

WATERSHED ENHANCEMENT BOARD

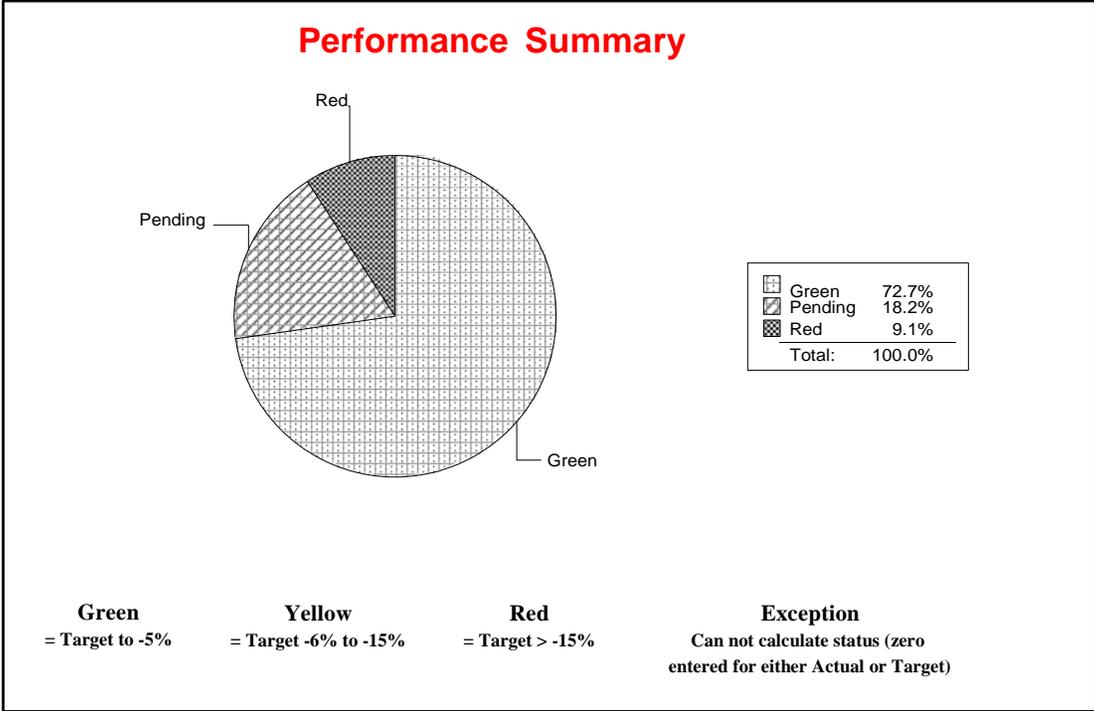
Annual Performance Progress Report (APPR) for Fiscal Year (2010-2011)

Original Submission Date: 2011

Finalize Date: 8/31/2011

2010-2011 KPM #	2010-2011 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.

WATERSHED ENHANCEMENT BOARD		I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	
Agency Mission: To help protect and restore 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. Several Key Performance Measures are designed to gauge the progress of the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds and other natural resource agencies. OWEBs 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 State's lottery revenue to fund the acquisition and maintenance of state parks and for the restoration and protection of fish and wildlife habitat, salmon populations, water quality, and watershed health. 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.

In 2010, Ballot Measure 76 was passed, also overwhelmingly, by the citizens of Oregon. This measure affirmed the dedication of Fifteen percent of the State's lottery revenue to natural resources. Senate Bill 342 was passed during the 2011 legislative session which among other things, modified the mechanics of how funding is distributed and the purposes for which it can be used. OWEB's mission remains unchanged: To help protect and restore healthy watersheds and natural habitats that support thriving communities and strong economies. With passage of Ballot Measure 76 OWEB will evaluate the key performance measures and may propose changes to them to account for permanency and any new program direction that results.

OWEB's Key Performance Measures are currently 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 Water Resources Department, Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, and others. Additional partners that are critical to OWEB's ability to achieve its objectives are 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 have been recently revised and OWEB has continued to focus on building reporting and analytical capabilities. With the 2007-2009 biennium came significant additions, refinements, and changes to OWEB's key performance measures. It will take time to develop and track the data associated with the new KPMs to provide meaningful trends and achievement of performance targets. Moreover, reporting on five of the agency's 11 KPMs requires cooperation with the other agencies that collect and maintain pertinent data.

In FY 2011, OWEB continued to meet or exceed targets on eight of its 11 performance measures. Two of the remaining three measures fall into the "exception" reporting category as they are new. The one measure that failed to meet the target currently experiences a one year delay in the ability to fully report on the measure. This is a function of the data processing activities associated with the measures which occurs every other year. This year a large improvement was observed with KPM # 2 Outside Funding. In reporting year 2008, the target was reduced to reflect a projected decline in available funding used by OWEB grantees as leveraged dollars. While there was an uptick in 2009, an overall decline occurred between 2006 and 2010. In FY 2011, this trend changed and the largest match was recorded and exceeded 200%. Fish monitoring in Oregon (KPM #8) continues to lag behind the monitoring needs identified for certain species. Two measures remain in the "pending" status as capability to evaluate progress is developed. One of these measures, (KPM #10) Salmon Habitat Quality was removed by the Legislature and will not be reported in future years. OWEB recently contracted with the University of Oregon's Ecosystem Workforce Program to study the effects of watershed restoration grants on Oregon's local economies. The research studies show that 90% of the funding provided through OWEB grants stays within Oregon and more than 2/3 of it is expended in local communities for the purchase of goods and services. Also, on average, between 15 and 24 jobs are supported with every \$1 million invested through OWEB grant funds.

Data-sharing efforts with the Oregon Plan partners, in particular the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, continue to enable OWEB to report on several native fish related measures (KPMs #5, #8, #9, #10). Results of the customer service survey show OWEB is meeting the target for 4 of the 6 categories in this measure. The Timeliness category was slightly improved, although still below the target and Availability of Information dropped below the target. The category of Overall Service rated as excellent or good increased by 1.5%.

