

The Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board Annual Performance Progress Report (APPR) for Fiscal Year 2006-07

2007-09 Budget Form 107BF04c

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Agency Mission

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

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ABOUT THIS REPORT

Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to summarize the agency's performance for the reporting period, how performance data are used and to analyze agency performance for each key performance measure legislatively approved for the 2005-07 biennium. The intended audience includes agency managers, legislators, fiscal and budget analysts and interested citizens.

1. PART I: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY defines the scope of work addressed by this report and summarizes agency progress, challenges and resources used.
2. PART II: USING PERFORMANCE DATA identifies who was included in the agency's performance measure development process and how the agency is managing for results, training staff and communicating performance data.
3. PART III: KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS analyzes agency progress in achieving each performance measure target and any corrective action that will be taken. This section, the bulk of the report, shows performance data in table and chart form.

KPM = Key Performance Measure

The acronym "KPM" is used throughout to indicate **Key Performance Measures. Key performance measures are those highest-level, most outcome-oriented performance measures that are used to report externally to the legislature and interested citizens. Key performance measures communicate in quantitative terms how well the agency is achieving its mission and goals. Agencies may have additional, more detailed measures for internal management.**

Consistency of Measures and Methods

Unless noted otherwise, performance measures and their method of measurement are consistent for all time periods reported.

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2005-07 KPM#	2005-07 Key Performance Measures (KPMs)	Page #
1	OPERATIONS--The percentage of total funding used in agency operations.	5
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15	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.	39

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

1. SCOPE OF REPORT

All of OWEB’s programs and services are addressed by the agency performance measures. Additionally, there are several performance measures that measure progress of the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds and other natural resource agencies.

2. THE OREGON CONTEXT

In 1998, Ballot Measure 66 for Parks and Salmon was passed overwhelmingly by the citizens of Oregon. This measure dedicated significant resources and confirmed the commitment of Oregonians to the on-going efforts under the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds. By way of constitutional amendment to Article XV, the initiative dedicated 15% of the state’s lottery revenue split evenly between purposes to fund acquisition and maintenance of state parks and for the restoration and protection of fish and wildlife, salmon, and watershed habitats. In 1999, the Legislature passed House Bill 3225 which created OWEB and established the agency’s responsibility for administering half of the funds generated under Measure 66 for watershed enhancement purposes. OWEB continues to function in this manner.

The Oregon Benchmarks aligned with OWEB’s Key Performance Measures are: #35 Public Management Quality, #78 Stream Water Quality, #85 Freshwater Species, #87 Terrestrial Species, and #88 Protected Species.

3. PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

KPM Progress Summary	Key Performance Measures (KPMs) with Page References	# of KPMs
KPMs MAKING PROGRESS at or trending toward target achievement	Operations (page 5), Outside Funding (page 7), Payments (page 11), Water Quality (page 19).	4
KPMs NOT MAKING PROGRESS not at or trending toward target achievement	Federal Endangered Species (page 26), State Endangered Species (page 28), Species Not Listed (page 30).	3
KPMs - PROGRESS UNCLEAR target not yet set	Restoration (page 9), Fish Populations (page 13), Plant Communities (page 16), Work Plans (page 21), Fish Monitoring (page 23), Salmon Habitat Availability (page 32), Salmon Habitat Quality (page 36), Customer Service (page 39).	8
Total Number of Key Performance Measures (KPMs)		15

4. CHALLENGES

The challenges identified in last year’s APPR are applicable during fiscal year 2007 including that many of OWEB’s performance measures require data collected and maintained by other agencies. Other performance measures will depend on actions and decisions of other agencies over which OWEB has limited influence. OWEB welcomes the opportunity to collaborate with these agencies and build upon existing partnerships to provide meaningful reports on its performance measures.

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Many of OWEB's performance measures are new or in a state of change. A budget note to OWEB's 2005–2007 Legislatively Adopted Budget directed the agency to work with the Joint Legislative Audit Committee (JLAC) to bring OWEB's Legislatively Approved Performance Measures in as close alignment as practicable with federal performance measures required by the NOAA Fisheries for the use of federal salmon recovery funds. JLAC adopted the modifications to OWEB's KPMs in November of 2006. In addition to the measures adopted in the fall, OWEB proposed minor changes to five existing measures with its 2007–2009 budget. It will take time to track the data associated with the KPMs to provide meaningful reports on achieving performance targets because a number of OWEB's KPMs are recently adopted or revised. Moreover, some KPMs will require cooperation from other agencies that collect and maintain pertinent data. A specific focus of OWEB staff will be to coordinate the collection and assembly of data for these KPMs over the course of the 2007–2009 biennium.

5. RESOURCES USED AND EFFICIENCY

The agency budget for 2005-2007 was \$89M. About \$46.3M, or 52% of the biennial budget, reflects OWEB's budget for the 2007 fiscal year. This amount does reflect the E-Board action to increase the agency's expenditure limitation in June of 2006. 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 performance measure #4 with 100% of the grant payments paid within 30 days.

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board

II. USING PERFORMANCE DATA

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Contact: Greg Sieglitz, Monitoring and Reporting Program Manager	Phone: (503) 986-0194
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The following questions indicate how performance measures and data are used for management and accountability purposes.	
<p>1 INCLUSIVITY Describe the involvement of the following groups in the development of the agency’s performance measures.</p>	<p>The current performance measures were developed among OWEB, the Legislative Fiscal Office, and the Legislature.</p>
<p>2 MANAGING FOR RESULTS How are performance measures used for management of the agency? What changes have been made in the past year?</p>	<p>The performance measures each link to OWEB’s Strategic Plan, which in turn, guides the implementation of agency programs. In addition, OWEB continues to work with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to use regional performance measures to evaluate projects funded with the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF). To the extent possible, performance measures help guide grant award and other program implementation decisions. Several performance measures have been added or modified in the last year and it will require collaboration with other agencies and several years of data collection before progress can be tracked. The new performance measure related to customer service will be evaluated more closely as the sampled population is expanded and survey techniques are refined.</p>
<p>3 STAFF TRAINING What training has staff had in the past year on the practical value and use of performance measures?</p>	<p>OWEB staff attended several training sessions and meetings within the last year provided by the Oregon Progress Board, DAS, and the Legislative Fiscal Office.</p>
<p>4 COMMUNICATING RESULTS How does the agency communicate performance results to each of the following audiences and for what purpose?</p>	<p>This annual report is provided to all staff via email and to all public stakeholders and citizens through the OWEB web site. Stakeholder groups were involved specifically through our recently completed customer service survey. Information on both OWEB’s state and federal performance measures will be listed on the agency website at: http://www.oregon.gov/OWEB/ OWEB also provides information on the progress of local watershed restoration work conducted by citizens, agencies, and other groups in the Oregon Plan Biennial Report that can be accessed at: http://www.oregon.gov/OWEB/biennialreport_0507.html Federal performance measures are reported to Congress and can be seen at: http://webapps.nwfsc.noaa.gov/pcsrDoc/PCSRF-Perf-Framework.pdf</p>

III. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

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

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

1. OUR STRATEGY

OWEB strives to 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 traditional state agency. OWEB will strive to attain this target.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

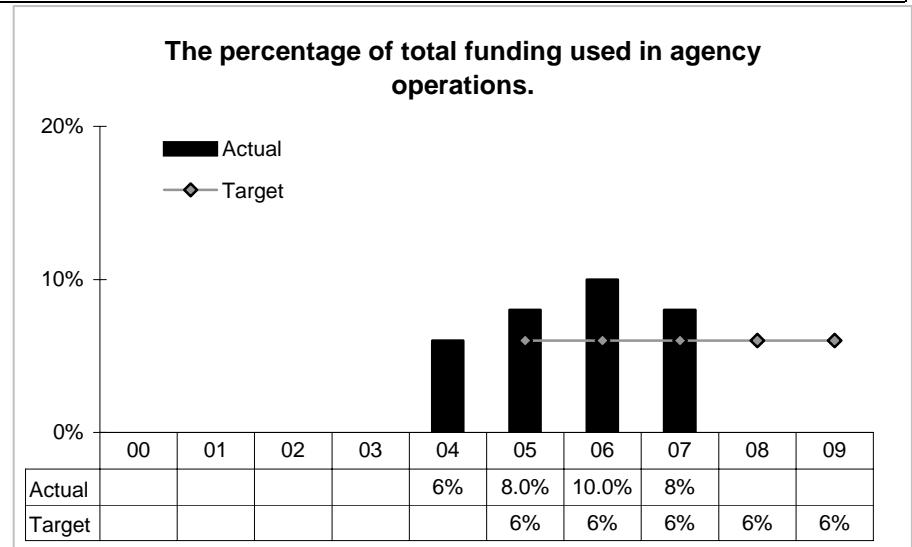
The data are derived by assessing a ratio of the annual operation costs to the actual expenditures for the period. Expenditures are comprised of grants awarded to successful applicants and direct funding to agencies. While there was a decrease in the overall operational costs between 2006 and 2007, a more significant influence on the change in ratio occurred due to an increase in M66 funds available and grants being billed to the agency in 2007.

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.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

The results show a trend above the target over the last three fiscal years. This is largely a result of the method of calculation rather than a true trend.



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6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

For 2007–09, OWEB requested a change to the method of calculating the measure from past practices. Previous performance measure reports calculated the total expenditures divided by the agency operational costs. It appears the more standard and accurate method of calculation is to compare the agency operations to total agency revenue. This change will allow for determining the trend in agency operational costs relative to the agency revenue over time.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Oregon FY 2007.

The current data reveal that agency operations consist of 8% of the overall payments from OWEB. The calculation using the full revenue OWEB receives would reveal a figure of approximately 5%. OWEB intends to calculate this measure using the full revenue in future reports.

III. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

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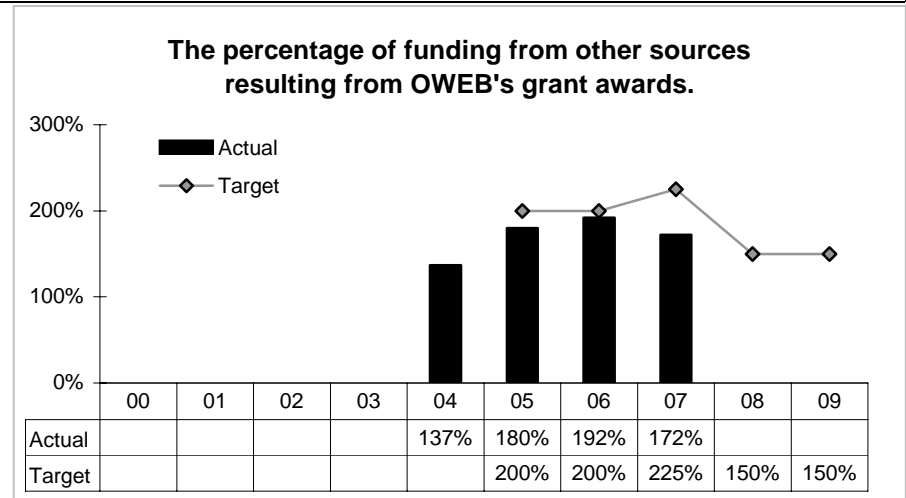
KPM #2	OUTSIDE FUNDING--The percentage of funding from other sources resulting from OWEB's grant awards.	Measure since: 2004
Goal	Build effective partnerships to achieve watershed health.	
Oregon Context	#35: Public Management Quality	
Data source	OWEB grant and fiscal databases	
Owner	Cindy Silbernagel,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

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

The targets are set especially high for this performance measure. Grantees clearly work hard to stretch OWEB dollars through the use matching funds. However, the targets may be difficult—if not impossible—to attain and sustain over the long term. This is particularly true when considering the decreasing availability of federal funds for watershed restoration and species conservation. The targets were adjusted downward to more accurately reflect the potential match available to OWEB grantees.



3. HOW WE ARE DOING

For FY 2007, OWEB grantees provide a contribution of 172% for every OWEB dollar on average. This figure is a decrease from contributions of 180% and 192% during Fiscal Years 05 and 06, respectively. Nonetheless, the numbers demonstrate a significant involvement and commitment by a variety of partners. The recent decrease is not surprising considering the projected decrease in federal funds, in particular, over the coming years.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

A match of \$1.75 to every \$1.00 from OWEB is a tremendous return on the investment and one which is not often replicated in similar programs. For example, the Washington Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) reports that since 2000, it has awarded more than \$171 million in grants, with grant applicants contributing another nearly \$101 million. This results in a \$0.59 additional contribution for every \$1.00 from the SRFB, which is substantially lower than the amount of OWEB matching funds.

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5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

The availability of other funding sources and the amount of those funds is the overarching factor affecting results. OWEB grantees are required to provide 25% match for every grant provided. The grantees consistently and dramatically exceed this requirement.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

The target was not based on available matching funds last fiscal year. The agency will continue to track the performance under this measure now that the targets have been adjusted to reflect available matching funds more accurately. OWEB will continue searching for opportunities to pair grantees with additional funding sources.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Oregon FY 2007.

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 secured for a project is reported to OWEB as a part of the final project report. This is required before OWEB will disburse the remaining grant award.

III. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

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KPM #3	RESTORATION--The percentage of OWEB watershed restoration investments that address established basin and watershed restoration priorities.	Measure since: 2004
Goal	Build effective partnerships to achieve watershed health.	
Oregon Context	#35: Public Management Quality	
Data source	OWEB grant database	
Owner	Ken Bierly, Policy and Oregon Plan Coordination Program Manager, (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 Board will consider administrative rules applying the limiting factors to grant prioritization for funding decisions, upon completion of technical evaluation of the limiting factors for all the basins.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

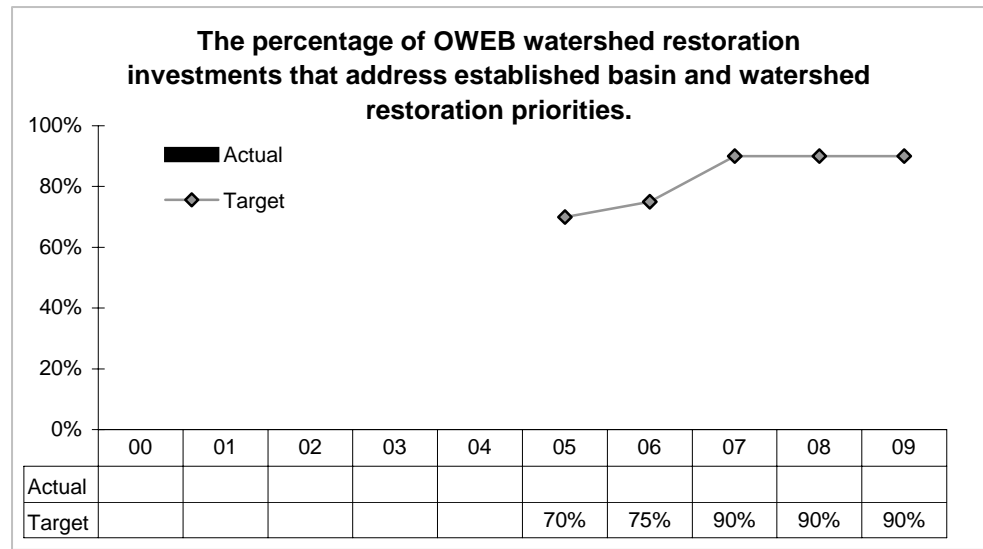
The target has been established as a high bar to ensure connection of investments to the appropriate priorities.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

The agency has completed development of an approach and technical analysis for limiting factors so that uniform priorities may be identified throughout the state. The reports in a majority of the basins of the state are complete and have been adopted by the Board. Specifically, limiting factors have been developed for the Willamette, South Coast, Rogue, Hood River, Fifteenmile, John Day, Umatilla, Deschutes, Grande Ronde, Imnaha, Powder, and Malheur basins. Technical evaluations of the Mid-Coast and North Coast basins are underway. The development of limiting factors in the remaining basins is in progress or is scheduled this biennium.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

In a similar approach conducted by the federal government, NOAA Fisheries has identified a range between 0% and 90% of federally funded habitat projects that addressed habitat limiting factors for salmon in their draft 2007 report to Congress on the use of Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund resources.



III. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

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5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

The completion of the technical and policy work to establish limiting factors and ensure that they are used in project selection is in progress. Reporting will be possible as soon as all reports have been completed for each basin in Oregon.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

The technical evaluation of limiting factors for the Mid-Coast and North Coast basins is scheduled for the end of the calendar year. The remaining basin reports (i.e., Klamath, Lakes, Walla Walla, and Owyhee) will be developed during calendar year 2008. Once the technical evaluations have been completed, administrative rules will be developed for the application of these priorities to be used for guiding funding decisions.

Once the development and Board adoption of limiting factors has been completed 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.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

Oregon FY 2007.

Information about the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund is available at http://webapps.nwfsc.noaa.gov/portal/page?_pageid=34,1&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL.

III. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

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

1. OUR STRATEGY

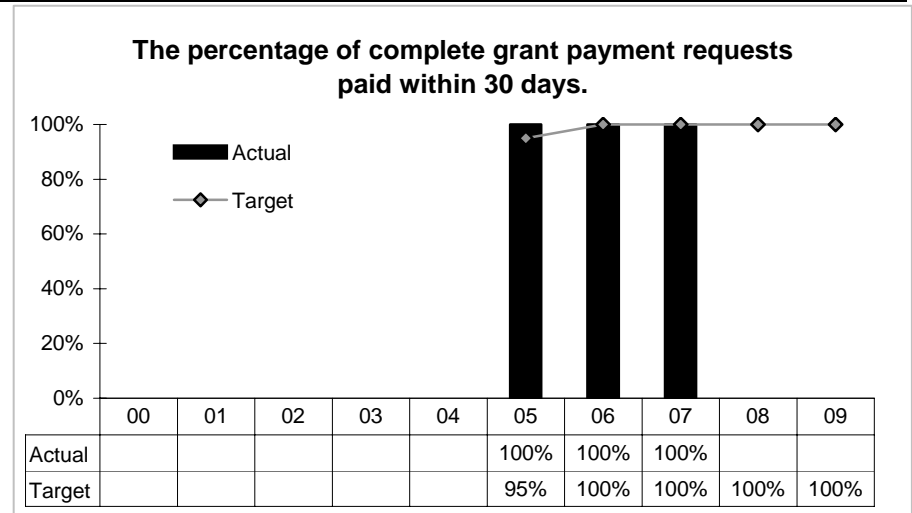
OWEB's core function is the management of a competitive grant program. The timely processing of grant payments benefits OWEB's partners by providing the necessary resources to carry out watershed enhancement work in an expeditious manner.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

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

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

Since May of 2004, OWEB tracks the total number of days elapsed between receiving a complete grant payment request form from the field and finalizing the payment process in Salem. OWEB is currently meeting the target of paying all complete grant payment requests within 30 days and has been for 3 fiscal years.



4. HOW WE COMPARE

OWEB exceeds the statutorily required 45-day period for making payments. OWEB is not aware of other agencies meeting a 30-day schedule.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Not applicable.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

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

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7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

Oregon FY 2007.

The data are maintained and tracked by OWEB's fiscal section.

III. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

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KPM #5	FISH POPULATIONS--The percentage of monitored native fish species that exhibit increasing or stable levels of abundance.	Measure since: 2004
Goal	Make effective and accountable investments in watershed health.	
Oregon Context	#85: Percent of monitored freshwater species not at risk: (state, fed listing): a. salmonids; b. other fish; c. other organisms (amphibians, molluscs).	
Data source	Oregon Native Fish Status Report, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife staff	
Owner	Greg Sieglitz, Monitoring and Reporting Program Manager, (503) 986-0194	

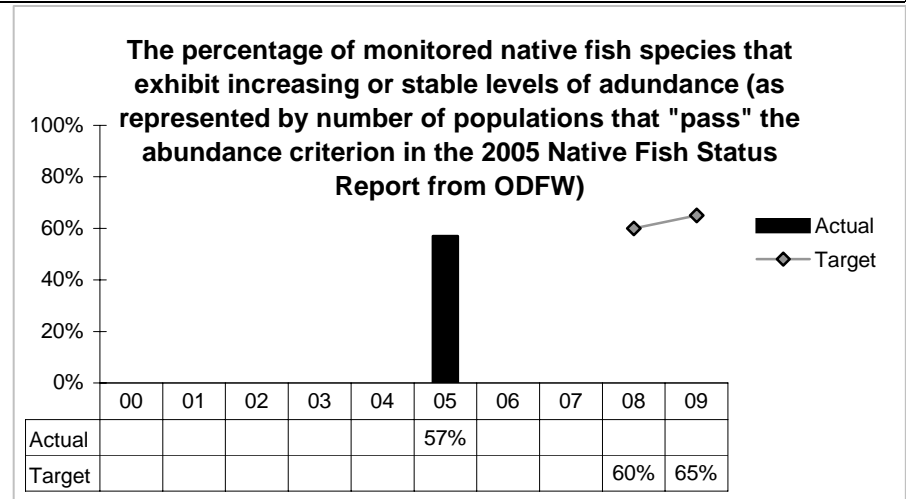
1. OUR STRATEGY

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

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

The performance measure has been modified for FY 2007 and 2007–09 KPM reporting. Previously, the measure focused on the trend in monitored native fish populations in key OWEB investment areas. While no target has been set for FY 2007, targets are in place for 2007–09.

