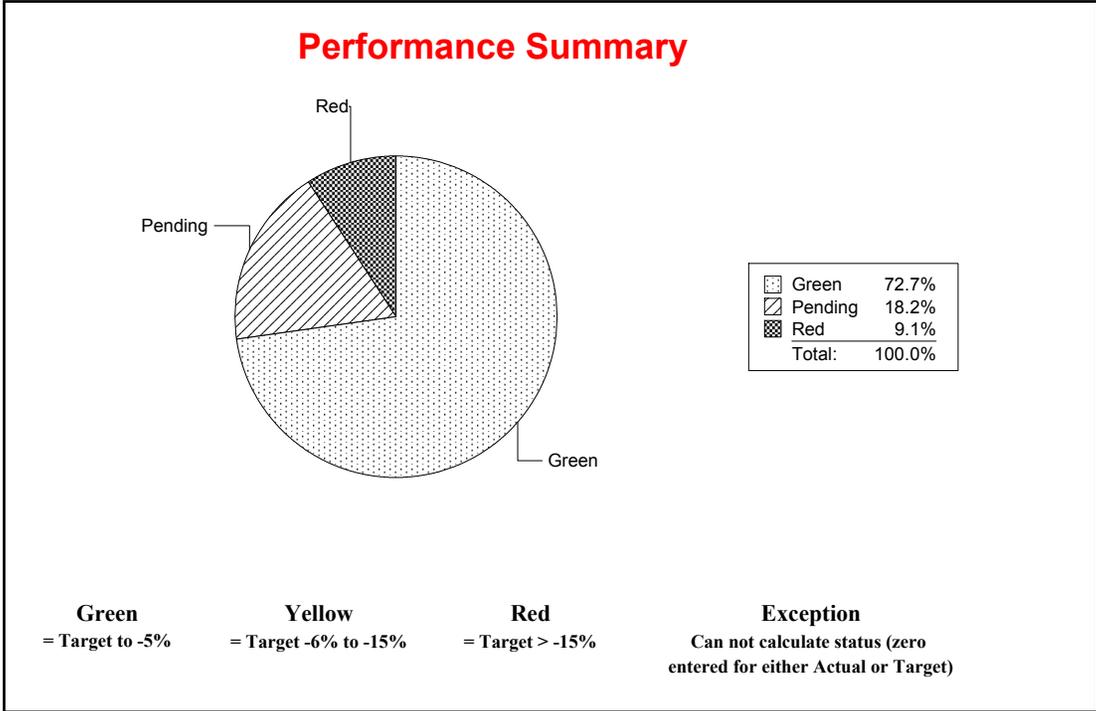
Proposed KPM's for Biennium (2009-2011)

Original Submission Date: 2009

2008-2009 KPM #	2008-2009 Approved Key Performance Measures (KPMs)
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.

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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		Contact Phone:	503-986-0194
Alternate: Tom Byler, Executive Director		Alternate Phone:	503-986-0180



1. SCOPE OF REPORT

All of the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) programs and services are addressed by the agency performance measures. Also, there are several performance measures that gauge the 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 the participation and coordination with other natural resource agencies.

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 ongoing efforts under the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds. By way of constitutional amendment to Article XV, the

initiative dedicated 15% of the States lottery revenue to fund the 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 the non-park purposes. OWEB continues to function in this manner. OWEB's mission is fundamental to all Oregonians: To help create and maintain healthy watersheds and natural habitats that support thriving communities and strong economies. OWEB's Key Performance Measures are well aligned with several Oregon Benchmarks: #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 benchmark connects to KPMs #5 Fish Populations, #8 Fish Monitoring, #9 Salmon Habitat Quantity, and #10 Salmon Habitat Quality. The Natural Habitats benchmark 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, #88 Terrestrial Species, and #89 Natural Habitats. 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 the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and others. Additional partners that are critical to OWEB's ability to achieve Oregon Plan objectives are local restoration groups such as: watershed councils and soil and water conservation districts; tribes and federal agencies; local resource agencies; and non-governmental organizations.

3. PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

Many of OWEB's Key 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 continued to meet or exceed targets on 8 of its 11 performance measures. As noted in last year's report, the agency worked to increase the amount of outside funding secured as matching funds to OWEB grants (KPM #2). This year's result is 175%, as compared to 115% in 2008, demonstrating a significant increase. Data-sharing efforts with the Oregon Plan partners, in particular the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (KPMs #5, #8, and #10), enabled OWEB to report on several native fish related measures in recent years. This year, the agency is able to report on KPM #7, Work Plans because of the quantification of the extent of watershed councils accomplishing their work plans as part of the 2009 granting process. Finally, OWEB once again demonstrated significant progress on the Timeliness component of KPM #11, Customer Service, with a greater than 6 percentage point improvement. OWEB will continue to work to improve coordination with and action by its Oregon Plan partner agencies to track progress toward meeting monitoring needs for native fish populations as described in federal recovery plans and state conservation plans (KPMs #5 and #8). Other opportunities for the agency to make progress associated with reporting on three measures are: -- #3, Restoration: OWEB recently completed all of its basin restoration priorities, which will enable reporting on this measure in coming years. -- #10, Salmon Habitat Quality: The agency will continue to work with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife to better understand high-level trends in the quality of aquatic salmon habitat through the use of analyses and modeling.

4. CHALLENGES

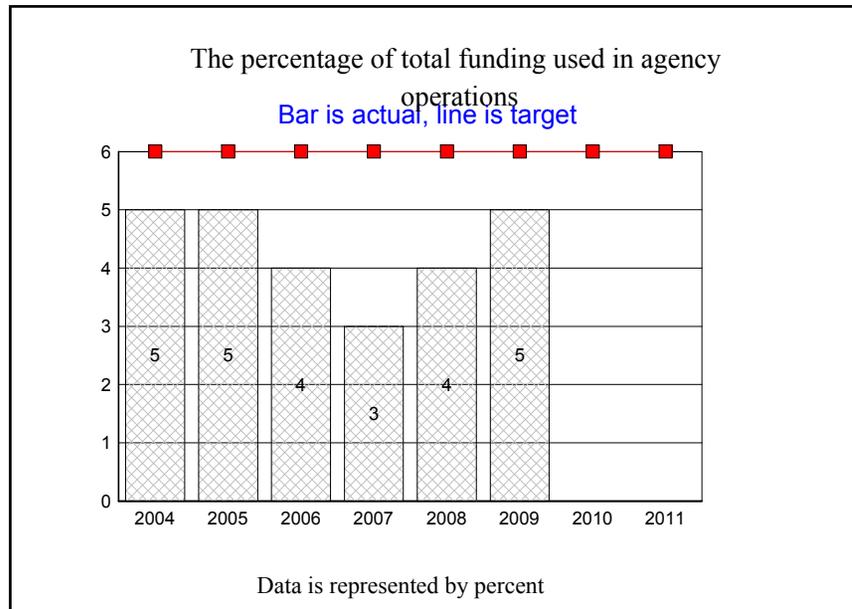
The challenges identified in last year's APPR are applicable during fiscal year 2008, including the fact that many of OWEB's performance measures require data collected and maintained by other agencies. Other performance measures will depend on actions and decisions of other agencies over which OWEB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

5. RESOURCES AND EFFICIENCY

OWEB gets its funding from Oregon Lottery revenues and other sources including Salmon License Plate revenues and the federal Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund. The agency budget for 2007-2009 was \$96 M. About \$46 M, or 48% of the biennial budget, reflects OWEB's budget for the 2009 fiscal year. Changes made to the OWEB budget this biennium 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, and 3) the capital grant program increased to \$59 M from \$41 M, 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. Positive effects of the technological improvements made in recent years to OWEB's fiscal and reporting business processes are reflected in the data for these measures.