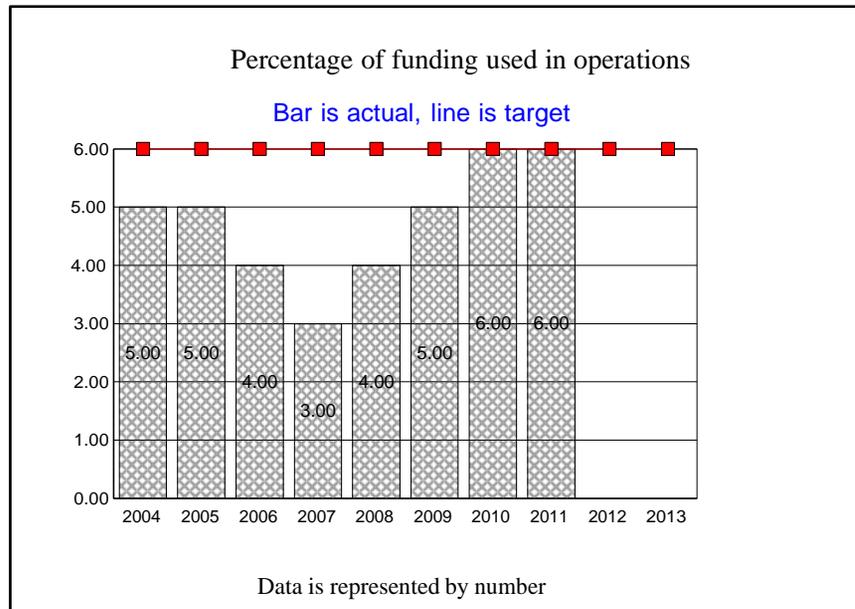
4. CHALLENGES

The challenges identified in last year's APPR are also applicable during fiscal year 2011, including the fact that many of OWEB's performance measures require data collected and maintained by other agencies. The ability to fully report on other performance measures will depend on actions and decisions of other agencies over which OWEB has limited influence.

5. RESOURCES AND EFFICIENCY

OWEB receives 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 2009-2011 is approximately \$92 million. About \$46.5 million, or 51% of the biennial budget, reflects OWEB's budget for the 2011 fiscal year. This represents a significant decline from the 2007-2009 biennial budget of \$108.7 million.

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 across the state while keeping administrative costs to a minimum.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

The target of six percent is set especially low to ensure that the vast majority of funds reach local watersheds (Six percent is a maximum target and desired results should be at or below this level). The performance measure calculation was modified during the 2007–09 biennium to report using a more standard and accurate method (i.e., compare agency operational costs to agency total revenue). This modification allows tracking of trends in agency operational costs relative to total agency revenue through time.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

In FY 2011, the percentage of total funding used in agency operations was 6%. Results demonstrate that OWEB has consistently kept operating costs equal to or below the 6% target since this performance measure was instituted in 2004. The data are derived by assessing a ratio of the annual operation costs to 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, the Department of State Lands (DSL) reported that 52.6% of the program revenue stream was used to cover administrative and operational costs of revenue-generating programs in 2010.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

The Board and the agency strive to keep overhead costs low and to maintain a high proportion of funds available for grants to external organizations. The decline in Lottery Fund revenue has a significant effect on the increased ratio of administrative costs to revenue. Despite this, OWEB still is meeting its target at or below 6%. 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 a \$13 million award in FY 2010 and a \$15 million award during FY 2011. New competitive grant applications to the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service resulted in an additional \$543,000 and \$751,246 respectively.

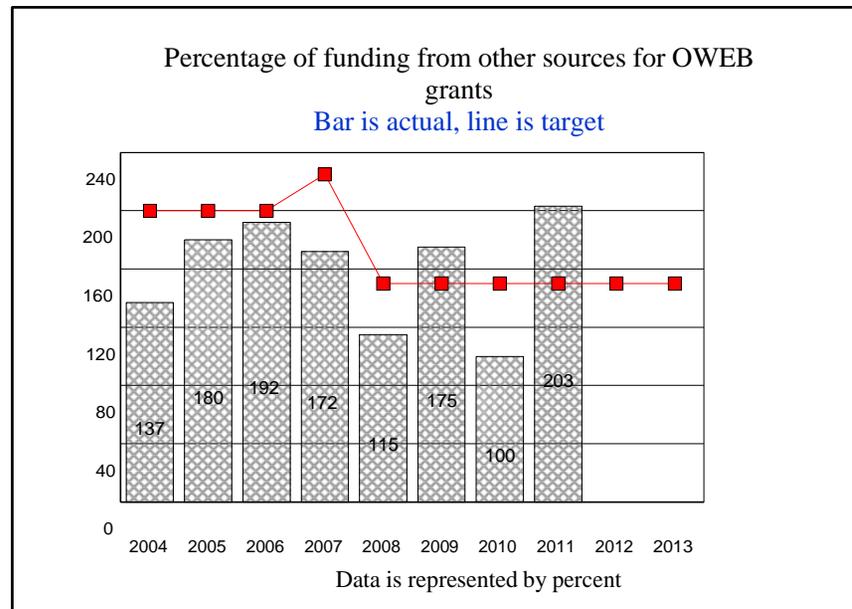
6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

With the passage of Ballot Measure 76 and subsequent enactment of SB 342, which changes the structure of grant and operation funds, may require a revision to the method used for calculating this performance measure target.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Oregon FY 2011. Data are maintained and tracked by OWEB's fiscal section. Data about DSL's administrative and operational costs are available at http://www.oregon.gov/DSL/DO/docs/pm_appr_2010.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 other funds to OWEB grant funds provides an important 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 performance measure in the past. Beginning with the 2007–09 biennium, the target was adjusted downward to more accurately reflect the expected potential of matching dollars available to OWEB grantees given the projections of steep declines in traditional federal grant contributions.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

For FY 2011, OWEB grantees provided a contribution of 203% for every OWEB dollar on average. This figure is a large increase from a contribution of 100% in FY 2010, and higher than the recent high mark of 175% set in FY 2009. FY 2011's achievement is the highest return on investment since this measure was established in 2004. The trend is a possible reflection of increased available grant funds that can be used as matching dollars to OWEB grant funding and may mirror the recent recession and steady improvement of the national and local economies over the past few years.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

A match of \$2.00 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 FY 2011, its grantees have provided 41% in matching dollars, donated materials, or services. These contributions are substantially lower than the range between 1:1(100%) and 2:1 (200%) that OWEB grantees have provided during the period of 2004–2011.

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. OWEB grantees consistently exceed this requirement. A single project contributed over \$20,000,000 in match, which equates to nearly 1/3 of the total match from all projects over the past year. If this project were removed from the calculation, the total match percentage would decrease to approximately 150%