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



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3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**

The 2005 Native Fish Status Report compiled by ODFW outlines the status of the highest priority native fish species in Oregon for which assessments are conducted. While all fish species in Oregon are not evaluated in the report, information about the following species is provided:

- Coho salmon
- Fall Chinook salmon
- Spring Chinook salmon
- Chum salmon
- Sockeye salmon
- Winter Steelhead
- Summer Steelhead
- Redband Trout
- Cutthroat Trout
- Bull Trout
- Nine other Species of Interest for which interim risk assessments are available

The assessment focuses on groups of populations from a common geographic area with similar genetic and life-history characteristics; these are called Species Management Units (SMUs). The Oregon Native Fish Conservation Policy calls for fish to be managed at the SMU scale. This approach does not readily translate into broader statements about the percentage of monitoring native fish species that exhibit increasing or stable levels of abundance.

The 2005 report includes a total of 69 species and/or SMUs. Of these, 16% are classified as “Not at Risk,” another 16% as “Potentially at Risk,” 51% as “At Risk,” and 13% as “Extinct.” The remaining 4% have not been sufficiently monitored to assess their level of risk.

Typically ODFW monitors and manages fish species at a finer scale than the species level. For the purpose of 2005 assessment, these finer-scale SMUs are broken into smaller parts, called populations. The following information from the 2005 report depicts the percentage of populations for each species that are considered “Not at Risk” based on current levels of abundance:

- Coho salmon – 73%
- Fall Chinook salmon – 73%
- Spring Chinook salmon – 69%
- Chum salmon – 20%
- Sockeye salmon – 0%
- Winter Steelhead – 94%
- Summer Steelhead – 55%
- Redband Trout – 71%
- Cutthroat Trout – 79%
- Bull Trout – 24%
- Other Species of Interest – 27%

Of the 469 populations assessed in the 2005 report, 57% were sufficiently abundant to “pass” this evaluation criterion set by fish biologists (see Figure). These results offer a reasonable substitute for the percentage of monitored native fish species that exhibit increasing or stable levels of abundance.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**

The Pacific Northwest region, as a whole, is working to monitor and evaluate trends in native fish populations. Oregon has made significant progress towards identifying stocks of immediate concern through the Native Fish Status Report. The State of Washington has developed a framework to monitor status and trends of watershed health and salmon recovery, and California published a summary of Central Valley salmon and steelhead monitoring programs in 2005.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

OWEB’s ability to report on this measure is in large part dependent upon participation and coordination with other agencies and their activities, particularly ODFW.

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The Oregon Native Fish Status Report is the first statewide assessment of native fish in Oregon since the Biennial Report on the Status of Wild Fish in Oregon was completed in 1995. The 2005 report is considered a supplement to the 1995 report, and thus assesses fewer native fish species. For those species not covered in the 2005 Oregon Native Fish Status Report, the 1995 report contains the most recent assessment of those species. While fewer in number, the species included in the 2005 report have received a more consistent assessment than those evaluated in 1995. Despite this, though, the Oregon Native Fish Conservation Policy calls for fish to be managed at the Species Management Unit scale. This approach does not inherently lend itself to making broader statements about the percentage of monitoring native fish species that exhibit increasing or stable levels of abundance.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

The Native Fish Status Report identifies those stocks that are of immediate concern and those that are of less concern. This report identifies which native fish species presently require more monitoring and analyses so that trends may be detected as additional data are gathered.

The performance measure could be reported in a slightly different manner, such as, in the percentage of assessed stocks that are “at risk” or “potentially at risk,” to better align with monitoring being conducted by ODFW as part of the Native Fish Conservation Policy. In addition, this measure could be integrated with ODFW’s current KPM #11 (KPM #7 for 2007-09) focused on “Percent of fish species of concern (listed as Threatened, Endangered, or Sensitive) being monitored.” While that measure focuses on only species of concern, such data from ODFW would shed light on trends in abundance of key native fish species.

The 2005 Oregon Native Fish Status Report notes the location and probable reason for risk to the various species. Causes for decline include effects such as poor ocean conditions, fragmented habitats and distributions, drought cycles, and instream flow, among others. Several of these factors lend themselves to restoration projects (e.g., barrier removal), suggesting that the investment of Oregon Plan funds by OWEB could have a direct impact on helping conserve and recover native fish populations. OWEB will continue to work with ODFW to refine the capability to report on this measure through status reviews and monitoring programs.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Oregon FY 2007.

The 2005 ODFW status report considers species “Not at Risk” if they met all six of the criteria of risk assessment; “Potentially at Risk” if they met only four or five criteria; and “At Risk” if they met three or fewer criteria.

OWEB invested in an update to the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife’s Native Fish Status Report that 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.

III. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

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KPM #6	PLANT COMMUNITIES--The trend in monitored native riparian plant communities in key OWEB investment areas.	Measure since: 2004
Goal	Make effective and accountable investments in watershed health.	
Oregon Context	#87: Terrestrial Species	
Data source	No comprehensive data source exists. Surrogate information from OWEB’s Oregon Watershed Restoration Inventory (OWRI).	
Owner	Greg Sieglitz, Monitoring and Reporting Program Manager, (503) 986-0194	

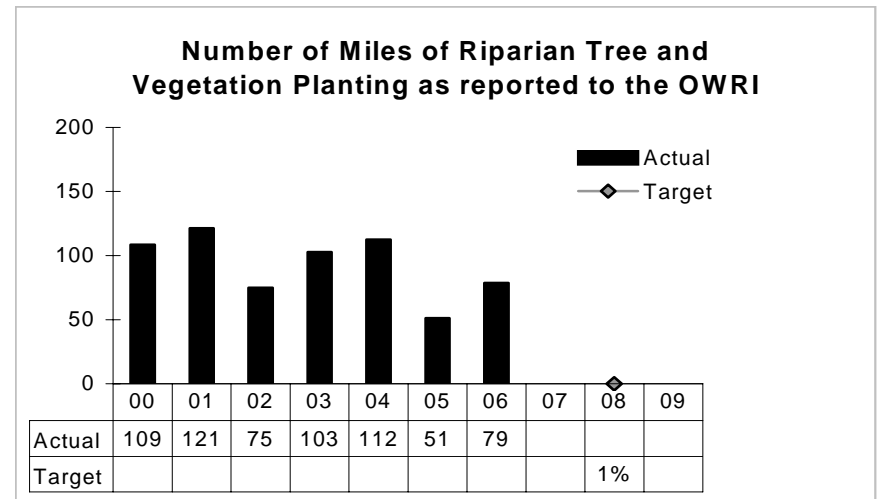
1. OUR STRATEGY

The measure will assist OWEB in making strategic and targeted investments in riparian related projects.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

For 2007–09, OWEB requested a change to the wording of this measure. Presently, there are no comprehensive trend data for riparian plant communities statewide. As a result, trend data cannot be compiled for this measure. In the interim, a newly proposed measure will provide a general extent and trend of riparian restoration undertaken in the state. The performance measure has been modified for the 2007-2009 KPM reporting so that OWEB will instead report on “The percentage of improved riparian stream miles of the total number of stream miles in Oregon.”

A target for 2008 of 1% has been Legislatively adopted for the newly worded measure. OWEB has the ability to report on this measure and anticipates meeting targets set for the number of riparian miles improved by restoration projects with strategic investments of Oregon Plan funds.



3. HOW WE ARE DOING

As noted previously, no comprehensive trend data for native riparian plant communities statewide are available at present. As a result, it is not possible to report on this measure as it is currently worded. The Legislature adopted new wording for this measure during OWEB’s 2007–09 budget hearings.

An alternative method for reporting on this measure—and an indication of how it will be reported in the future—is assessing the number of miles and/or acres of riparian tree and vegetation plantings as reported to the Oregon Watershed Restoration Inventory (OWRI). OWRI is a database maintained by OWEB which comprises information reported about restoration data for the state of Oregon. The information provided to OWRI has been used to report on the progress of the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, support effectiveness monitoring of restoration activities, and support watershed assessments and future restoration project planning and prioritization.

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The trend in miles of riparian plant communities restored annually has fluctuated between 2000 and 2006 (see Figure). During this time, the number of riparian stream miles restored with native vegetation each year has ranged from approximately 50 to 120 as reported to the OWRI. Cumulatively, riparian plantings completed to date as reported to the OWRI amount to 650 miles.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

Measures of native riparian plant communities in neighboring states will be a means for evaluating comparisons with Oregon data once the data are available for others states. However, no comprehensive program for mapping or measuring the trend in native riparian plant communities is known to exist in the surrounding states at this time.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

The lack of adequate maps and data prevents a depiction of specific results of the trend in monitored native riparian plant communities. Since data are not presently available, and the development of a comprehensive map will take several years, reporting on this measure will be possible once the tools are in place to evaluate the current status of riparian plant communities. At that point, trends could be evaluated over time. Until such trend data are available, the performance measure has been modified for the 2007-2009 APPRs to align more closely with the state's ability to report on similar metrics.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

The performance measure has been modified for the 2007-2009 KPM reporting. Beginning in FY 2007 report, OWEB will instead report on "The percentage of improved riparian stream miles of the total number of stream miles in Oregon."

Nonetheless, progress should be made toward mapping and evaluating riparian areas in Oregon. Developing data about native riparian plant communities will require working with the Oregon Departments of Agriculture and Forestry, the Oregon Natural Heritage Information Center (ORNHIC), federal land management agencies, and others. In May 2006, the Board codified its priorities for Research Award grant making to address high-priority information needs for the Oregon Plan related to watershed conditions including "Determining how changes in land use and land cover, including riparian and upland vegetation, can affect salmonid habitat quality."

While OWEB previously funded projects that contain information about riparian communities, these projects oftentimes do not consist of enough sites to be used as indicators for all riparian areas; and, they lack systematic repetition which has not allowed for detection of trends. At its September 2007 board meeting, OWEB began to address such information needs by funding a relevant Research Award entitled "Mapping Current Conditions and Modeling the Dynamic Responses of Riparian Vegetation and Salmon Habitat in Oregon." This project will produce a decision-support tool for habitat restoration planning after mapping riparian zones, comparing historic and current conditions, and describing the potential for both passive and active restoration to accelerate recovery of riparian areas. The research proposal intends to utilize aerially-based and laser mapping to develop a highly accurate map of floodplain boundaries and riparian habitat statewide.