KPM #1	OPERATIONS--The percentage of total funding used in agency operations.	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.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

A target of six percent is particularly low for a state agency. The desired results should be below this level. 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. This change allows for determining the trend in agency operational costs relative to the agency revenue over time.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

In FY 2009, the percentage of total funding used in agency operations was 5%. 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 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 50.5% of the program revenue stream is used to cover administrative and operational costs of revenue-generating programs in 2008.

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 Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund that resulted in a \$12.4 million award to be received during FY 2010. New competitive grant applications to the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service resulted in an additional \$338,000 and nearly \$1,035,000, respectively.

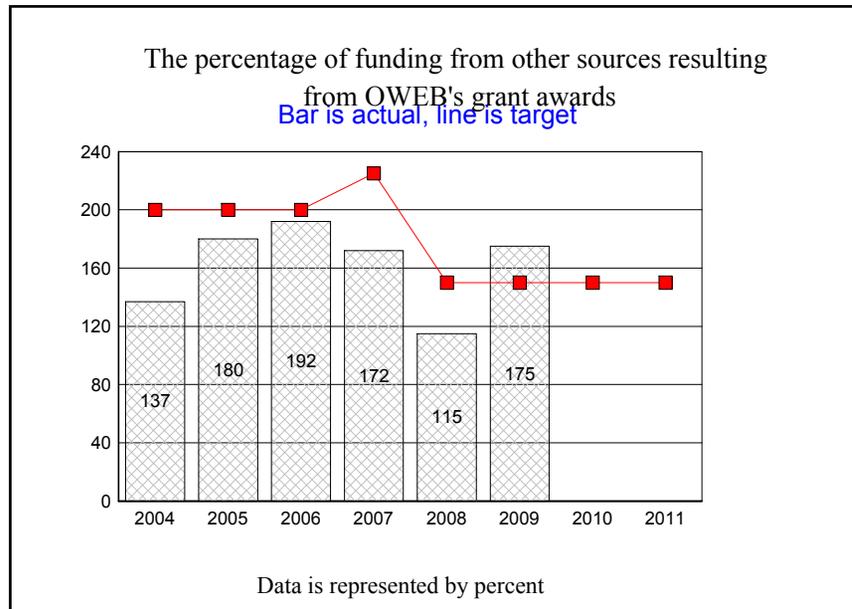
6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

We are presently meeting the target and no changes are planned at this time.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Oregon FY 2009 data, which are maintained and tracked by the OWEB fiscal section. Data about the DSL administrative and operational costs are available at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/docs/APPR08/StateLands.pdf>.

KPM #2	OUTSIDE FUNDING--The percentage of funding from other sources resulting from OWEB's grant awards.	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.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

For FY 2009, OWEB grantees provided a contribution of 175% for every OWEB dollar on average. This figure is an increase from a contribution of 115% in FY 2008. The numbers demonstrate significant involvement and commitment by a variety of partners to enable restoration and acquisition projects that aim to protect natural resources in Oregon.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

A match of \$1.75 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 for the period 2000 - 2008, its grantees have providing 31% in matching money or donated materials or services. These contributions are substantially lower than the 115 - 192% match provided by OWEB grantees during the period 2004 - 2009.

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. The influx of significant state and federal stimulus funding this year as well as other federal funding increases may have contributed to the increase in match funding.

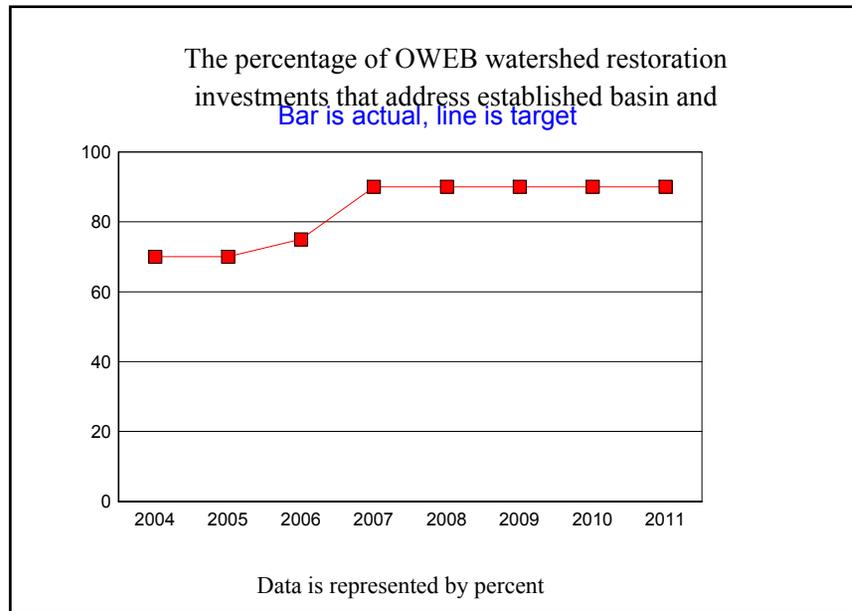
6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

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 2009 data, which are maintained and tracked by the OWEB 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 grantees final project report. This information is required before OWEB will disburse the remaining 10% of any grant award. Data about the SRFB matching funds are available at http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/srfb/2008_biennial_rpt.pdf.

KPM #3	RESTORATION--The percentage of OWEB watershed restoration investments that address established basin and watershed restoration priorities.	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 basin and watershed priorities developed based on these limiting factors will help focus the review of grant applications for restoration projects and assist in informing funding recommendations.

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. In addition to making the limiting factors analyses available on the OWEB website, a web-based tool has been created to ensure easy, online access to the completed priorities for many basins. Limiting factors reports for all water basins in the state are complete. Between July 2008 and June 2009, the reports for the Klamath, Lakes, Walla Walla, and Owyhee basins were completed this biennium. Board adoption of these basin priorities is pending. On behalf of OWEB, the Partnership for the Umpqua Rivers developed the Umpqua Basin Action Plan, which outlines limiting factors for all of the 5th field watersheds in the Umpqua Basin and compiles comprehensive restoration priorities from existing watershed assessments into a single guidance document for the entire Umpqua Basin. 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 notes in its 2009 Report to Congress that limiting factor analyses have been completed for 27 of the 28 Evolutionarily Significant Units for salmon and Distinct Population Segments for steelhead, and these documents are being used to guide restoration investments under Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Data are not yet available for this measure because limiting factors analyses have just recently been completed for all river basins in the state. The final analyses and technical evaluations were finished in June of 2009. Next, the Board will review and consider for adoption the final limiting factors for all Oregon basins. Following this, the Board will consider developing administrative rules requiring the application of basin restoration priorities to the funding decisions made during OWEBs review and prioritization of grant proposals. 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. Board review and adoption of basin priorities and subsequent policy work to determine how limiting factors will be used in project selection is commencing. Reporting on this measure will be possible as soon as these tasks are complete and is anticipated to begin in FY 2010.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