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

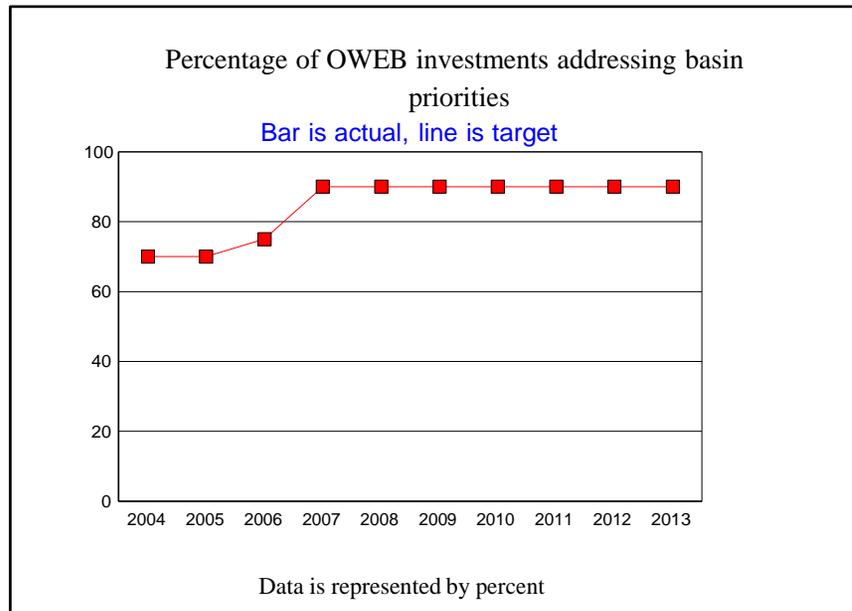
The agency will continue to track the performance under this measure given the adjustment in the target and further economic changes that have

influenced the funding available for use as matching dollars to OWEB grants. OWEB staff will continue to 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 especially given the current economic conditions and prediction of an extended slow recovery.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Oregon FY 2011. Data are maintained and tracked by OWEB's fiscal section. OWEB requires a minimum of 25% match for each 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 project completion report. Total match information is required before OWEB will disburse the remaining 10% of any grant award.

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 Board has adopted the format and approach for developing watershed function and “limiting factors” reports for each watershed in Oregon. The basin and watershed restoration priorities, proposed to be developed, based on these limiting factors will help focus the review of grant applications

for restoration projects and assist in the development of funding recommendations. 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. With the passage of Ballot Measure 76 in November 2010 and subsequent changes in OWEB program goals, the approach of basin and watershed limiting priorities will need to be reevaluated in context with long term planning now underway for OWEB. Along with many other priorities for the agency, the ability to address the basin and watershed restoration priority strategy during the 2011-2013 biennium is doubtful.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

The target has been established as a high bar to ensure that the connection between investments and the appropriate basin and watershed restoration priorities occurs.

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 agencies, species conservation plans by 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. OWEB has coordinated with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Department of Environmental Quality to work towards common funding objectives to provide aligned priorities. 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 River, and Owyhee River basins were completed. 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 River Basin and compiles comprehensive restoration priorities from existing watershed assessments into a single guidance document for the entire Umpqua River 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

Aligning basin and watershed restoration priorities with other state agencies may delay the establishment of common priorities, but will lead to consistent alignment between agencies and a higher ecological benefit from future investments in restoration.

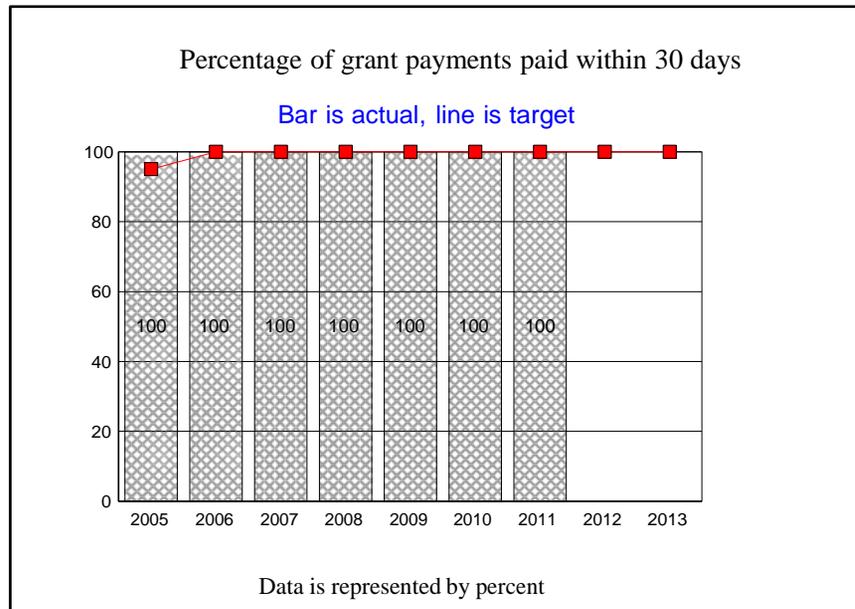
6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

As agency priorities are set for the 2011-2013 biennium, identifying the resources required to fully implement this strategy will be set. At the current time many other priority responsibilities exist within the agency.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Oregon FY 2011. 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.oregon.gov/OWEB/docs/pubs/Rest_Priorities/UmpquaActionPlan.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 operation and management of a competitive grant program is a major component of OWEB’s business activities. The timely processing of grant payments benefits OWEB and its partners by providing the necessary resources to implement 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. Many grantees depend on the timely disbursement of these resources to support operation and management obligations.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

During FY 2011, OWEB met the 100% target of complete grant payment requests paid within 30 days. OWEB met this target during each of the last seven 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, effective staffing levels matched to workload, and strategic investments in new techniques and technology to improve efficiency enables the fiscal section to meet this target.

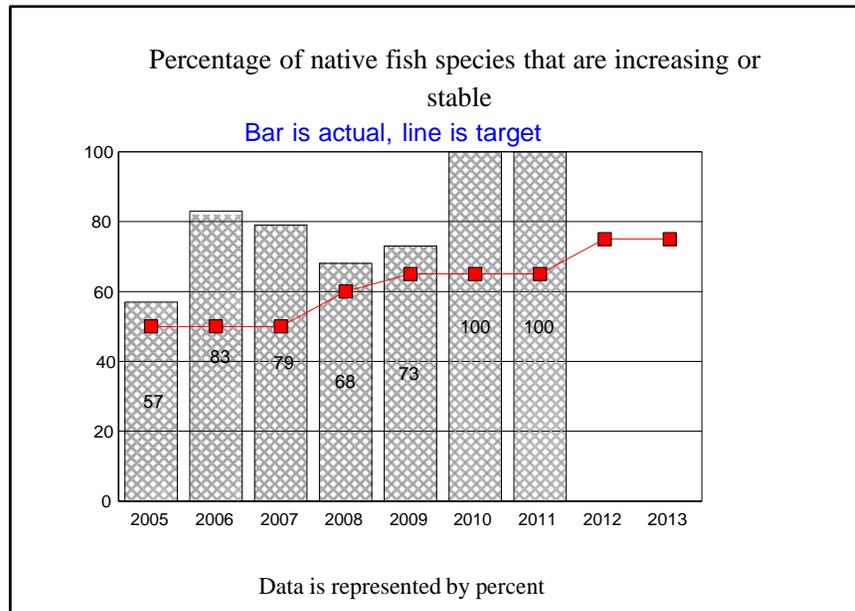
6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