During development of 2007-09 agency budgets, the Legislature instructed OWEB to fund the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) to provide LIDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) data for portions of western Oregon. The acquisition of these data will assist in developing the aforementioned map of riparian habitat. In addition, the map could be combined with the 2005 aerial photography acquired for the entire

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state. This effort could be repeated every five years, corresponding with the aerial photography acquisition schedule, thus providing the ability to report riparian cover change every five years. This information, in conjunction with priorities about at-risk plant communities by basin provided by ORNHIC, will enable OWEB to strategically invest in restoration and acquisition projects that are likely to improve trends in native riparian plant communities.

Since data are not presently available, and the development of a comprehensive map would take several years, reestablishing the measure as it currently is worded would be more timely once the tools are in place to evaluate the current status of riparian plant communities. At that point, trends could be evaluated in subsequent increments over time. Once reinstated, measure would relate to the newly established benchmark #89 for 2007-09: Natural Habitats – Percent of land in Oregon that is a natural habitat (a. forest, b. shrubland, c. grassland, and d. wetland/riparian).

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Oregon FY 2007.

No trend data are available for the extent, diversity, or quality of riparian communities at this time. In 2005, the State of Oregon acquired half-meter orthoimagery at the statewide scale. These data now have been distributed to contributing agencies, and are available online via the Oregon Imagery Explorer at <http://www.oregonexplorer.info/imagery>. These newly accessible aerial images will prove valuable in developing a statewide riparian map.

III. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

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

KPM #7	WATER QUALITY CONDITIONS--Percent of monitored stream sites with (a) significantly increasing trends in water quality, (b) water quality in good to excellent condition, (c) decreasing trends in water quality.	Measure since: 2004
Goal	Make effective and accountable investments in watershed health	
Oregon Context	#78: Stream Water Quality. As an Oregon Benchmark, this measure is also linked to: (1) Oregon’s Statewide Planning Goal 6: Air, water, and land resources quality (OAR 660-015-00 (06)); and (2) Oregon Shines goal 3: Healthy, sustainable surroundings	
Data source	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality’s Oregon Water Quality Index Report	
Owner	Greg Sieglitz, Monitoring and Reporting Program Manager, (503) 986-0194	

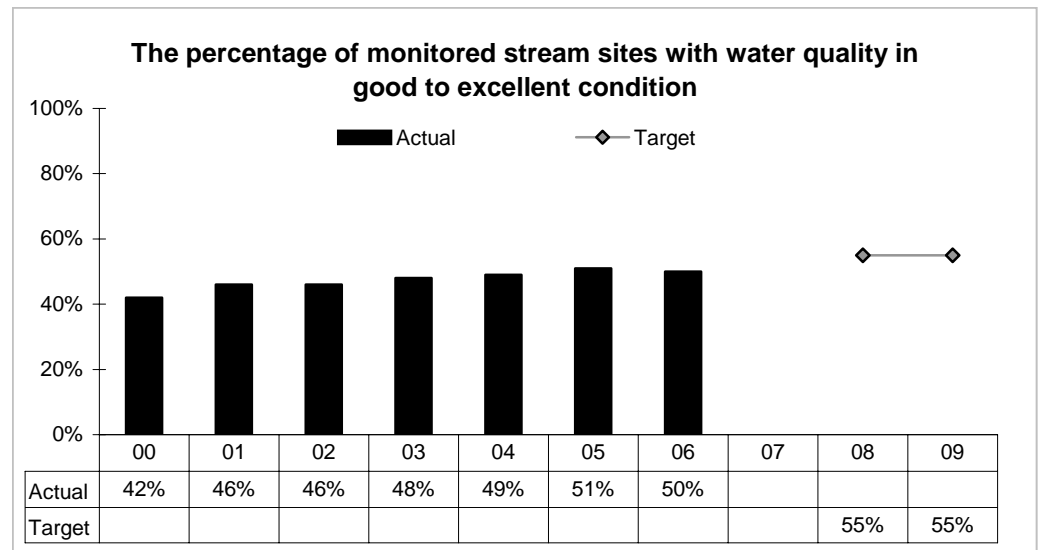
1. OUR STRATEGY

OWEB facilitates the Oregon Plan Monitoring Team (OPMT), which coordinates with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) on their water-quality monitoring plans and program for the next biennium. Water-quality monitoring conducted through other Oregon natural resource agencies is also being evaluated by the OPMT.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

No targets have been set for this measure.

Note: The Legislature dropped the requirement for OWEB to report on this Key Performance Measure because it mirrors a measure that will be reported by the ODEQ as an Oregon Benchmark beginning in the 2007–09 APPRs. Targets for reporting by ODEQ on this measure have been established beginning in FY 08.



3. HOW WE ARE DOING

For half of OWEB’s reporting basins, there are probabilistic data on the current status of stream miles showing improved water quality. However, insufficient number of years and variable funding of annual monitoring prevents trend detection.

Additional information from ODEQ is available for fixed sites known as ambient monitoring stations. These surveys are conducted using the Oregon Water Quality Index which is made up of 144 fixed monitoring stations. The report can be found at <http://www.deq.state.or.us/lab/wqm/docs/OWQISummary06.pdf>. Eight percent of the ambient water quality monitoring sites showed a trend towards improving water quality, 21% showed a decreasing trend in water quality, and 50% of monitored sites were found to have water quality in good or excellent condition (see Figure).

III. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

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4. **HOW WE COMPARE**

The State of Washington tracks trends in water-quality improvements in a similar way to ODEQ by tracking water-quality changes in a sample of rivers and streams around the state. Washington State reported an overall trend of improving water quality in its most recent report.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

It is difficult to assess the total number of stream miles showing improved water quality because water-quality trends are determined by ODEQ through monitoring a limited number of fixed water-quality monitoring stations typically located at low elevations in a watershed. The location of ambient sampling stations at the lower reaches of a river system can mask the detection of high- and low-quality waters mixing upstream. Detailed trend data are particularly difficult to represent with the current level of monitoring investment, especially the limited number of sampling stations and number of station visits each year.

The ODEQ monitoring network enables OWEB to report general trends on the percentage of streams demonstrating an increasing, decreasing, or stable trend in overall water quality.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

The Joint Ways and Means Subcommittee approved the deletion of this measure from the 2007–09 list of Key Performance Measures. The Subcommittee instructed OWEB to investigate alternative measures and report to the interim Joint Ways and Means committee by February 1, 2008 on possible improvements.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

Oregon FY 2007.

The Oregon Water Quality Index Summary Report, Water Years 1997–2006 published by DEQ is available online at <http://www.deq.state.or.us/lab/wqm/docs/OWQISummary06.pdf>.

III. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

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

KPM #8	WORK PLANS--The extent to which watershed councils funded by OWEB accomplish their work plans each biennium.	Measure since: 2004
Goal	Make effective and accountable investments in watershed health	
Oregon Context	#35: Public Management Quality	
Data source	Watershed accomplishments for the previous biennium are evaluated during the merit scoring of council support for the next biennium.	
Owner	Ken Bierly, Policy and Oregon Plan Coordination Program Manager, (503) 986-0182	

1. OUR STRATEGY

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

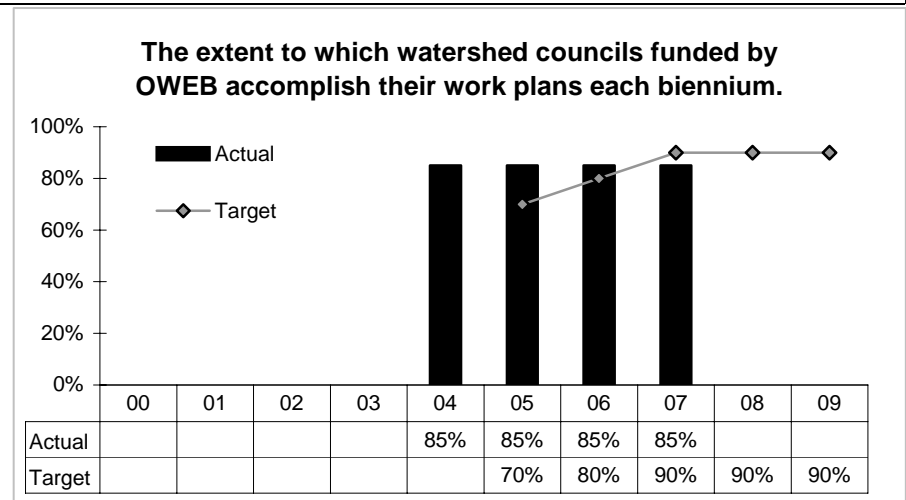
2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

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 this measure.

In the future, watershed council organization, effectiveness and accomplishments would be appropriate additional measures of watershed councils’ operational efficiencies. A majority of councils demonstrate a high level of organization, effective leadership, and completion of significant accomplishments on an annual basis. OWEB proposed to revise this measure during the 2007–2009 budgeting process to be more inclusive of the aforementioned measures of performance.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

Watershed council support grant review occurs through a revolving process repeated every 18 months. During the 2007–09 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.



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4. **HOW WE COMPARE**

OWEB is not aware of a similar program to the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds which focuses on local capacity building with which to compare.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

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

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

A new process has been developed to generate an accurate and meaningful metric as a part of this year's watershed council and grant application evaluation and ranking. OWEB is proposing to use this biennial review process and merit ranking to inform this performance measure in the future. In addition, OWEB intends to suggest a modification to this performance measure to more accurately measure the accountability of these funds beginning in the 2009–2011 biennium.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

Oregon FY 2007.

Data are made available every 18 months through the review of watershed council support grant applications.

III. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

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

KPM #9	FISH MONITORING--The percentage of native fish, where monitoring needs have been quantified, that were monitored to a level considered adequate under the Oregon Plan Monitoring Strategy and ODFW's Native Fish Status Review.	Measure since: 2004
Goal	Build effective partnerships to achieve watershed health.	
Oregon Context	#85: Percent of monitored freshwater species not at risk: (state, fed listing): a. salmonids; b. other fish; c. other organisms (amphibians, molluscs) and #88: Species populations that are protected in dedicated conservation areas: a. species found in streams or rivers; b. other	
Data source	The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's Natural Resources Information Management Program; the Oregon Plan Monitoring Strategy; the Oregon Plan monitoring data; and analysis by the Oregon Plan Monitoring Team.	
Owner	Greg Sieglitz, Monitoring and Reporting Program 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, but particularly Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) and OWEB.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

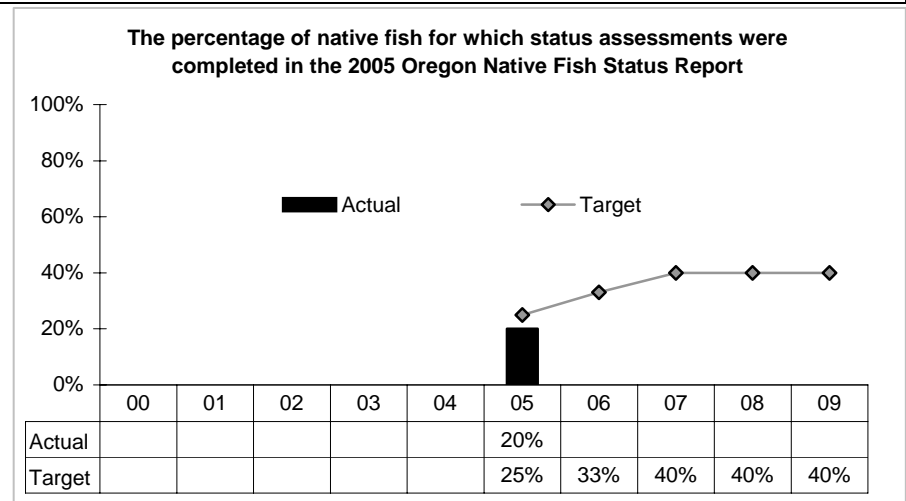
The performance measure has been modified for fiscal year 2007 and for the 2007-2009 biennium. Information about this measure will provide a composite view of the extent to which native fish are monitored relative to the need for monitoring. This measure is now more explicit in that it will be clear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

From this work it will be possible to gauge which species are in need of additional monitoring, as well as, which species are in need of a monitoring assessment.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

This is the first year of reporting on the newly worded measure. In the absence of specific information about quantified monitoring needs for native fish and a definition of "adequate" levels of monitoring, results from the recent ODFW status report on native fish can provide a useful indication of current monitoring.

In 2005, ODFW published the Native Fish Status Report that describes the findings derived from status assessments for 16 native fish species, including all salmon species. This document is considered a supplement to the 1995 Biennial Report on the Status of Wild Fish in Oregon, also compiled by ODFW. The 1995 report described the status of another 20 species and subspecies of native fish based on monitoring results. For these species, 1995



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report contains the most recent assessment results. The 1995 report mentions another 40 native fish species, the status of which is unknown because of insufficient monitoring data about populations and gene conservation groups. The total number of native species mentioned in these two reports is 79. Of these, sufficient information is available to assess the status of 46% of these in either 1995 or 2005. Based on information included in the two status reports, 54% of Oregon's native fish species have insufficient assessments to date.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

The Pacific Northwest region, as a whole, is working to understand where monitoring data is inadequate for the evaluation of the status of native fish. The State of Washington has a draft assessment of steelhead populations available at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fish/papers/steelhead>. The Idaho Department of Fish and Game has a report documenting monitoring efforts of wild steelhead in the Snake River.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

OWEB's ability to report on this measure is in large part dependent upon participation and coordination with other agencies and their activities, particularly ODFW and agencies involved in the Oregon Plan Monitoring Team. Because this is the first year of reporting on the newly worded measure, sufficient time has not passed to quantify monitoring needs for native fish and define "adequate" levels of monitoring for native fish.

Recovery plans for several native fish species are in development in watersheds throughout the state. Through the recovery planning process, the state is working to identify fish populations that are in need of additional monitoring to adequately collect information necessary for future management and restoration actions. OWEB will continue to work with the Oregon Plan Monitoring Team to establish priorities for monitoring; but, the entirety of Oregon Plan monitoring needs has not yet been quantified statewide. Considerable work will be accomplished through collaborating with other agencies to establish priorities that, if fully funded, will be considered adequate to meet the goals of the Oregon Plan Monitoring Strategy.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

This measure would benefit from better alignment with ODFW's KPM regarding Oregon "species of concern" (KPM #11 2007-09). This measure is described as the "Percent of fish species of concern (listed as threatened, endangered, or sensitive) being monitored." While the ODFW measure focuses on species of concern, information about these targeted fish species will shed light on monitoring needs and effort as identified by that agency. Such priorities can help OWEB better understand where monitoring investments are being made and where additional needs exist.

This measure will assist OWEB to work with Oregon Plan partner agencies to: 1) outline a process for assessing monitoring needs for each native species; 2) prioritize the needs assessments by species; 3) complete the needs assessments in priority order; 4) characterize the actual level of monitoring relative to the monitoring need for each species in the assessment reports; and, 5) prioritize the need for additional monitoring or reallocation of monitoring effort, as appropriate. The results of this measure will help OWEB to strategically invest in monitoring of native species and restoration of areas where monitoring has revealed that fish population are likely to respond to restoration activities.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Oregon FY 2007.

III. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

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OWEB has invested in an update to the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's Native Fish Status Review that was completed in 2005 and is available at www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/ONFSR. The report includes qualitative evaluations of data uncertainty used in the analyses for each native fish species. Assessments for each population were based on the best available scientific data which included direct empirical estimates and inferences from other evidence. Available data through 2004 were compiled for these assessments.

The 1995 Biennial Report on the Status of Wild Fish in Oregon is available at <http://www.dfw.state.or.us/ODFWhtml/Research&Reports/WildFishRead.html>.

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

III. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

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KPM #10	FEDERAL ENDANGERED SPECIES--The percentage of Oregon species listed as threatened or endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act that have been de-listed in the last year.	Measure since: 2004
Goal	Make effective and accountable investments in watershed health	
Oregon Context	#88: Protected Species	
Data source	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Endangered Species Office and the NOAA Fisheries Office	
Owner	Greg Sieglitz, Monitoring and Reporting Program Manager, (503) 986-0194	

1. OUR STRATEGY

The federal government ultimately makes de-listing decisions under the Endangered Species Act. The role of OWEB and the State of Oregon is to provide suitable management and recovery actions and relevant information to inform the federal government. This measure is pertinent to OWEB to the extent that OWEB’s investments assist with species recovery and inform federal listing decisions.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

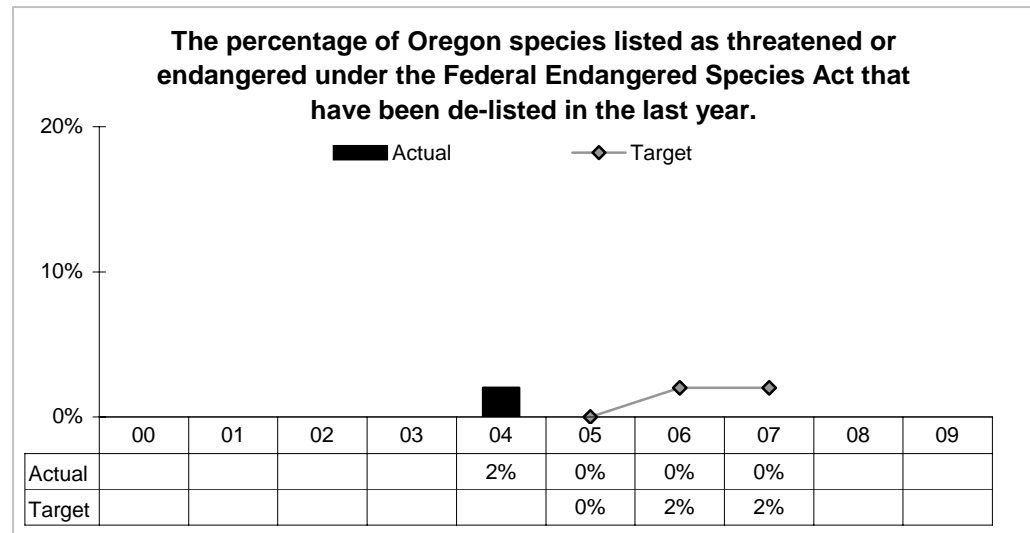
The targets are not based on any particular formula, but were legislatively adopted for the 2005–07 biennium.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

There were no species de-listed under the Federal Endangered Species Act between July 2006 and June 2007. However, during that time period, progress was made towards a species de-listing. The bald eagle, which had been listed in the lower 48 states since 1976, was removed from the list in August 2007. Although the de-listing did not occur during FY 2007, OWEB referencing the action in this year’s report since this measure has will not be included in the 2008 report.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

The bald eagle de-listing also affects states neighboring Oregon, however, there were no species de-listed in Washington or Idaho for the reporting period.



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5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

The federal government makes the final decisions on species listed and de-listed under the Federal Endangered Species Act. OWEB supports species recovery efforts by awarding grants to local governments, tribes, watershed councils, Soil and Water Conservation Districts, and private citizens for habitat restoration project implementation. OWEB also disperses funds to assist in the development of recovery and conservation plans for listed species, monitor watersheds and fish populations, assess watershed condition, employ technical assistance, and address critical information needs..

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

The Legislature deleted this measure from the 2007–09 Key Performance Measures list for OWEB. The measure was removed since OWEB’s actions will result in only a minor impact on performance under this measure. The Legislature instructed OWEB to investigate alternative measures and report to the interim Joint Ways and Means committee by February 1, 2008 on possible improvements.

OWEB’s grant program will continue to distribute Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Funds and Ballot Measure 66 Lottery funds for restoration project implementation and monitoring fish populations and habitat conditions. Additional OWEB funding will continue to be dedicated to recovery plan completion. OWEB staff will participate in the recovery planning process and will continue to foster collaboration among federal, state, and local natural resource managers to direct species recovery efforts to the areas that need it most. OWEB provided funding for a program in 2006 and 2007 that provided financial aid to displaced salmon trollers to engage in fisheries research and coastal watershed enhancement projects specifically targeting salmon species.. OWEB will continue to build partnerships between government, private citizens, and local groups and advocate for the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, which features the voluntary restoration efforts of numerous private landowners that are intended to address limiting factors for listed species and watershed function.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

Oregon FY 2007.

Data used to inform this performance measure is available from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Oregon Fish and Wildlife Office at <http://www.fws.gov/oregonfwo/Species/Lists/default.asp>. OWEB staff also contacted Jesse Delia, Pacific Region Delisting Coordinator, with the USFWS Regional office.

III. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

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

KPM #11	STATE ENDANGERED SPECIES--The percentage of species listed as threatened or endangered under the Oregon Endangered Species Act that have been de-listed in the last year.	Measure since: 2004
Goal	Make effective and accountable investments in watershed health.	
Oregon Context	#88: Protected Species	
Data source	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Endangered Species Coordinators in the Wildlife and Fish Divisions; Oregon Department of Agriculture's Native Plant Conservation Program Botanist; and the Oregon Natural Heritage Program's Rare and Endangered Invertebrate Program Zoologist.	
Owner	Greg Sieglitz, Monitoring and Reporting Program Manager, (503) 986-0194	

1. OUR STRATEGY

The Oregon Endangered Species Act (ESA) applies to actions of state agencies on state-owned or leased lands. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) is responsible for fish and wildlife under the Oregon ESA, and the Oregon Department of Agriculture is responsible for plants. The Oregon ESA does not pertain to invertebrate species. OWEB is not directly involved in species listing or de-listing decisions.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

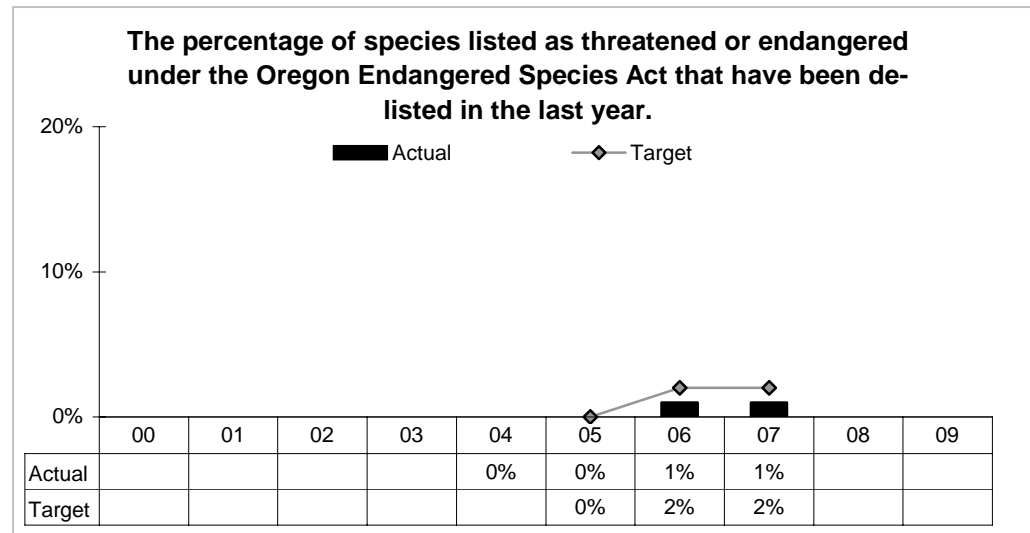
The targets are not based on any particular formula, but were Legislatively adopted for the 2005–07 biennium.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

On April 13, 2007, the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission approved de-listing of the peregrine falcon from the state Endangered Species List based on the conditions specified in the Biological Status Assessment. There are future plans to de-list the bald eagle from the state list to coincide with the federal de-listing. There have been no plant species de-listings by the Oregon Department of Agriculture in the last three years.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

There were no species de-listings in Washington during the past year. The State of Washington plans to down-list the bald eagle from Threatened to Sensitive in the next year. Idaho does not have an ESA program with regulatory mechanisms similar to Oregon. However, Idaho does track species on a list which mirrors the federal designation for species that occur in the state. While the peregrine falcon and bald eagle are both currently on Idaho's state list, there are no plans to de-list these or any other species.



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5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

The Oregon ESA requires the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission to review each listed species every five years to determine whether it should be reclassified or removed from the Threatened or Endangered lists. The rate of species de-listings is dependent upon the five-year review cycle, and, which species are under review during any given year.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

The Legislature deleted this measure from the 2007–09 Key Performance Measures list for OWEB. The measure was removed since OWEB’s actions will result in only a minor impact on performance under this measure. The Legislature instructed OWEB to investigate alternative measures and report to the interim Joint Ways and Means committee by February 1, 2008 on possible improvements.

OWEB will continue to award grants for habitat restoration projects that benefit listed species of fish, wildlife, and plants. OWEB will continue to fund fish, wildlife, and watershed monitoring that can aide ODFW in their evaluation of state listed species. OWEB has worked with the administrators of the state ESA programs, ODFW, and ODA to receive a Threatened and Endangered species listing status update at the end of each year.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

Oregon FY 2007.

Data used to inform this performance measure are available from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife at http://www.dfw.state.or.us/wildlife/diversity/threatened_endangered.asp. Out-of-state contacts include: Derek Stinson, Wildlife Biologist, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Rex Sallabanks, Nongame Bird Program Coordinator, Idaho Fish and Game Department.

OWEB funded the ODFW Native Fish Status Report in 2005. This document provides a framework for understanding the present condition of ESA-listed and non-listed fish species.

III. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

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

KPM #12	SPECIES NOT LISTED--Number of species being considered for listing as threatened or endangered that were not listed in the last year due to state actions.	Measure since: 2006
Goal	Make effective and accountable investments in watershed health	
Oregon Context	#88: Protected Species	
Data source	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Endangered Species Coordinators in the Wildlife and Fish Divisions; Oregon Department of Agriculture's Native Plant Conservation Program Botanist; and the Oregon Natural Heritage Program's Rare and Endangered Invertebrate Program Zoologist.	
Owner	Greg Sieglitz, Monitoring and Reporting Program Manager, (503) 986-0194	

1. OUR STRATEGY

OWEB will continue to provide funding and support for restoration projects that improve or maintain conditions for watersheds and fish and wildlife species. Some of the projects will benefit species in an effort to reduce the potential that they will be listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

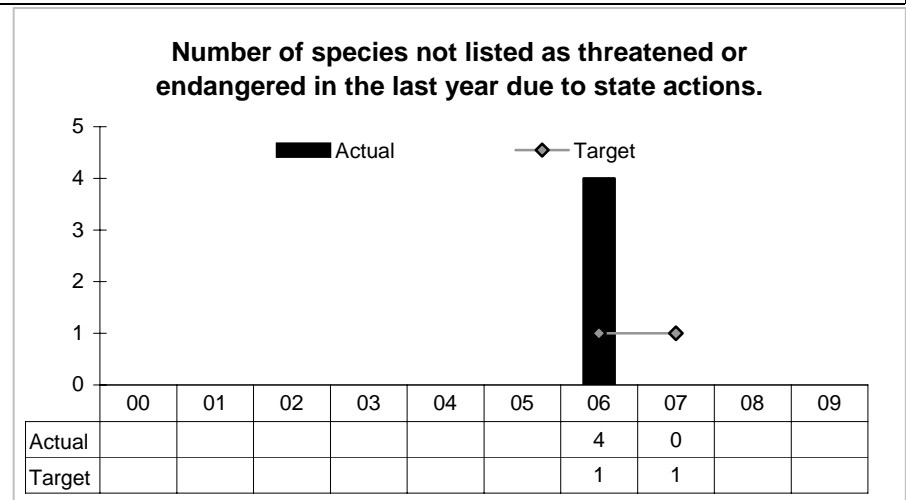
Few species are considered for listing in any given year. A target of one species, while a small number, is a significant accomplishment if achieved.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

There were no petitions to list any fish or wildlife species in the past year. Therefore, there were no species being considered for listing as threatened or endangered this year that were not listed due to state actions.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service recognizes the Oregon Conservation Strategy as the definitive tool for land managers to use in making informed decisions related to Species of Concern. Oregon, Washington, and Idaho have published comprehensive State Wildlife Conservation Strategies which provide a set of tools and options for implementing targeted actions that are likely to contribute to the prevention of additional species' listings. Neither Washington nor Idaho prevented species from listings due to state actions.



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5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

The results under this measure will be driven, in part, by the administrative actions undertaken by the agencies responsible for the state and federal ESAs and actions taken outside of OWEB's influence. Other environmental and societal influences will play a role in determining the extent to which preventative measures to listing are successful. Also, the individual species' capability to respond to steps taken will be a factor affecting success.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

The Legislature deleted this measure from the 2007–09 Key Performance Measures list for OWEB. The measure was removed since OWEB's actions will result in only a minor impact on performance under this measure. The Legislature instructed OWEB to investigate alternative measures and report to the interim Joint Ways and Means committee by February 1, 2008 on possible improvements.

OWEB will continue the implementation of the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, which highlights the voluntary efforts of private citizens, partnering with federal, state, and local agencies to restore fish and wildlife habitat and watershed health. OWEB will enter into a collaborative effort to jointly solicit and fund restoration projects that assist in advancing objectives outlined in the Oregon Conservation Strategy. The Strategy features specific actions to conserve Oregon's fish and wildlife before they become sensitive or endangered with the intent to specifically prevent additional species from being listed. OWEB has been collaborating with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) and other partners on a Registry of Conservation Actions (<http://www.conservationregistry.org/>) that will record and track voluntary efforts undertaken in support of the Strategy. OWEB will continue to fund fish and wildlife monitoring projects and programs which can assist the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), NOAA Fisheries and ODFW in their evaluation of whether a species warrants listing under the federal or state ESA.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

Oregon FY 2007.

Data used to inform this performance measure are available from ODFW at http://www.dfw.state.or.us/wildlife/diversity/threatened_endangered.asp. OWEB staff also contacted Kevin Goodson, ODFW Conservation Planning Coordinator, and Martin Nugent, ODFW Wildlife Diversity Program Manager.

Data used to inform this performance measure are available from the USFWS Oregon Fish and Wildlife Office at <http://www.fws.gov/oregonfwo/Species/Lists/default.asp>. OWEB staff also contacted Jesse Delia, Pacific Region Delisting Coordinator, USFWS Regional office.

III. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

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

KPM #13	SALMON HABITAT AVAILABILITY--The percentage of potential aquatic salmon habitat available to salmon each year.	Measure since: 2006
Goal	Make effective and accountable investments in watershed health.	
Oregon Context	#88: Species populations that are protected in dedicated conservation areas: a. species found in streams or rivers; b. other	
Data source	ODFW Natural Resources Information Management Program; OWEB Oregon Watershed Restoration Inventory, statewide fish habitat distribution, passage barriers and restoration databases	
Owner	Greg Sieglitz, Monitoring and Reporting Program Manager, (503) 986-0194	

1. OUR STRATEGY

Information about the percentage of potential aquatic salmon habitat available to salmon each year will inform OWEB’s funding priorities for watershed restoration projects (in particular, fish-passage restoration projects) and monitoring projects in the future. OWEB has funded Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) to collect high-quality fish distribution data.