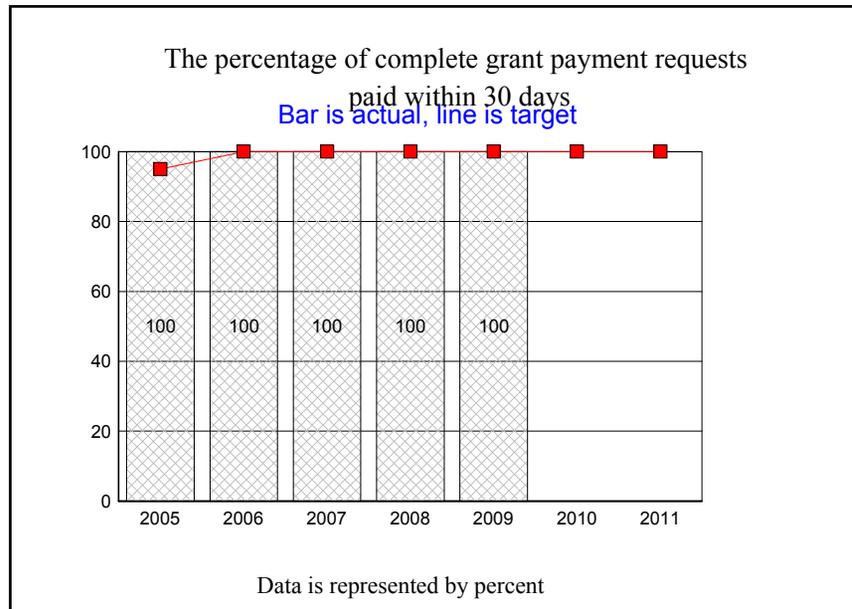
Once the Board adoption of limiting factors is finished for all Oregon basins, it will be possible to uniformly report on the investments in restoration actions and the relationship to those investments relative to the respective basins limiting factors. Rulemaking will follow the adoption of recently completed basin priority reports. As appropriate, OWEB staff will track information from grant applicants about how proposed projects addressed basin priorities through the fiscal sections data

management system.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Oregon FY 2009. The OWEB restoration priorities information is available at http://www.oregon.gov/OWEB/restoration_priorities.shtml. Results from the Oregon Coastal Watershed Health Indicators Project, which summarize watershed conditions and limiting factors for the recently completed basins is available at <http://www.oregonwatersheds.net/south>. The Umpqua Basin Action Plan is available at <http://www.ubwc.org/images/media/pdf/puractionplan.pdf>. The 2009 Report to Congress is available at <http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/Salmon-Recovery-Planning/PCSRF/upload/PCSRF-Rpt-2009.pdf>.

KPM #4	PAYMENTS--The percentage of complete grant payment requests paid within 30 days.	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

The core function of OWEB 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 of 30 days or less for payment processing 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 2009, 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 five fiscal years.

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.

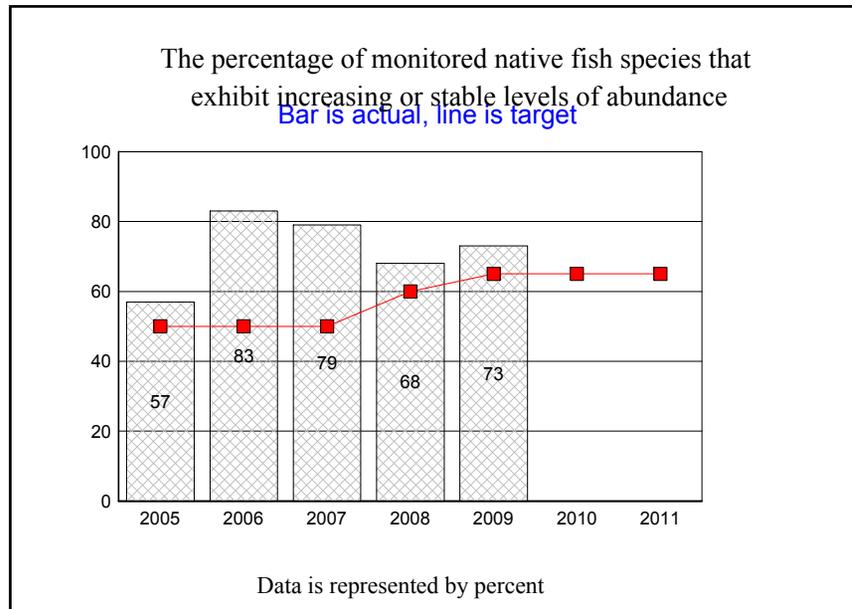
6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

We are presently meeting the target and no changes are planned at this time.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Oregon FY 2009. These data are maintained and tracked by the OWEB 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.	2004
Goal	Make effective and accountable investments in watershed health.	
Oregon Context	#86: Freshwater Species	
Data Source	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife staff.	
Owner	Greg Sieglitz, Monitoring and Reporting Manager, (503) 986-0194	



1. OUR STRATEGY

Information about the trend in the abundance of native fish species will inform OWEBs funding priorities for watershed restoration and monitoring projects in the future. OWEB has funded the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) to collect high-quality 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 the level of abundance for native fish species.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

This measure was modified beginning in FY 2007. Targets are in place for 2007-2009 aim for increasing abundance levels of native fish species. OWEB relies on data from ODFW to report on this measure. Data about native fish populations will assist OWEB in making targeted investments in monitoring by Oregon Plan partner agencies. This information will also assist OWEB in strategically restoring areas where monitoring has revealed that fish populations respond positively to restoration activities.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

ODFW fish biologists determined that the percentage of monitored native fish species exhibiting increasing or stable levels of abundance increased slightly between FY 2008 and 2009. All of the 18 native fish species that were assessed in the 2005 Native Fish Status Report are currently being monitored for abundance. Four additional native species, that were included in the 1995 Biennial Report on the Status of Wild Fish in Oregon, are being monitored: Warner sucker, Lost River sucker, Miller Lake lamprey, and Shortnose sucker. One species, Oregon chub, is increasing in abundance. Monitoring results show 15 species with stable levels of abundances: coho salmon, chum salmon, spring Chinook 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. Fall Chinook salmon are declining in abundance. Abundance trends for sockeye salmon, Warner sucker, Lost River sucker, Miller Lake lamprey, and Shortnose sucker are unknown because of too little data and/or too few years of monitoring.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

The Pacific Northwest region, as a whole, is working toward consistent monitoring and evaluation of trends in native fish populations. The Pacific Northwest Aquatic Monitoring Partnership (PNAMP)s Integrated Status and Trend Monitoring workgroup is developing a template that will serve as regional guidance for developing detailed, coordinated, and integrated fish and habitat Research, Monitoring and Evaluation (RME) plans. Once completed, a scientifically sound comparison of the status of native fish populations will be possible.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

OWEBs 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 have been monitored for a limited number of years, thus too little data is available to make a quantitative assessment of trends in abundance. One additional species, Miller Lake lamprey, is monitored infrequently and this was overlooked during last year's APPR development. The result is a slight shift downward in the number of species with stable or increasing levels of abundance in last year's report.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