OWEB is presently meeting the target and no changes are planned at this time. For FY 2012, the Legislature modified the measure to a target of 100% of complete grant payment requests paid within 24 days.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Oregon FY 2011. These data are maintained and tracked by OWEB's fiscal section. In May of 2004, the agency added an internal performance measure, to track 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 in FY 2007. Targets in place aim for increasing abundance of native fish species. Data about trends in 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 are likely to 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. This increase continued between FY 2009 and 2010 and remained above the target in FY 2011. For FY 2011, the percentage of native fish species exhibiting stable or increasing trends remained at 100%. All of the 22 native fish species that either were assessed, in the 2005 Native Fish Status Report or in the 1995 Biennial Report on the Status of Wild Fish in Oregon are currently being monitored for abundance. Monitoring results show 19 species with stable levels of abundance: Borax Lake chub, Hutton Springs tui chub, Foskett Springs speckled dace, spring Chinook salmon, chum salmon, redband trout, cutthroat trout, bull trout, winter steelhead, summer steelhead, Pacific lamprey, Western brook lamprey, green sturgeon, Oregon white sturgeon, Warner sucker, Lost River sucker, Miller Lake lamprey, and Shortnose sucker. Fall Chinook salmon remain in the stable abundance category, which is an improvement from a “declining” abundance trend in previous reports. Sockeye salmon, Coho salmon, and Oregon chub are increasing in abundance.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

The Pacific Northwest region, as a whole, is continuing 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, 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.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

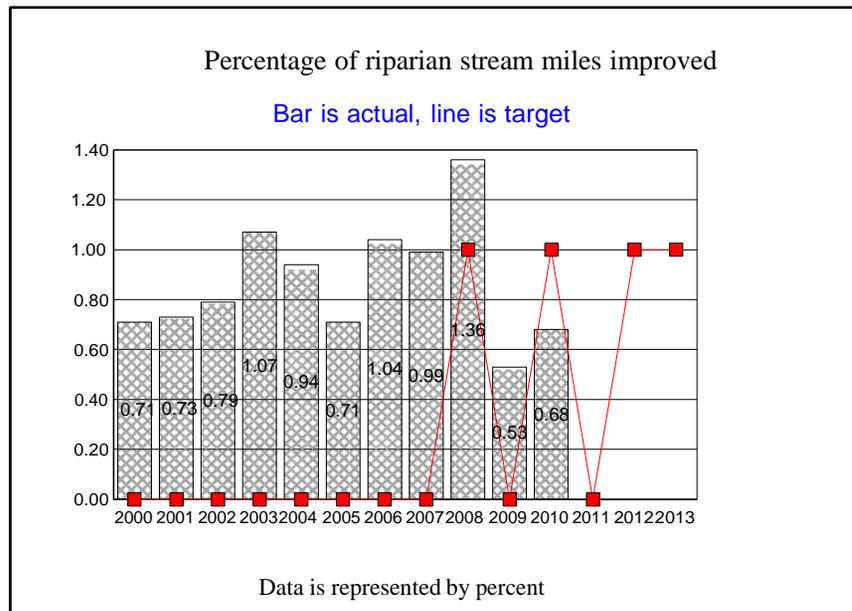
OWEB will continue to work with ODFW to refine the capability to report on this measure through assessment and monitoring efforts. In the past year, recovery plans for Upper Willamette Spring Chinook salmon and winter steelhead were completed. In the upcoming year, recovery plans for Coastal fall Chinook salmon, chum salmon, winter steelhead, summer steelhead, and cutthroat trout are expected to be completed. Recovery plans are a priority for ODFW and identify monitoring priorities needed to track the long term status and trends for ESA listed and native fish species. Additionally, conservation plans are planned or are in development for coastal spring Chinook salmon, Malheur redband trout, Catlow Valley redband trout, and coastal winter steelhead. A conservation plan for Columbia River white sturgeon was completed.

ODFW, in cooperation with other state and federal agencies, under a grant from the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, developed the Salmon Recovery Tracker that should help with reporting on progress made towards achieving the measureable criteria identified in the State of Oregon's fish conservation and recovery plans. These criteria focus on increases in fish abundance, productivity, diversity, and spatial structure, as well as the condition of habitat. During the past year, the website was officially launched. User comments and suggestions led to further refinement and version 2.0 was recently released with more improvements coming in the next year. Currently, a majority of the information on tracking progress towards recovery remains focused on coastal coho salmon, but information is being gathered to report on the recovery progress of other listed salmonid species.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Oregon FY 2011. 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 from 2011 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 from 2010 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

The measure indicates the general extent and trend of streamside restoration undertaken within the state, with a target of 1% for the percentage of improved riparian stream miles. A target of 1% represents approximately 515 miles of riparian stream miles improved in Oregon per year. Our ability to report on the measure is in large part dependent upon participation and coordination with Oregon Plan partner agencies and reporting of their activities. OWEB anticipates continuing to meet targets for the measure through a combination of Board investments and coordinated, strategic restoration work by organizations such as watershed councils, soil and watershed conservation districts, and agencies. OWEB may recommend an annual target be established for the measure since data is increasingly being reported electronically. Currently, however the data processing cycle results in a one year delay in reporting and improved riparian stream mile data from federal agencies is currently being solicited every other year.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

The percentage of total riparian stream miles that are improved each year in Oregon ranges from 0.53% to 1.36% annually for the period of 2000–2010. The number of actual stream miles improved annually ranges from 272 to 699 for this same period. Data from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and the Grande Ronde Model Watershed (GRMW) for improved riparian stream mile are requested only once a biennium, with the next data exchange scheduled in 2012. In past years, the number of riparian stream miles improved were reported as the total number of riparian stream miles treated. In 2006, a specialized reporting form was implemented to quantify the number of stream miles improved by type of restoration activity. For example, riparian fencing, riparian planting, and invasive species control have been separated on the reporting form, which could lead to an overestimate of riparian stream miles improved if the three restoration activities occurred at the same project location. The figures used in this report include only a single instance of improved riparian stream miles.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

By way of comparison, the State of Washington's 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 4,565 miles of riparian stream improvements made in Oregon during the same period. At the time of this report, no new information was reported from the State of Washington for riparian stream miles improved. OWEB recently funded a retrospective analysis of the effectiveness of fencing and riparian planting projects completed in the South Coast and Grande Ronde basins between 1995 and 1998. The report identified that many of the restoration project locations could not be located; and, of the study sites that were sampled, few had succeeded in restoring an adequate riparian buffer. Additional monitoring is planned in the near future to follow up on these results in other locations across the state.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