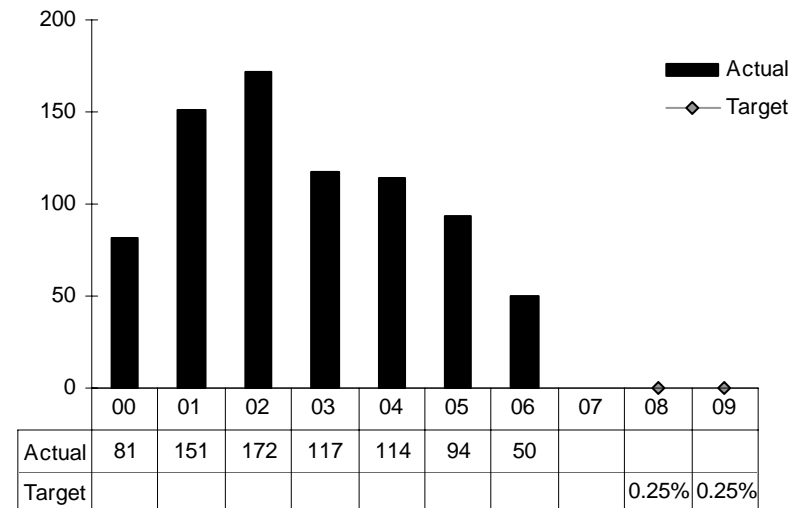
2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

This is a new performance measure added by the Joint Legislative Audit Committee for FY 2007.

OWEB proposed targets for this measure during its presentation to the Ways and Means Subcommittee. Beginning in 2008, a target of 0.25% of potential aquatic salmon habitat should be made available to salmon each year. This target represents approximately 130 miles of aquatic habitat that would be made available to salmon each year when calculated based on approximately 51,500 perennial stream miles in Oregon (see http://www.epa.gov/bioindicators/pdf/OR_summary_final.pdf for an estimate of stream miles in the state).

OWEB anticipates being able to more accurately report on this measure in coming years, as comprehensive data about potential aquatic salmon habitat at the statewide scale are made available. Reporting on this measure is important prior to OWEB refining decision-making to ensure that investments are targeted to improve fish passage and restore access to potential salmon habitat. The results of this measure also will assist OWEB in identifying where additional monitoring of salmon distribution and/or modeling to determine habitat potential are needed. Taken together, the information will enable strategic investments in areas where fish populations are likely to respond to restoration activities, thus, incrementally increasing the percentage of potential aquatic salmon habitat available to salmon each year.

Number of miles of habitat opened each year that was previously inaccessible to both adult and juvenile fish



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3. HOW WE ARE DOING

Presently there are no comprehensive statewide data about the location and extent of salmon habitat, therefore, the amount of potential habitat cannot be compared to that actually made available to salmon each year through restoration actions. In the absence of statewide data about the potential of streams to support salmon, fish distribution data can be used as a surrogate for potential habitat. OWEB has invested extensively in the creation of fish distribution data by ODFW's Natural Resources Information Management Program (NRIMP). This information was completed in 2004 and is available at <http://nrimp.dfw.state.or.us/nrimp/default.aspx?pn=fishdistdata>. These data describe areas of suitable habitat currently believed to be used by wild, natural, and/or hatchery fish populations. This information is based on the best professional judgment of ODFW biologists and where possible, the professional opinions of staff from other agencies.

NRIMP also maintains information about passable and impassible barriers to anadromous salmon migration in Oregon. Barriers constitute such structures as culverts, dams, diversions, hatcheries and tide gates, along with natural barriers. These data can be found at <http://nrimp.dfw.state.or.us/nrimp/default.aspx?pn=fishbarrierdata>. However, datasets were last compiled in 2004 and are not updated annually to reflect changes to fish passage when barriers are removed. There is progress being made by local, state and federal partners to create an online fish passage database across land ownerships to address this information need.

Spatial data about the potential of streams to support salmonids—specifically coho salmon and steelhead—are available for a portion of the state. Some of these data were analyzed in the Oregon Coastal Coho Assessment published in 2005. Overall, biologists estimated that from 1997 to 2003, coho salmon were provided improved access to 6% of streams with high intrinsic potential to support coho through restoration actions. Biologists also highlighted a number of potential habitat areas for coho salmon that offer greater opportunities for conservation and restoration than other areas.

An alternative method for reporting on this measure, which is reflected in the graph, is to assess the number of miles of previously inaccessible habitat opened to salmon by restoration projects as reported to the Oregon Watershed Restoration Inventory (OWRI). OWRI is a database maintained by OWEB which contains information about restoration data for the state of Oregon. The information provided to OWRI has been used to report on the progress of the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, support effectiveness monitoring of restoration activities, and enable watershed assessments and future restoration project planning and prioritization. The trend in availability of potential aquatic salmon habitat, as represented by the number of miles of previously inaccessible habitat opened to adult and juvenile fish by restoration projects, showed a steady increase from 2000 to 2002. After 2002 a steady trend downward is seen in the data (see Figure). This is likely due to the large number of fish-passage projects implemented in the early years of the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds. These early projects likely were prioritized to address major barrier problems first, thus, a single passage restoration project would have resulted in a large increase in the amount of potential habitat made available to salmon. This decline is also likely the result of a diversification of the projects implemented by OWEB grantees particularly in the form of upland related projects.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

The Pacific Northwest region, as a whole, is working to monitor and compile information about fish-passage barriers that can be used to determine how much aquatic habitat is available to salmon each year. However, there is no coordinated effort among neighboring states to comprehensively model potential habitat for salmon. Comparison of annual fish distribution data to estimates of potential habitat in the Pacific Northwest will be a means for evaluating Oregon's progress relative to other states once these data are available for the region.

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) is addressing this question by calculating the number of barriers removed or improved through funding from the Washington Salmon Recovery Funding Board. To begin answering questions about how effectively restoration projects address passage needs, WDFW has implemented a compliance monitoring program. Washington faces similar issues to Oregon regarding the

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uncertainty about the number of stream miles actually opened to salmon. WDFW staff are working with U.S. Forest Service researchers to apply an intrinsic potential habitat model in Washington streams similar to what was used for the Oregon Coastal Coho ESU in hopes of resolving these uncertainties. In addition, Washington is attempting to estimate total potential habitat via a map-based approach currently underway.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Presently a statewide map of salmon habitat does not exist. OWEB's ability to report on this measure is in large part dependent upon participation and coordination with other agencies and their activities, particularly ODFW, which keeps information about distribution of salmon in Oregon.

The lack of adequate data and maps for intrinsic potential of salmon habitat statewide prevents a depiction of results. Results from the limited information available for the Oregon Coastal Coho Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU) indicate that, from 1997 to 2003, improvement in habitat availability for salmon is the direct result of a significant input of funding to restoration and subsequent monitoring activities. Specifically, fish-passage projects comprise the single largest restoration activity implemented under the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds to date.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

This is a new performance measure added by the Joint Legislative Audit Committee for FY 2007 and the upcoming biennium. OWEB anticipates the ability to more accurately report on this measure in coming years as comprehensive data about potential aquatic salmon habitat at the statewide scale are made available.

Developing information about potential habitat will require working with researchers at the U.S. Forest Service's Pacific Northwest Research Laboratory, Oregon State University, and NOAA Fisheries, among others. The development of a comprehensive map of potential habitat for all salmon species in Oregon will take several years and require a substantial investment of funds.

In the meantime, Geographic Information System technology can be used to overlay the fish-distribution data from ODFW with: 1) the ODFW barriers dataset; and, 2) the OWRI fish-passage data layer. These spatial datasets can "ground truth" each other by giving an integrated indication of fish distribution, known barriers, and newly opened habitat from which to generate an estimate of potential aquatic salmon habitat made available to salmon each year.

Additional work is needed to create a statewide, online geospatial database of passage barriers across land ownerships that allow for a regular and timely update of information pertaining to fish passage. Recently a common model for managing barrier information was created to facilitate integration and sharing of data, thereby, improving the value and usefulness of these data to inform restoration project planning.

With a standard in place, next steps include: 1) coordination among Oregon Plan partner agencies to refine existing fish-passage datasets into a standard-compliant format; 2) creation of a standard for fish-passage assessments; and, 3) development of a statewide fish-passage inventory which has the capability of assessing and prioritizing structures relative to fish passage and replacement. The product will enable a more complete understanding of the fish-passage barriers within a particular watershed. At present, staff from ODFW's Fish Passage Program are coordinating initial progress on this project and anticipate completing the first step in FY 2008. The ultimate goal of the system is the development of a comprehensive inventory of fish-passage barriers that allows for prioritization of barrier removal at a statewide level. A collaborative effort by state agencies such as ODFW, federal agencies, and local partners such as watershed councils has spearheaded this effort and is seeking funding for this project.

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7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

Oregon FY 2007.

Currently intrinsic habitat data are available for only a limited number of areas in the state. This information about intrinsic potential for coho salmon and steelhead habitat was created by the Coastal Landscape Analysis and Modeling Study and covers the geographic area including Oregon coast drainages from the Necanicum River to the Coquille River, lower Columbia River drainages from the mouth of the Columbia River to Scappoose, and west-side Willamette River drainages from the Tualatin River to Coast Fork Willamette River. These data are available online at <http://nrimp.dfw.state.or.us/OregonPlan/default.aspx?p=134&XMLname=322.xml>, with background information about the methodology at http://www.fsl.orst.edu/clams/download/posters/ip_poster3.pdf. Developing such a dataset and associated map for the entire state is likely to take several years.

As mentioned previously, the ODFW fish distribution data was last updated in 2004. Fish biologists note that areas displayed in this dataset may not be used by a species of fish on an annual basis due to natural variations in run size, water conditions, and other environmental factors. The barriers dataset made available by NRIMP is somewhat dated since it was last revised in 2004. Both datasets are managed by NRIMP which supports the efforts of ODFW by identifying and prioritizing natural resource information needs for fish and wildlife management, promoting modern data collection and analysis techniques, and promoting a multidisciplinary approach to fish, wildlife, and habitat management. A definite need exists to do a statewide update of both the fish distribution and barriers datasets, given the amount of survey work that has occurred since 2004, that could refine the availability of data for a large number of streams.

III. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

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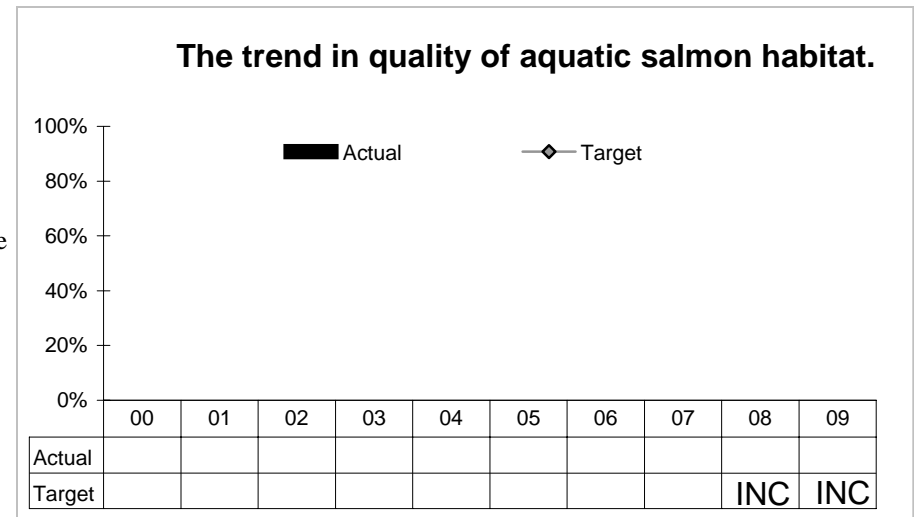
KPM #14	SALMON HABITAT QUALITY--The trend in quality of aquatic salmon habitat.	Measure since: 2006
Goal	Make effective and accountable investments in watershed health.	
Oregon Context	#88: Species populations that are protected in dedicated conservation areas: a. species found in streams or rivers; b. other.	
Data source	ODFW Natural Resource Inventory Management Program and Aquatic Inventories Project, ODEQ Water Quality Monitoring program	
Owner	Greg Sieglitz, Monitoring and Reporting Program Manager, (503) 986-0194	

1. OUR STRATEGY

The trend in quality of aquatic salmon habitat will inform OWEB’s funding priorities for watershed restoration projects and monitoring projects in the future. OWEB relies on Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife’s (ODFW) 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. In addition, the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) assesses water quality—another measure of the quality of aquatic habitat—annually and reports this using the Oregon Water Quality Index.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

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



3. HOW WE ARE DOING

Presently there are no comprehensive, statewide data about the quality of aquatic salmon habitat, thus, the trend for this metric cannot be stated at this time. In the absence of statewide data about trends in the quality of salmon habitat, information from the 2005 Oregon Coastal Coho Assessment could be provided as an example of what is likely to be provided more comprehensively in the future. The status and trend of instream physical habitat conditions in streams on the coast show higher levels of fine sediment and lower levels of large wood relative to reference conditions. This analysis is based on monitoring conducted from 1998 to 2003. An analysis of instream habitat restoration targeted at coastal coho and conducted during 1997 through 2003 indicates that restoration is improving stream complexity by adding large wood.

The Oregon Water Quality Index (OWQI) shows a slightly increasing trend in water-quality measures associated with aquatic habitat. While this index is not designed to specifically address water-quality as it relates to aquatic salmon habitat, it does include data for a defined set of water-quality variables at 132 fixed monitoring sites around the state known as ambient monitoring stations. Water-quality variables included in the OWQI are

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temperature, dissolved oxygen (percent saturation and concentration), biochemical oxygen demand, pH, total solids, ammonia and nitrate nitrogens, total phosphorus, and bacteria. Several of these—including temperature and dissolved oxygen—have a direct bearing on salmon inhabiting streams in Oregon. The most recent OWQI report is available at <http://www.deq.state.or.us/lab/wqm/docs/OWQISummary06.pdf>.

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. However, no comprehensive program for measuring the trend of in quality of aquatic salmon habitat exists in the surrounding states at this time.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Presently a statewide analysis of the trend in aquatic salmon habitat quality does not exist. OWEB's ability to report on this measure is in large part dependent upon participation and coordination with other agencies and their activities, particularly ODFW, which keeps information about aquatic habitat quality in Oregon.

ODFW biologists are in the process of analyzing data and writing a trend report for 1998–2006 habitat surveys. These results will provide an indication of the overall trend in aquatic salmon habitat. At present, however, the availability of recent, analyzed information about the quality of aquatic salmon habitat throughout the state is very limited.

The indication regarding water-quality measures from ODEQ of aquatic salmon habitat is that the overall trend from 2000 to 2006 is positive.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

The pending results from 1998-2006 habitat surveys by the ODFW Aquatic Inventories Program will assist OWEB with reporting on this measure in the future. OWEB staff initiated discussions with ODFW staff to develop a process for obtaining this information to include in future reports on key performance measures for the agency.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Oregon FY 2007.

Information from the ODFW Aquatic Inventories Project—including maps of survey locations, links to datasets and reports and publications—are available at <https://nrimp.dfw.state.or.us/crl/default.aspx?pn=AI>. Data collected since 2002 are not yet available online. The Aquatic Inventories project collects information about aquatic habitat throughout Oregon. Over 10,000 km of stream habitat have been surveyed, with the majority of surveys conducted in the range of the coastal coho. Multi-year data are available for a limited number of other streams, but not at a statewide scale. This project has, however, built repeat visits into their habitat survey design to enable some trend reporting. For reports on trends in habitat attributes within the coastal coho ESU, visit the “Oregon Coast Coho Assessment: Habitat” link at http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ODFW/freshwater/inventory/op_reports.htm.

Data about instream physical habitat conditions in streams within the Oregon Coastal Coho ESU is limited by the broad range of values for each habitat variable and is influenced by the environment and natural and human history of each stream. For these reasons, the ability to detect trends in aquatic

III. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

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salmon habitat quality from 1998 through 2003 is minimal. Agency staff indicate that 15 years of data will greatly improve the ability to detect habitat trends.

III. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

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KPM #15	CUSTOMER SERVICE--Percent of customers rating their satisfaction with the agency's customer service as "good" or "excellent": overall customer service, timeliness, accuracy, helpfulness, expertise, and availability of information.	Measure since: 2006
Goal	Make effective and accountable investments in watershed health.	
Oregon Context	#35: Public Management Quality	
Data source	Survey of grant recipients	
Owner	Greg Sieglitz, Monitoring and Reporting Program Manager, (503) 986-0194	

1. OUR STRATEGY

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

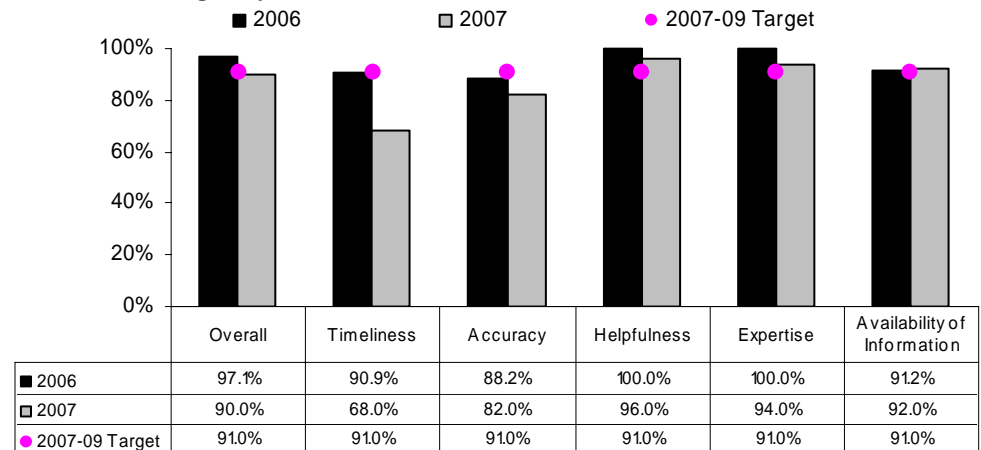
2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

This is only the second year OWEB has conducted a customer-service survey. Targets are set at 91% which is derived from the 2006 baseline data.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

In the 2007 survey, OWEB met the 91% target rating on 3 of the 6 measures. The result for "Overall" satisfaction is within one percentage point of achieving the target. In 2007, "Timeliness" was the lowest scoring customer service criteria, with 68% of respondents rating it good or excellent. While this is a low mark and a significant decline from last year, it is anticipated this will "self correct" with additional customer-service surveys through time. Attention will be given to this aspect of customer service to ensure that the delivery of service does not lag. *Helpfulness* and *Expertise* were most highly rated at 96% and 94% respectively.

Percent of customers rating their satisfaction with the agency's customer service as "Good" or "Excellent."



4. HOW WE COMPARE

In 2006, the Oregon Water Resource Department (OWRD) APPR noted that the agency met the 85% target rating on none of the six measures. During the same year, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) reported customer-service scores of 85.6% to 91.9%, although targets had not yet been defined. While these statistics provide representative examples of the customer service performance of other natural resource agencies, it may be difficult to compare OWEB to these as OWEB is a non-regulatory granting agency.

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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 were grant recipients between June 2006 and March 2007. 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

In July 2006, OWEB introduced a new on-line tool that allows grantees (i.e., grantees) to view current project and accounting information, as well as upcoming due dates for reporting to OWEB. This tool is intended to improve timeliness, accuracy, and availability of information, specifically.

Future customer-service surveys will include additional clients, thus increasing the target population.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Oregon FY 2007.

OWEB's survey followed the Recommended Statewide Customer Service Performance Measure Guidance provided by the Department of Administrative Services on 8/16/2005. The population size was 106 grantees who received grants between June 2006 and March of 2007. Each grantee either e-mailed or mailed their response. Fifty-one grantees responded, resulting in a response rate of 48%.

The survey included the following questions:

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

Additional information about the report follows:

- 1) Survey Name: OWEB Customer Satisfaction Survey
- 2) Surveyor: OWEB staff
- 3) Date Conducted: March through April, 2007
- 4) Population: Consumers and Constituents -- OWEB grant recipients
- 5) Sampling Frame: OWEB awardees granted between June 2006 and March 2007
- 6) Sampling Procedure: Systematic sample
- 7) Sample Characteristics: Population=106; Sample Size=106; Responses=48; Response Rate=48%
- 8) Weighting: Single survey; no weighting required.

III. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

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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; city, county and tribal employees; and non-profit groups.

Information from OWRD and ODFW APPRs is available at http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/docs/APPR06/WatRes_APPR06.doc and http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/docs/APPR06/FishWL_APPR06.doc, respectively.