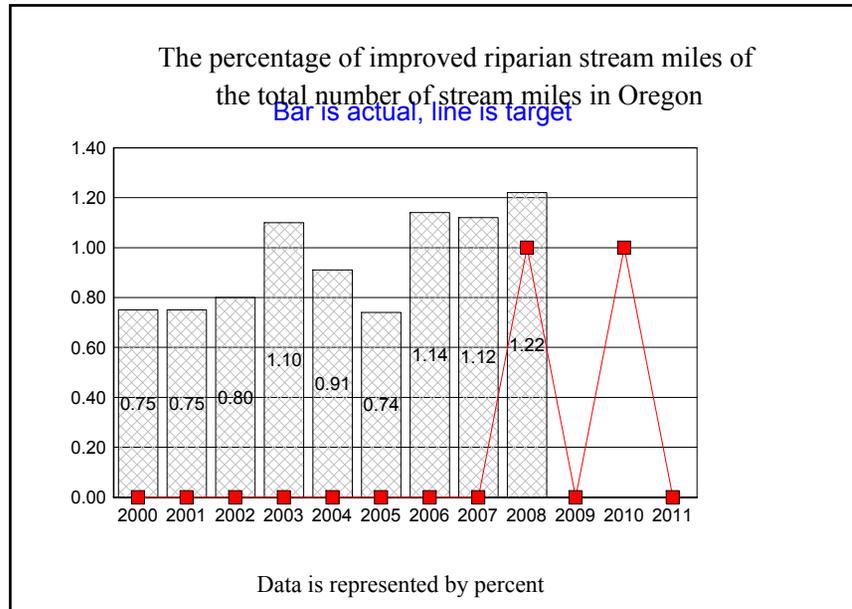
OWEB will continue to work with ODFW to refine the capability to report on this measure through assessment and monitoring efforts. In the last year, ODFW has completed two draft conservation/recovery plans, one for Lower Columbia steelhead, chum, coho, and Chinook and a second for Mid-Columbia steelhead. Within the

2010 calendar year, draft recovery plans should be completed for Willamette spring Chinook, Willamette winter steelhead, Southern Oregon-Northern California coho, and coastal spring Chinook. These documents will contain detailed RME plans. PNAMP's Integrated Status and Trend Monitoring (ISTM) workgroup is developing a template that will serve as regional guidance for developing detailed, coordinated, and integrated fish and habitat RME plans. The pilot area for the development of this guidance is the Lower Columbia River Evolutionarily Significant Unit. ODFW, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Washington's Lower Columbia River Fish Recovery Board are the co-leaders of this workgroup. Once this guidance is developed, it will facilitate well designed, coordinated, integrated, and cost-effective RME plans for fish and their habitat throughout the state and the region at scales that are needed by managers and policymakers. Finally, ODFW (working in cooperation with the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation and the State of the Salmon) has nearly completed a prototype website that will facilitate tracking of the progress made towards achieving the measurable criteria established in State of Oregon fish conservation and recovery plans. These criteria focus on increases in fish abundance, productivity, diversity, and spatial structure, as well as in the condition of that habitat on which the fish rely. The prototype is being developed initially with data collected as defined by the Oregon Coast coho conservation plan and it should be available to the public in early 2010. The website will be expanded to cover all native fish populations in Oregon if additional funding becomes available,

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Oregon FY 2009. 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>.

KPM #6	PLANT COMMUNITIES--The percentage of improved riparian stream miles of the total number of stream miles in Oregon.	2004
Goal	Make effective and accountable investments in watershed health.	
Oregon Context	#89: Natural Habitats	
Data Source	The OWEB Oregon Watershed Restoration Inventory (OWRI), federal Interagency Restoration Database (IRDA), Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, 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.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

This measure indicates the general extent and trend of streamside restoration undertaken in the state, with a target of 1% or higher for the percentage of improved riparian stream miles. A target of 1% represents approximately 515 miles of stream miles improved in Oregon. Our ability to report on this measure is in large part dependent upon participation and coordination with other Oregon Plan partner agencies and their activities. OWEB anticipates continuing to meet targets for this measure through a combination of Board investments and coordinated, strategic restoration work by organizations such as watershed councils and agencies.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

The percentage of improved riparian stream miles of the total number of stream miles in Oregon ranges from 0.74% to 1.22% annually for the period 2000 - 2008. The number of miles improved annually ranges from 381 to 628 for this period. The target of 1% of improved riparian stream miles of the total stream miles in Oregon was exceeded for the last three years, for the 2006 - 2008 timeframe. The 2008 dataset is impressive given that this total does not yet include data from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), or the Grande Ronde Model Watershed (GRMW). Data for 2009 will not be requested by OWEB from restoration practitioners until January of 2010. This time lag in local groups, private landowners, and agencies reporting on restoration accomplishments results in a one-year delay in our ability to report on this measure. In addition, data from BLM, USFS, and GRMW are requested only a biennium, with the next data exchange scheduled for 2010.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

By way of comparison, the State of Washington Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) 2009 report notes that between 2000 and 2008, SRFB funded projects protected and restored 536 miles of stream habitat. While this number focuses only on those investments made by the SRFB, it is dramatically lower than the 4,393 miles of riparian stream improvements made in Oregon during the same period. OWEB recently funded a retrospective analysis of the effectiveness of riparian fencing and planting projects completed in the South Coast and Grande Ronde basins between 1995 and 1998. A final report for this project is scheduled to be released in January 2010.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

For 2008, data are available only from the OWEB Oregon Watershed Restoration Inventory (OWRI). Data from other Oregon plan partner agencies that keep restoration project databases will not be available until FY 2010. Data for the previous year's restoration actions are not requested from local restoration groups until January of the upcoming year, thus data for 2009 will not be requested until January of 2010. This time lag in local groups, private landowners, and agencies reporting on restoration accomplishments results in a one-year delay in our ability to report on this measure. OWEB continues to improve its ability to report on this measure with ongoing coordination and data sharing among Oregon Plan partners such as local watershed councils and agencies and from the work of the Legislatively approved data analyst position for 2007 - 2009, which became permanent for the 2009 - 2011 biennium. Due to federal standards limiting the type of information made available about the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) there are many hundreds of miles of stream miles protected and improved that are not yet available to include in our analyses. OWEB continues to work with the Oregon Department of Agriculture and federal agriculture agencies to improve the ability to report on this large program in the State.