For 2010, data are available from the OWEB Oregon Watershed Restoration Inventory (OWRI). Data from other Oregon plan partner agencies that keep restoration project databases will not be compiled and reported until the 2012 APPR. Data for the restoration actions in the previous year are not reported by local restoration groups and federal agencies until late in the current year, thus data for 2011 is incomplete. This measure is structured such that in odd numbered years the target is not required to be met. This time lag in local groups, private landowners, and agencies reporting on restoration accomplishments results in an approximately one-year delay in reporting on the measure. OWEB's ability to report on this measure is dependent on ongoing coordination and data sharing among Oregon Plan partners such as local watershed councils and natural resource agencies. OWEB continues to work with the Oregon Department of Agriculture and federal agriculture agencies to improve the ability to report on the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP), which includes several hundred miles of riparian stream improvement in the State, but details are limited due to federal reporting standards and controls. OWEB is actively working with the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service and the Oregon Department of Agriculture on developing a framework and methods for accurately reporting accomplishments under the CREP.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

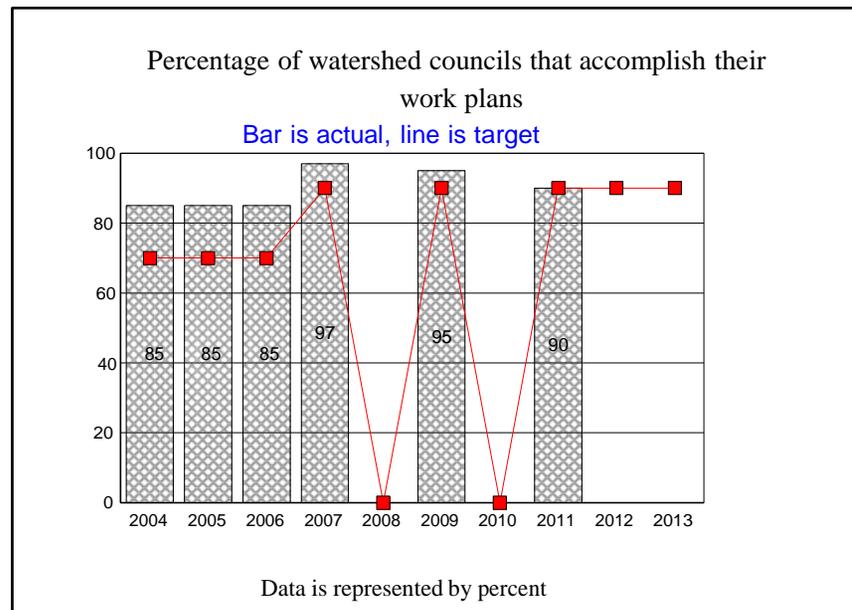
OWEB will continue to make strategic and coordinated investments in riparian restoration projects, especially as these investments are targeted to address limiting factors and basin and watershed restoration priorities such as reducing sediment and water temperature levels. In addition, OWEB will track outputs of riparian restoration projects through the OWRI, maintain and build new information sharing agreements with local and federal partners, and explore data-sharing approaches with other state agencies that monitor improvements in riparian areas. The measure previously focused on trends in native riparian plant communities, which raised the need for mapping and ongoing evaluation of riparian areas in Oregon. OWEB allocated funds for mapping current conditions and modeling responses of riparian vegetation around the state. The project has completed LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) data acquisition for study sites in the John Day and North Coast basins. During the last two biennia, the Legislature has instructed OWEB to fund the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) acquisition of LiDAR in portions of Oregon. These data could assist in developing an updatable map of riparian vegetation that will enable OWEB and to strategically invest in restoration projects that are likely to improve trends in native riparian plant communities. In addition, analysis of LiDAR data may ultimately improve riparian vegetation mapping, analysis, and reporting but this work is still many years away.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Oregon FY 2010. Data from OWRI are available for the period of 2000–2011. 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 2006–2010. The GRMW database covers the period of 2000–2006. 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

The purpose of OWEB’s grants to watershed councils is to support watershed council staff and operations in carrying out projects related to protecting or restoring native fish or wildlife habitats; protecting or restoring natural watershed functions to improve water quality or stream flows; resource assessment; planning; design and engineering; technical assistance; interests in land or water from willing landowners; monitoring;

and involving people in voluntary actions to protect, restore, and maintain the ecological health of lands and waters. The watershed councils' ability to substantially implement their action plans demonstrates the effectiveness of OWEB's investment in local capacity-building. In addition, the watershed 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. Data for 2011 are available from the recently completed Watershed Council Support Grant evaluation process for the 2011-2013 biennium. This review process occurs in the spring of odd-numbered years.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

Successful completion of work plans is one measure of watershed council operational efficiencies. A high proportion of watershed 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.

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 #7, 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 ability of the watershed council to function effectively and operate efficiently. For this reason, Criteria #7 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 2011 as part of a biennial process that occurs in odd-numbered years prior to the start of each biennium. Data for Criteria #7 indicate that 90% of the 64 watershed councils that submitted applications received a score for Criteria #7 of excellent, very good, or adequate for significant progress toward work-plan objectives.

Following OWEB Board direction from the 2009 council support grant cycle, staff recommended, and the Board approved, placement of four councils in the "do not fund" category for the 2011-2013 biennium. Three of the four councils were placed in the "do not fund" category based on their repeated "needs improvement" ranking, the lowest merit category, indicating inadequate performance. The fourth council did not apply for an OWEB grant in 2009, but ranked "needs improvement" in 2011; the Director considered the reviewers' evaluation and scoring, OWEB's experience with the council's inability to adequately perform, and lack of clarity over board membership and leadership, in making the "do not fund" recommendation. If OWEB evaluates the data for Criteria #7 for only the 60 councils the OWEB Board funded, 97% of the 60 councils received a score for Criteria #7 of excellent, very good, or adequate for significant progress toward their work-plan objectives. Since 2007, there has been a steady increase in the percentage of councils that are receiving high overall scores that correspond to placement in the excellent and very

good merit categories. In 2007-2009 58% of councils were ranked excellent or very good, in 2009-2011 70% of councils were ranked excellent or very good and in 2011-2013 72% of councils were ranked excellent or very good.

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 watershed council makes toward meeting the objectives related to assessment, education, technical assistance, monitoring, and restoration stated in their work plans 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

OWEB’s 2011-2013 budget includes a budget note asking OWEB to:

1. Work with appropriate local government entities to review the process for establishing and overseeing watershed councils, and identify whether any statutory or rule changes are needed;
2. Enhance watershed council reporting to OWEB for accountability and tracking of accomplishments;
3. Review criteria used to determine council eligibility for council support grants, to better ensure that investments go to groups that reflect the interests of the watershed and have proven successful in accomplishing their work plans in the past; and
4. Report to the Seventy-sixth Legislative Assembly regarding progress and recommendations.

OWEB is working with stakeholders to follow up on the budget note and develop proposals for future changes to the council support grant program. Areas we are exploring include:

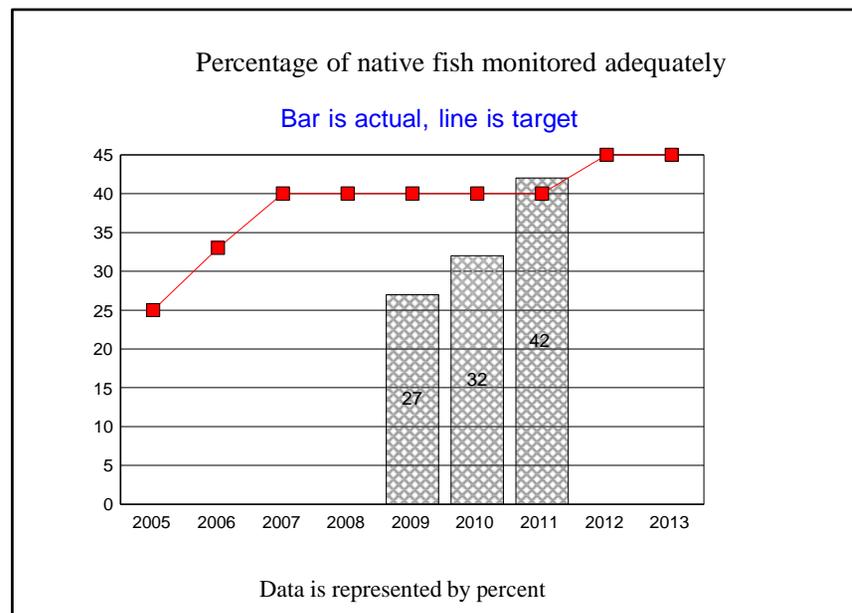
- Streamlining the application and funding process to allow more focus on improved work plan reporting for accountability and tracking of accomplishments.
- Refined council support eligibility criteria to better ensure that OWEB invests in local groups that reflect the watershed’s interests and have a proven successful in accomplishing their work plans in the past.

Goals: Develop and implement, by 2015, a streamlined work-plan based application process, revised eligibility criteria, and enhanced reporting and tracking of council accomplishments and work plan progress. The development and implementation of this new process may require OWEB to review its Key Performance Measures related to council support and how the agency measures and reports on the results.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Oregon FY 2011. 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.	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 especially for the 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 identify if a monitoring needs assessment has been conducted for a particular species. Additionally, the actual intensity level of monitoring can be compared to what is necessary for each species after the needs assessment is complete. From this work it will be possible to track 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 finer 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. Over the past year, monitoring needs have been quantified for three additional species, bringing the total species with quantified monitoring needs to 24: Oregon coastal coho salmon, Rogue River spring Chinook salmon, Lower Columbia River chum salmon, Lower Columbia River coho salmon, Lahontan cutthroat trout, bull trout, Lost River sucker, short nose sucker, Lower Columbia River winter steelhead, Lower Columbia River summer steelhead, Lower Columbia River spring Chinook salmon, Lower Columbia River fall Chinook salmon, Lower Columbia River late-fall Chinook salmon, Mid-Columbia steelhead, Snake River Chinook salmon, Snake River steelhead, Oregon chub, Borax Lake chub, Warner sucker, Hutton Springs tui chub, Foskett Springs speckled dace,(the final three are new) Upper Willamette spring Chinook salmon, Upper Willamette winter steelhead and Columbia River white sturgeon. 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 based on the expert opinion of ODFW fish biologists. Of the species for which monitoring needs have been quantified, 10 (or 42%) are adequately monitored: Oregon coastal coho salmon, Lower Columbia River coho salmon, Lower Columbia River fall Chinook salmon, Lower Columbia River spring Chinook salmon, Willamette spring Chinook salmon, Snake River Chinook salmon, Snake River steelhead, Borax Lake chub, Oregon chub, and Foskett Springs speckled dace. Three recovery plan implementation biologist positions have been filled by ODFW to strategically coordinate and integrate the actions identified in the completed recovery plans

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 River 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. As this review is completed, it will provide high-level guidance on monitoring priorities in the Columbia Basin. Some actions have already begun to take place to address these monitoring priorities. This will enable comparison of

monitoring initiatives between Oregon and other states in future years.

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. However, these recommendations 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. Additionally, federal recovery and state conservation 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. During the last year, recovery plans were completed for Willamette River spring Chinook salmon, and Willamette River winter steelhead. A conservation plan for Columbia River white sturgeon was completed in the past year and future conservation plans are expected for coastal spring Chinook salmon, coastal winter steelhead, Southern Oregon-Northern California coho salmon, Malheur redband trout, Catlow Valley redband trout. Recovery plans and conservation plans contain detailed recommendations on monitoring needs for each particular species.

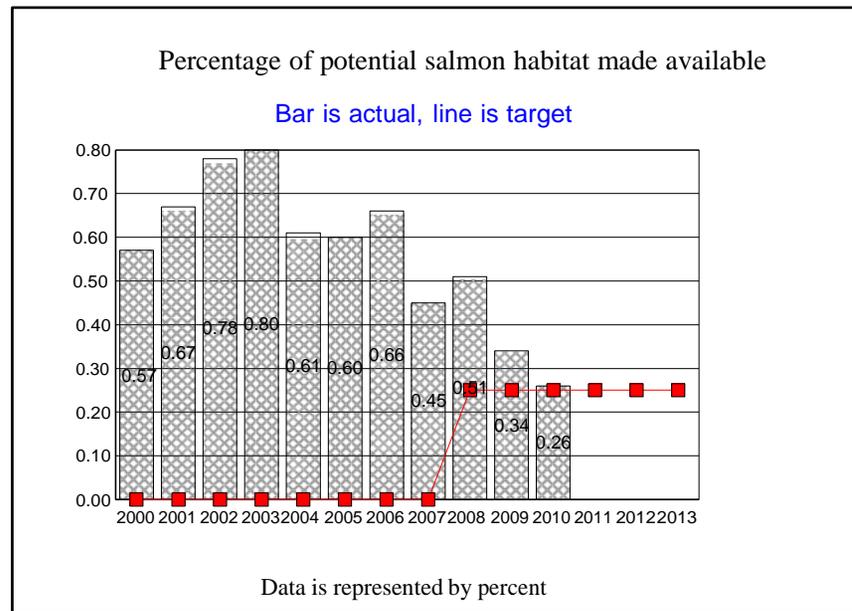
The Pacific Northwest region, as a whole, is continuing to work toward consistent monitoring and evaluation of trends in native fish populations. In addition to the Columbia River basin-wide review of monitoring priorities the Pacific Northwest Aquatic Monitoring Partnership (PNAMP) Integrated Status and Trend Monitoring (ISTM) workgroup has developed 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. Over the past year, the joint assessment has been completed and the partners are currently conducting a gap analysis comparing what is currently being monitored and what is required for adequate monitoring. ODFW, in cooperation with other state and federal agencies has developed a website, the Salmon Monitoring Advisor, which will help users design and implement effective salmon monitoring programs. The Salmon Monitoring Advisor aims to improve the quality of information gathered by salmon monitoring efforts by providing tools and resources for groups who may be conducting salmon monitoring projects by identifying a step-by-step process for designing, implementing, analyzing, and reporting on completed monitoring projects.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Oregon FY 2011. 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/>. 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 can 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% for the percentage of habitat opened for use by salmonids (the target of 0.25% represents approximately 130 miles of potential aquatic salmon habitat made available to salmon each year). Our ability to report on this measure is in large part dependent upon the participation of 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 average percentage of potential aquatic salmon habitat made available to salmon each year is well above the target of 0.25% for the period of 2000–2010. The number of stream miles made available annually ranges from 135 to 411 over this period. The target was met and exceeded in 2010, even though some data are still pending. Overall, the trend downward suggests fewer barriers to fish migration are being removed each year as a result of successful removal from recent years