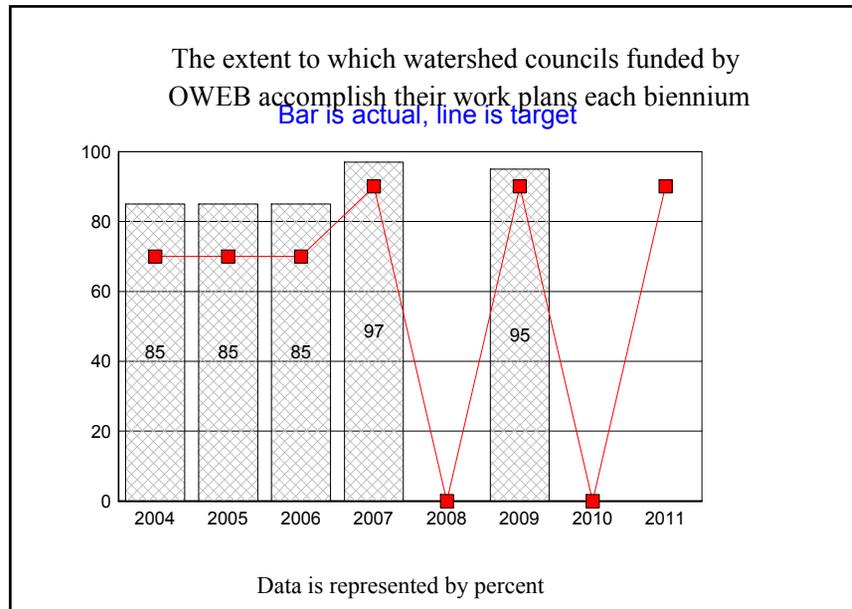
6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

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 through 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 of 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 of 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. Ultimately, LiDAR data may be useful for improving riparian vegetation mapping and analysis but this work is still several years away.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Oregon FY 2009. Data from OWRI are available for the period of 2000 - 2008. The IRDA database, which included data from both the BLM and USFS, is used for the period of 2000 - 2005. BLM and USFS data are available for the period of 2006 - 2007. The GRMW database covers the period of 2000 - 2007. Given the availability of data, OWEB currently is comprehensively reporting on the period 2000-2007 and will have additional data for 2008 and 2009 for the 2010 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/2008_biennial_rpt.pdf.

KPM #7	WORK PLANS--The extent to which watershed councils funded by OWEB accomplish their work plans each biennium.	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	Lauri Aunan, Grant Program Manager, (503) 986-0047	



1. OUR STRATEGY

OWEB 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.

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. 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. The target was increased from 70% to 90% for this measure beginning in 2007 and continues at this level for the 2009.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

The Watershed Council Support Grant process is a merit-based application and evaluation grant-making program. Applications are scored on eight criteria. Criteria #8, which states that an effective council makes progress toward goals, is an especially appropriate measure of performance to determine how well councils accomplish their work plans each biennium. A council's ability to make progress toward goals plays an important role in determining the group's ability to function effectively and operate efficiently. For this reason, Criteria #8 is the most heavily weighted criterion in the Council Support Grant evaluation process, comprising 25% of the total merit score. This criterion is measured by evaluating the following: In relation to its current funding level, the council has made significant progress toward their objectives related to 1) assessment, 2) education, 3) technical assistance, 4) monitoring or 5) restoration. Work plans typically consist of objectives and tasks in these five activity areas. Watershed Council Support Grant applications were reviewed in the spring of 2009 as part of a biennial process that occurs in odd-numbered years prior to the start of each biennium. Data for Criteria #8 indicate that 95% of the watershed councils evaluated received a merit score of excellent, very good, or adequate for having made significant progress toward their work-plan objectives. These data are for councils that 1) requested a Council Support Grant from OWEB for the 2009 - 2011 biennium and 2) have previously received funding from OWEB. To ensure consistent reporting on this measure for the 2007 - 2009 and 2009 - 2011 biennia, OWEB staff retroactively reviewed data from the 2007 - 2009 Watershed Council Support Grant evaluation process for Criteria #8. Data for 2007 have been updated in this report to reflect that 97% of watershed councils received a merit score of excellent, very good, or adequate during the prior review process.

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 ability of councils to substantially implement their action plans demonstrates the effectiveness of investment by OWEB in local capacity-building. In addition, the ability of councils to maintain an effective organizational structure that represents the diverse make-up of local stakeholders and citizens is another measure of the effectiveness of this investment. The progress each council makes toward meeting the objectives related to assessment, education, technical assistance, monitoring and restoration grants is stated in their work plans and is directly related to the level of funding provided through the Council Support Grant program. In addition, each watershed council's organizational structure and effectiveness contribute to the accomplishment of work plans. Additional criteria for organizational structure and effectiveness are evaluated during the Watershed Council Support Grant review process and, in composite, represent a comprehensive and accurate assessment of watershed councils.

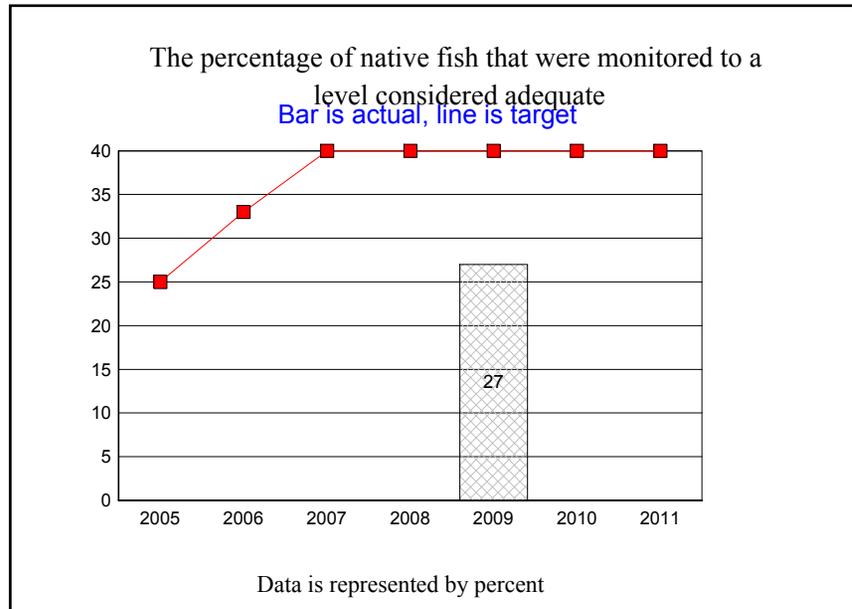
6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

During the Watershed Council Support Grant process for the 2007 - 2009 biennium, OWEB provided reduced funding amounts for watershed councils that demonstrated under-performance last biennium and fell into the "Needs Improvement" category. For the few organizations (a total of 5) that fell into this category during the 2009 - 2011 evaluation process, staff will develop very clear grant agreements that outline specific deliverables and deadlines to meet . These deliverables will have to be received and approved by the OWEB Project Manager and the Grant Program Manager in order for the council to receive the full Board award. In addition, the grant agreements will explicitly state that if the council falls into the "Needs Improvement" category again in the 2011 - 2013 biennium, there is a high likelihood they will not be funded at that time. Generally, staff feel that the 2009 - 2011 Watershed Council Support Grant review process was sound but have also actively sought suggestions for improving the application and review process. As might be expected, there is a wide variety of opinions on what should be the focus and goals of the Council Support process. OWEB Council Support funds are the foundation of the capacity of councils to carry out watershed restoration work. The OWEB Board will consider the priority of the Council Support program and future goals for the program during a strategic planning process that is currently underway and slated for completion in January of 2010.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Oregon FY 2009. Data for 2009 are available from the recently completed Watershed Council Support Grant evaluation process for the 2009 - 2011 biennium. This review process occurs in the spring of odd-numbered years.