4. HOW WE COMPARE

By way of comparison, the State of Washington's State of Salmon in Watersheds 2010 report notes that 297 miles of streams containing salmon habitat were opened up in 2009. OWEB recently funded a retrospective effectiveness analysis of barrier removal projects completed in the South Coast Basin between 1995 and 1998. Results show that a large majority of these fish-passage projects remain functional and successful at providing passage for salmon. A final report for this project was released in 2010 and is available on the OWEB website.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

For 2010, data are available from the OWEB Oregon Watershed Restoration Inventory (OWRI). Data from other Oregon plan partner agencies that manage restoration project databases were not available at the time of this report. Data for the restoration actions undertaken in the previous year are not reported by local restoration groups and federal agencies until late in the following year; thus complete data for 2010 will not be available until early 2012. 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's ability to report on this measure is dependent upon ongoing coordination and data sharing among Oregon Plan partners such as local watershed councils, soil and water conservation districts, and natural resource agencies. Data that comprise the reporting on 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 there is currently 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 as reported by EPA as determined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (see http://www.epa.gov/bioindicators/pdf/OR_summary_final.pdf). 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

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) with help from OWEB is continuing the process of updating the Oregon Fish Passage Barriers Database, which was last updated in 2010 with data from 12 watershed councils, local governments and state agencies. Over 4,000 new barrier features were integrated into the database from these 12 entities. The database is based on a widely accepted data standard that was adopted by the Oregon Geographic Information Council (OGIC). This enables effective data sharing among natural resources agencies that maintain fish-passage barriers data. OWEB funding also allowed the USFS, OWEB, and local inventories data to be added to this database. OWEB has encouraged collaboration among agencies on fish-passage barriers information management. In March of 2009, the OWEB Board awarded funding to ODFW to make the Oregon Fish Passage Barriers Database more comprehensive and useful by expanding the foundation of information included in the database and by creating tools for quantifying the impact of barriers (i.e., number of miles blocked that would be opened through restoration efforts).

Specifically, the following tasks were funded by OWEB:

- Adding barrier data from the U.S. Forest Service, this task has been completed;
- Adding data from several local barrier inventories conducted by watershed councils and soil and water conservation districts, this task is underway;
- Completing comparison of OWRI project with records in the barriers database, this task is ongoing;
- Developing a semi-automated process to identify and reconcile duplicate records stored in more than one dataset, this task is ongoing,
- Applying Geographic Information System (GIS) tools to the barrier database for the purpose of quantifying the miles of fish habitat for various species that are blocked by a particular barrier, this will improve the information available to inform funding investments for fish passage restoration, this task is ongoing.

A final report on the project is expected in October of 2011.

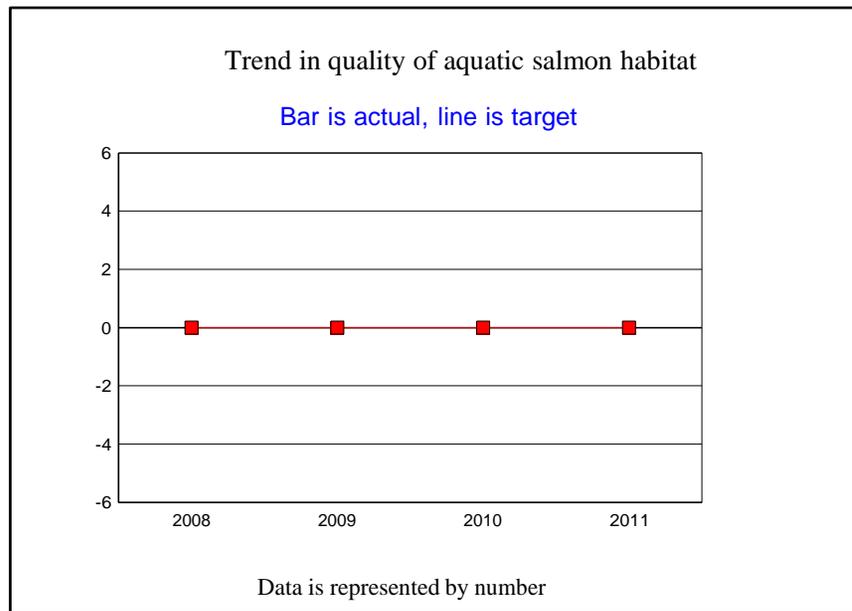
The University of Oregon InfoGraphics Lab, with funding from OWEB, developed an interactive map viewer application that demonstrates the significance of fish passage barrier removal investments within the Coos Bay and Upper John Day River sub-basins. This was done in part by incorporating data contained within the fish barriers dataset. The interactive map viewer is available on the OWEB website. This tool will enable users to view the progress made in improving access for fish to previously blocked habitat in these two pilot river basins. Future phases of this project under consideration include the expansion into other river basins, as well as, the development of a restoration project planning tool for fish barrier removal with data integrated as part of the fish passage barrier database. Progress on these activities will help OWEB ensure that future investments are targeted, with best possible data, to remove fish passage barriers and that are most likely to restore access to potential salmon

habitat. The results of this measure 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 2010. Data from OWRI are available for the period 2000–2010. 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 2000–2009 and will have additional data for 2010 2011 for the 2012 APPR. The base number used for calculating the total number of stream miles made available for salmon 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)

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 measure will provide useful information about the results of OWEBs investments and can assist in the establishment of priorities for funding in future watershed restoration and monitoring projects.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

This performance measure was added during FY 2007, and the target of an increasing trend in the quality of aquatic salmon habitat was instituted in 2008. This performance measure was removed by the legislature for the 2011-2013 biennium.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