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.	2004
Goal	Build effective partnerships to achieve watershed health.	
Oregon Context	#86: Freshwater Species	
Data Source	The 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.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

The performance measure was recently modified. 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 will make clear if a monitoring needs assessment has been conducted for a particular species. Additionally, the actual level of monitoring can be compared to what is desired for each species after the needs assessment is complete. 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 required by the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and state conservation plans for native fish species include recommended levels of monitoring for a particular species. Monitoring needs have been quantified for 15 species: Oregon coastal coho, Rogue River spring Chinook, Lower Columbia River chum, Lower Columbia River coho, Lower Columbia River winter steelhead, Lower Columbia River summer steelhead, Lower Columbia River spring Chinook, Lower Columbia River fall Chinook, Lower Columbia River late-fall Chinook, Mid-Columbia steelhead, Oregon chub, Borax Lake chub, Warner sucker, Hutton Springs tui chub, and Foskett Springs speckled dace. 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. Of the species for which monitoring needs have been quantified, 4 (or 27%) are adequately monitored: Oregon coastal coho, Borax Lake chub, Oregon chub, and Foskett Springs speckled dace.

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. A Columbia Basin-wide review of monitoring priorities and gaps is currently underway. This joint review is being conducted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Bonneville Power Administration, and the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority in cooperation with Northwest states and tribes. When completed at the end of 2009, this review will provide high-level guidance on monitoring priorities in the Columbia Basin. Actions taken to address these monitoring priorities will enable comparison of monitoring initiatives by Oregon and other states.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

OWEBs 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. These plans are also recently developed or in development which also influences the results downward.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

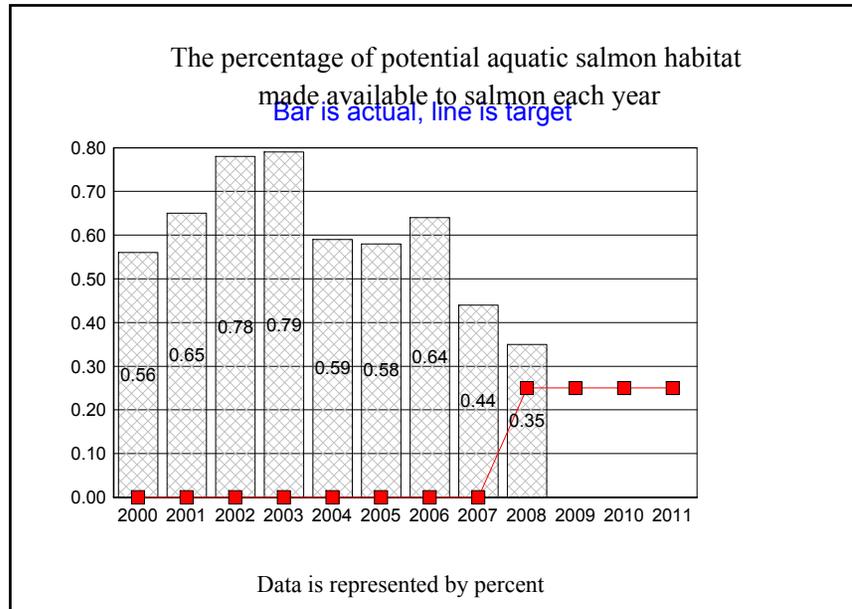
OWEB will continue to work with ODFW to refine the capability to report on this measure through assessment and monitoring efforts. In the last year, ODFW has completed two draft conservation/recovery plans, one for Lower Columbia steelhead, chum, coho, and Chinook and a second for Mid-Columbia steelhead. Within the 2010 calendar year, draft recovery plans should be completed for Willamette spring Chinook, Willamette winter steelhead, Southern Oregon-Northern California

coho, and coastal spring Chinook. These documents contain detailed recommendations on monitoring needs for each particular species. The Pacific Northwest region, as a whole, is working toward consistent monitoring and evaluation of trends in native fish populations. In addition to the Columbia Basin-wide review of monitoring priorities mentioned in #4, How We Compare, the Pacific Northwest Aquatic Monitoring Partnership (PNAMP)'s Integrated Status and Trend Monitoring (ISTM) workgroup is developing a template that will serve as regional guidance for developing detailed, coordinated, and integrated fish and habitat Research, Monitoring and Evaluation (RME) plans. The pilot area for the development of this guidance is the Lower Columbia River ESU. ODFW, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Washington's Lower Columbia River Fish Recovery Board are the co-leaders of this workgroup. Once this guidance is developed, it will facilitate well designed, coordinated, integrated, and cost-effective RME plans for fish and their habitat throughout the state and the region at scales that are needed by managers and policymakers. ODFW (working in cooperation with the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation and State of the Salmon) has nearly completed a prototype website that will facilitate tracking of the progress made towards achieving the measurable criteria established in State of Oregon fish conservation and recovery plans. These criteria focus on increases in fish abundance, productivity, diversity, and spatial structure, as well as in the condition of that habitat on which the fish rely on. The prototype is being developed initially with data collected as defined by the Oregon Coast coho conservation plan and should be available to the public in early 2010. If additional funding becomes available the website will be expanded to cover all native fish populations in Oregon.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Oregon FY 2009. Regarding this years' 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/>. Information about ODFW's Native Fish Recovery and Conservation initiatives is available at <http://www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/CRP/>. 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>.

KPM #9	SALMON HABITAT QUANTITY--The percentage of potential aquatic salmon habitat made available to salmon each year.	2006
Goal	Make effective and accountable investments in watershed health.	
Oregon Context	#86: Freshwater Species	
Data Source	OWEB Oregon Watershed Restoration Inventory (OWRI), federal Interagency Restoration Database (IRDA), Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, 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 made available to salmon each year will inform OWEB funding priorities for watershed restoration projects (in particular, fish-passage restoration projects) and monitoring projects in the future.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

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, with a target of 0.25% or higher for the percentage of habitat opened for use by salmon. The target of 0.25% represents approximately 130 miles of aquatic salmon habitat made available to salmon each year. Our ability to report on this measure is in large part dependent upon participation and coordination with other Oregon Plan partner agencies and their activities. OWEB anticipates continuing to meet targets for this measure through a combination of Board investments and coordinated, strategic restoration work by 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 2000 - 2008. The number of miles made available annually ranges from 182 to 407 for 2000 - 2008. The target is exceeded in 2008, even though data from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and the Grande Ronde Model Watershed (GRMW) are pending. Data for 2009 will not be requested by OWEB from restoration practitioners until January of 2010. This time lag in local groups, private landowners, and agencies reporting on restoration accomplishments results in a one-year delay in our ability to report on this measure. In addition, data from BLM, USFS, and GRMW are requested on a biennial basis, with the next scheduled data exchange in 2010.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

By way of comparison, the State of Washington Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) 2009 report notes that between 2000 and 2008, SRFB funded projects opened up an estimated 1,014 miles of streams containing salmon habitat. While this number focuses only on those investments made by the SRFB, it is dramatically lower than the 2,776 miles of aquatic habitat made available to salmon in Oregon during the same period. OWEB recently funded a retrospective analysis of the effectiveness of 90 fish-barrier removal projects completed in the South Coast Basin between 1995 and 1998. Preliminary results show that all 90 of these fish-passage projects remain successful at providing passage for the fish species of concern listed in the OWEB grant application. A final report for this project is scheduled to be released in January 2010.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

For 2008, data are available only from the OWEB Oregon Watershed Restoration Inventory (OWRI). Data from other Oregon plan partner agencies that keep restoration project databases will not be available until FY 2010. Data for restoration actions in the previous year are not requested from local restoration groups until January of the upcoming year, thus data for 2009 will not be requested until January of 2010. This time lag in local groups, private landowners, and agencies reporting on restoration accomplishments results in a one-year delay in our ability to report on this measure. OWEB continues to improve its ability to report on this measure with ongoing coordination and data sharing among Oregon Plan partners such as local watershed councils and agencies and from the work of the Legislatively approved data analyst position for 2007 - 2009, which was made permanent for the 2009 - 2011 biennium. 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 BLM, USFS, and GRMW. 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.