Important progress has been made in the last year to develop a way to summarize a variety of key 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. ODFW Aquatic Inventory Program staff use a Habitat Limiting Factors Model (HLFM) to describe the trend in habitat condition and potential carrying capacity for juvenile coho salmon. Habitat data is available from 1998 – 2010 for the Oregon Coast and Southern Oregon Northern California Coast Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESUs) for coho salmon and from 2006 – 2010 in the Lower Columbia River ESU for coho salmon. Trend was summarized for wood volume, percent sand/organics, percent gravel, percent pools, pools/100, percent gravel in riffles, and winter parr across the Oregon Coast coho salmon ESU from 1998-2008. No significant trends were detected in the Mid-Coast (Siuslaw – Siletz – Alsea – Yaquina) or Umpqua (Lower – South – North) basins for any of the above habitat metrics within the time frame evaluated. Decreasing trends in wood volume and percent sand/organics were detected in the North Coast (Nehalem – Tillamook – Necanicum – Nestucca) basins. In Mid-South Coast basins (Coos Bay – Coquille River), an increase in habitat quality has led to a higher potential carrying capacity in the winter months for young coho salmon (parr) over the years evaluated. Some of this improvement in the quality of aquatic salmon habitat is likely the result of restoration actions implemented during this time period. We estimate up to 4% of the coho habitat in the Coast Coho ESU has been significantly improved. While limited relative to the kilometers of stream potentially inhabited by coho, the impact is more beneficial given many projects were placed within stream reaches most productive for overwintering juvenile coho. We expect that the projects have started to improve fish habitat at the population and ESU scales. However, because only a small fraction of the overall coast-wide habitat has been improved through restoration projects, the effect on a larger scale evaluation (ESU's or Statewide) is not yet detectable. It may be many years before enough aquatic salmon habitat is restored to detect an increasing trend in the quality of aquatic salmon habitat at regional or statewide scales. ODFW staff recently completed a manuscript (in draft form to be submitted for peer review) on the effectiveness of in-stream wood treatments on restoring stream complexity for salmonids. ODFW staff have also published their work on trends in the journal Transactions of the American Fisheries Society (January 2011) and have another paper in press on the associations between in-stream habitat and landscape condition.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

Consistent measures of the quality of aquatic salmon habitat among Oregon and its neighboring states are needed to make accurate comparisons. The Pacific Northwest region, as a whole, is continuing to work toward consistent monitoring and evaluation of trends in native fish populations.

The Pacific Northwest Aquatic Monitoring Partnership (PNAMP) Integrated Status and Trend Monitoring (ISTM) workgroup has developed 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. Over the past year the joint assessment has been completed and the partners are currently conducting a gap analysis comparing what is currently being monitored and what is required for adequate monitoring. The template is an integrated framework for collecting data about physical, chemical, and biological attributes of aquatic habitat. The approach will use a "master sample" scheme for the selection of sampling locations region-wide that would be compatible with locations already implemented by ODFW

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. Strategies are currently being developed to implement a similar program in the Upper Columbia River basin to be more closely aligned with the types of data that are collected by the AIP. 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. An additional 2,700 sites in coastal and Lower Columbia River drainages are included in the aquatic habitat monitoring for the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds. However, only in coastal watersheds have data been collected in a probability-based, systematic, and 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 natural resource agencies and their activities, particularly ODFW, which maintains information about aquatic habitat quality in Oregon. PNAMP's ISTM workgroup has developed 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 2011. 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).

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 fifth year that OWEB has conducted a customer-service survey. The target for this measure is set high at 91%, which is derived from the 2006 baseline data.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

In the 2011 survey, OWEB met the 91% target rating for 4 of the 6 categories. For the third year in a row, the result for Overall Satisfaction remains above the target. Availability of Information was the lowest scoring customer service criteria with 89% of respondents rating as good or excellent. Ratings for Timeliness also did not meet the target, but did improve to almost 90%. Accuracy was the most highly rated at 98%. Helpfulness and Expertise are above the target at 92%.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

In 2009 and 2010, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) APPR noted that the agency did not meet the 92% target rating for any of the six categories of this measure. Also during 2010, the Oregon Department of State Lands (DSL) did not meet the targets for any measures and achieved an Overall Service rating of 77%. 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 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, 2010 and March 31, 2011. This population is the group of customers, including agencies working most closely with the programs within 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

With the development of new information management tools and databases in the last two years there may be some fine tuning of delivery methods as more people switch from traditional paper reporting to electronic submission. OWEB will begin discussions on updating existing information systems and delivery methods that can better serve the needs of the agency and of our constituents to help improve the customer service categories in the near future. Specific changes to information reporting from grantees are being proposed which may improve the Timeliness and Availability of Information categories.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Oregon FY 2011. The OWEB survey followed the Recommended Statewide Customer Service Performance Measure Guidance provided by the Department of Administrative Services in 2005. The sample size was 146 grantees who received grants between April 1, 2010 and March 31, 2011, for whom a current e-mail address was available. Eighty-nine grantees responded, resulting in a response rate of 61%.

The survey included the following questions:

1. Timeliness: How do you rate the timeliness of the services provided by OWEB?
2. Accuracy: How do you rate the ability of OWEB to provide services correctly the first time?
3. Helpfulness: How do you rate the helpfulness of OWEB employees?
4. Expertise: How do you rate the knowledge and expertise of OWEB employees?
5. Availability of Information: How do you rate the availability of information at OWEB?
6. Overall Service: How do you rate the overall quality of service provided by OWEB?

Additional information about the survey: -- Survey Name: 2011 OWEB Customer Satisfaction Survey -- Surveyor: OWEB staff -- Date Conducted: August 9, 2011 through August 31, 2011 -- Population: Consumers and Constituents (OWEB grant recipients) -- Sampling Frame: OWEB awardees granted between April 1, 2010 and March 31, 2011 -- Sampling Procedure: Systematic sample (excluding those for which a current e-mail address was not available) -- Sample Characteristics: Population = 154; Sample Size = 146; Responses = 89; Response Rate = 61% -- Weighting: Single survey; no weighting required. Weaknesses of the data include the fact that customers surveyed were grant recipients for this fiscal year, 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.dfw.state.or.us/agency/budget/docs/11-13_ways_and_means/H%20-%20Agency%20Key%20Performance%20Measures.pdf.

Information from the DSL APPR is available at http://www.oregon.gov/DSL/DO/docs/pm_appr_2010.pdf

WATERSHED ENHANCEMENT BOARD**III. USING PERFORMANCE DATA****Agency Mission:** To help protect and restore 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**The following questions indicate how performance measures and data are used for management and accountability purposes.****1. INCLUSIVITY**

* **Staff :** The current performance measures were developed jointly with OWEB, the Legislative Fiscal Office, and the Legislature.

* **Elected Officials:** The current performance measures were developed jointly with OWEB, the Legislative Fiscal Office, and the Legislature.

* **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.

* **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.

2 MANAGING FOR RESULTS

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 #8, Fish Monitoring), 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 strive to increase its sample population for KPM #11, Customer Service.

3 STAFF TRAINING

OWEB staff attended the limited number of training sessions and meetings within the last year provided by the Department of Administrative Services (DAS).

4 COMMUNICATING RESULTS

* **Staff:** This annual report is provided to all staff via email and through meetings.

* **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. 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. 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>