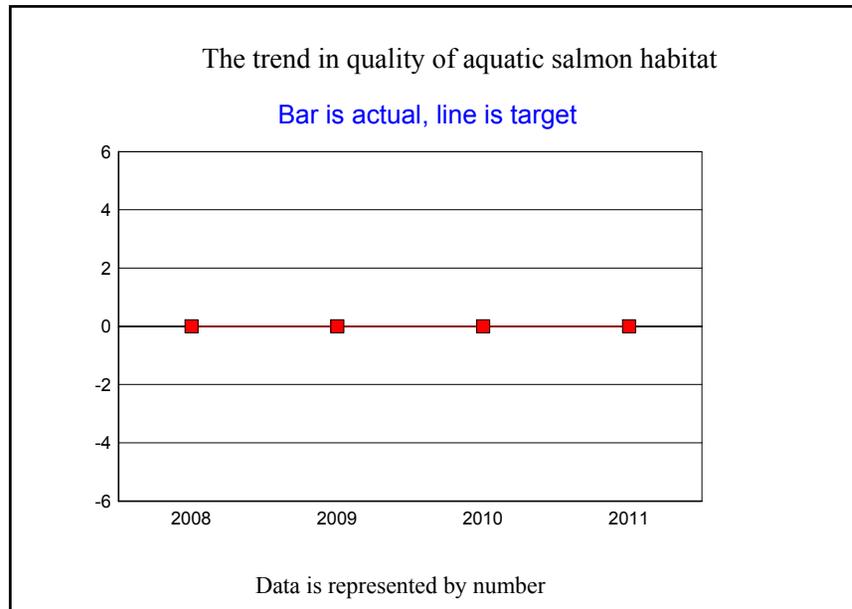
6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) is in the process of updating the Oregon Fish Passage Barriers Database, which was last updated in 2004. The database will be based on a widely accepted data standard that has been adopted by the Oregon Geographic Information Council (OGIC), thus enabling data sharing among natural resources agencies that maintain fish-passage barriers data. The updated database will include information from barrier inventories maintained by ODFW, Oregon Department of Transportation, and the BLM. It also will begin the process to reconcile barriers information with restoration project data contained in OWRI and update records for barriers have been restored. OWEB has encouraged collaboration among agencies on fish-passage barriers information management. In March 2009, the OWEB Board awarded funding to ODFW to make the Oregon Barriers Database more comprehensive and useful by building the base of information included in the database and creating tools for quantifying the impact of barriers (i.e., number of miles blocked that would be opened via restoration efforts). Specifically, tasks to be completed with OWEB funding include: 1) Adding barrier data from U.S. Forest Service; 2) Adding data from several local barrier inventories conducted by watershed councils and soil and water conservation districts; 3) Completing comparison of OWRI project with records in the barriers database; 4) Developing a semi-automated process to identify and reconcile duplicate records stored in more than one dataset, and 5) Applying Geographic Information System (GIS) tools to the barrier database for the purpose of quantifying the miles of fish habitat for various species that is blocked by a particular barrier, thus improving the information available to inform funding investments for fish passage restoration. Another indication of progress on this initiative is that ODFW is being awarded funding by OGIC to further enhance the completeness and utility of the Oregon Barriers Database. Specifically, the funding will enable ODFW to bring in barriers data from the Oregon Water Resources Department, Oregon Department of Forestry and other local groups; update fish-habitat distribution datasets for native salmon to include recent survey data and information about historical potential of stream reaches above barriers to provide salmon habitat; and integrate fish habitat distribution and barriers with the Oregon stream hydrography database so that the amount and quality of fish habitat that would be made available by barrier removal can be calculated and used to prioritize barrier restoration projects. 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 will also 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.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Oregon FY 2009. Data from OWRI are available for the period 2000 - 2008. The IRDA database, which includes data for both the BLM and USFS, is used for the period 2000 - 2005. BLM and USFS data are available for the period 2006 - 2007. The GRMW database covers the period 2000 - 2007. Given the availability of data, OWEB currently is comprehensively reporting on the period 2000 - 2007 and will have additional data for 2008 and 2009 for the 2010 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/2008_biennial_rpt.pdf.

KPM #10	SALMON HABITAT QUALITY--The trend in quality of aquatic salmon habitat.	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 provide useful information about the results of OWEBs funding and can assist in the establishment of priorities for funding future watershed restoration and monitoring projects.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

This measure was added during FY 2007, and a target for an increasing trend in the quality of aquatic salmon habitat was instituted in 2008. 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

Important progress has been made in the last year to develop a way to summarize the wide variety of habitat variables (e.g., pools, wood, sediment, channel complexity, etc.) collected during the field surveys. This method can serve as a high-level indicator of trends in aquatic habitat quality. Estimates for habitat trends in coastal basins are based on output from the Habitat Limiting Factors Model (HLFM) for coho. Staff from ODFW's Aquatic Inventories Project (AIP) use individual variables and HLFM model output to describe the trend in habitat condition and potential carrying capacity (e.g., pools, wood, sediment, coho parr per kilometer, etc.) of specific basins. Overall trends in the quality of aquatic salmon habitat is not yet available at the statewide scale. Trend information is available for 1998-2008 in coastal drainages (specifically, the Oregon coastal and Lower Columbia River Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESUs) for coho). In the Mid and South Coast basins an increase in habitat quality for young coho salmon (parr) during the winter has occurred over the last 10 years. Some of this improvement is likely the result of restoration actions. At much broader scales of evaluation (i.e., ESUs or statewide), however, the quality of aquatic habitat for coho salmon has not changed significantly during the past 10 years. While many restoration projects have been undertaken during this time, less than 10% of the overall coastal coho habitat has been treated. It will likely be many years before enough habitat is restored to be detectable at the regional or state-wide scales.

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)'s Integrated Status and Trend Monitoring (ISTM) workgroup is developing a template that will serve as regional guidance for developing detailed, coordinated, and integrated fish and habitat Research, Monitoring, and Evaluation (RME) plans. The pilot area for the development of this guidance is the Lower Columbia River Evolutionarily Significant Unit. ODFW, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Washington's Lower Columbia River Fish Recovery Board are the co-leaders of this workgroup. The product will be 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.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Currently, AIP staff use the model output from the HLFM to summarize 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 within the Oregon coastal coho and Lower Columbia River ESUs. These indices are available for streams that support coho in these locations. Other tools are used to describe habitat for other species of salmonids; however, for these species, no repeat survey program is in place to describe change over time in a consistent fashion in other regions of the state. 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, trends for this metric can only be described for coastal watersheds. New sampling areas will be added each year to cover incrementally more streams over time.

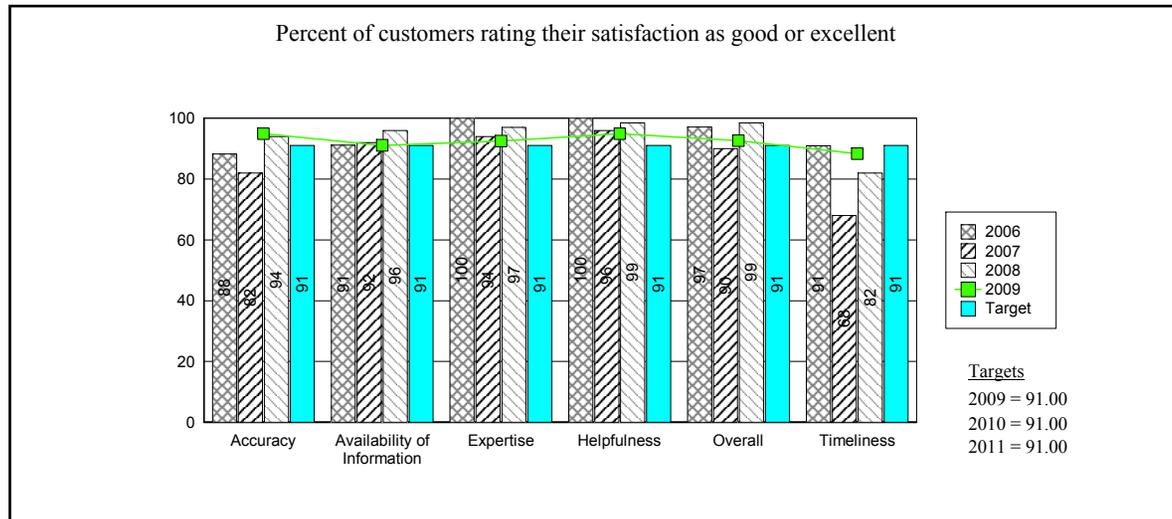
6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

OWEBs 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. By continuing the process established last 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 for additional species and for more geographic areas as they are made available. PNAMP's ISTM workgroup is developing a template (described above) that will serve as regional guidance for developing detailed, coordinated, and integrated fish and habitat RME plans. The pilot area for the development of this guidance is the Lower Columbia River ESU. ODFW, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Washington's Lower Columbia River Fish Recovery Board are the co-leaders of this workgroup.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Oregon FY 2009. OWEB relies on ODFW's Aquatic Inventories Project to collect data about the quality of aquatic salmon habitat and its Natural Resources Information Management Program (NRIMP) to report data on the web. 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.

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.	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 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 fourth year OWEB has conducted a customer-service survey. The target is set at 91%, which is derived from the 2006 baseline data.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

In the 2009 survey, OWEB met the 91% target rating on 5 of the 6 measures. The result for Overall satisfaction remains over 1.5 percentage points above the target, although it decreased several points between 2008 and 2009. In 2009, Timeliness was the lowest scoring customer service criteria with 88.3% of respondents rating it good or excellent. However, this percentage is a significant increase from last year's mark of 82%. During the past year, OWEB focused attention on the timely delivery of service thereby contributing to this improvement. Accuracy and Helpfulness were most highly rated at 94.9% for each.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

In 2008, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) APPR noted that the agency met the 92% target rating for only one of the six measures, but was within three percentage points of the target for two additional measures. During the same year, Oregon Department of State Lands (DSL) met its targets for none of the measures and was, in fact, more than 15% points from target on all measures. While these statistics provide representative examples of the customer-service performance of other natural resources agencies, it may be difficult to compare OWEB to these agencies as OWEB is strictly 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 April 1, 2008 and March 31, 2009. 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 2009 survey results, and specifically the results for timeliness, continue to demonstrate benefits of the relatively new online tools that allow OWEB grantees to view current project data, accounting information, and dates for reporting to OWEB. As was the case for the 2009 survey, future customer-service surveys will strive for an increasing response rate increasing the accuracy of the survey results.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Oregon FY 2009. The OWEB 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 April 1, 2008 and March 31, 2009, for whom a current e-mail address was available, and which had grants that were not yet active or which had been cancelled. All respondents e-mailed their response. Eighty grantees responded, resulting in a response rate of 66%. 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 survey: -- Survey Name: 2009 OWEB Customer Satisfaction Survey -- Surveyor: OWEB staff -- Date Conducted: May 6, 2009 through May 29, 2009 -- Population: Consumers and Constituents (OWEB grant recipients) -- Sampling Frame: OWEB awardees granted between April 1, 2008 and March 31, 2009 -- Sampling Procedure: Systematic sample (excluding those for which a current e-mail address was not available) -- Sample Characteristics: Population = 126; Sample Size = 122; Responses = 80; Response Rate = 66% -- 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, tribal, and county employees; academic researchers; and non-profit groups. Information from the ODFW APPR is available at http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/docs/APPR08/Fish_Wildlife.pdf. Information from the DSL APPR is available at <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/docs/APPR08/StateLands.pdf>.

WATERSHED ENHANCEMENT BOARD

III. USING PERFORMANCE DATA

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

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The following questions indicate how performance measures and data are used for management and accountability purposes.

<p>1. INCLUSIVITY</p>	<p>* Staff : The current performance measures were developed jointly with OWEB, the Legislative Fiscal Office, and the Legislature.</p> <p>* Elected Officials: The current performance measures were developed jointly with OWEB, the Legislative Fiscal Office, and the Legislature.</p> <p>* Stakeholders: OWEB maintains constant dialogue with stakeholders such as citizens and local restoration practitioners regarding programs, policies, and processes that influence our ability to achieve KPM goals. This dialogue could lead to potential changes to KPMs through time.</p> <p>* Citizens: OWEB maintains constant dialogue with stakeholders such as citizens and local restoration practitioners regarding programs, policies, and processes that influence our ability to achieve KPM goals. This dialogue could lead to potential changes to KPMs through time.</p>
<p>2 MANAGING FOR RESULTS</p>	<p>The performance measures each link to OWEBs Strategic Plan, which in turn, guides the implementation of agency programs. In addition, OWEB continues to work with NOAA Fisheries to use regional performance measures to evaluate projects funded with monies from 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). Reporting on OWEB's performance measures, especially those related to restoration and conservation activities implemented as part of the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, requires collaboration with other agencies. In some cases (e.g., KPM #5, Fish Populations), additional data collection and monitoring is necessary by Oregon Plan partner agencies to comprehensively report on trends at the statewide scale. OWEB staff continue to improve coordination with other agencies for the purpose of collecting and assembling data about salmon populations and watershed condition. The agency has and will continue to increase its sample population for KPM #11, Customer Service.</p>
<p>3 STAFF TRAINING</p>	<p>OWEB staff attended the limited number of training sessions and meetings within the last year provided by the Department of Administrative Services (DAS) and the Legislative Fiscal Office (LFO).</p>
<p>4 COMMUNICATING RESULTS</p>	<p>* Staff : This annual report is provided to all staff via email and through meetings.</p>

* **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' 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 website. Stakeholder groups were involved specifically through our recently completed customer service survey. Information on both OWEBs 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 20072009 biennial report was published here 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 website. Information on both OWEBs 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 20072009 biennial report was published here 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>.