

The Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board Annual Performance Progress Report (APPR) for Fiscal Year 2005-06

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
2	OUTSIDE FUNDING: The percentage of funding from other sources resulting from OWEB's grant awards.	7
3	RESTORATION: The percentage of OWEB watershed restoration investments that address established basin and watershed restoration priorities.	9
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9	FISH MONITORING: The percentage of reporting areas containing native fish listed under the federal or state Endangered Species Act where monitoring information about listed fish species is considered adequate to meet the goals of the Oregon Plan Monitoring Strategy.	21
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.	23
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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.	27
13	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.	30

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

Contact: Greg Sieglitz, Monitoring and Reporting 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	Outside Funding (page 7), Payments (page 11), Work Plans (page 19), State Endangered Species (page 25), Species Not Listed (page 27), Customer Service (page 29).	6
KPMs NOT MAKING PROGRESS not at or trending toward target achievement	Operations (page 5), Federal Endangered Species (page 23).	2
KPMs - PROGRESS UNCLEAR target not yet set	Restoration (page 9), Fish Populations (page 13), Plant Communities (page 15), Water Quality (page 17), Fish Monitoring (page 21).	5
Total Number of Key Performance Measures (KPMs)		13

4. CHALLENGES

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. Nevertheless, OWEB welcomes the opportunity to collaborate with these agencies and build upon existing partnerships to provide meaningful reports on its performance measures.

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

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) for the use of federal salmon recovery funds. In response to the budget note, OWEB conducted an extensive review of its 12 existing performance measures and audited the federal performance measures that are required for recipients of funds from the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF). Part of the impetus for the budget note was the expectation that NMFS, which oversees the PCSRF program, was going to make significant changes to the program's performance measures. As it turns out, NMFS did not make significant progress towards adopting extensive and new performance measures for the PCSRF over the past year, as had been anticipated. Nevertheless, OWEB believes there is still value in better aligning the state and federal performance measures. With this in mind, OWEB carried out its review using the current PCSRF performance measures and developed several proposed changes and additions that will better align the state performance measures with the federal performance measures. Over time, incremental changes are likely to occur with the federal performance measures and the changes proposed to OWEB's performance measures are structured to take this into account. At the time of this report, OWEB anticipates JLAC to consider adopting a revision of two performance measures and to add two new performance measures for the agency before the end of the year.

5. RESOURCES USED AND EFFICIENCY

The agency budget for 2005-2007 was \$89M. About \$42.7M, or 48% of the biennial budget, reflects OWEB's budget for the 2006 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. While performance measure #1 results show an increasing trend above the target over the last two fiscal years, this is principally a result of the method of calculation rather than a true trend. OWEB intends to calculate this measure using full revenue in future reports. 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

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

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

<p>1 INCLUSIVITY Describe the involvement of the following groups in the development of the agency’s performance measures.</p>	<p>The current performance measures were developed with 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 is working 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. The new performance measure related to customer service has informed the agency in new ways about it’s customer base</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 within the last year held by the Oregon Progress Board 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 being done by citizens, agencies, and others statewide in the Oregon Plan Biennial Report that can be accessed at: http://oregon.gov/OWEB/docs/pubs/BiennialReport1_2003-2005.pdf 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

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KPM #1	OPERATIONS: The percentage of total funding used in agency operations.	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 Kraai, Grant/Fiscal Services Manager, (503)986-0188	

1. OUR STRATEGY

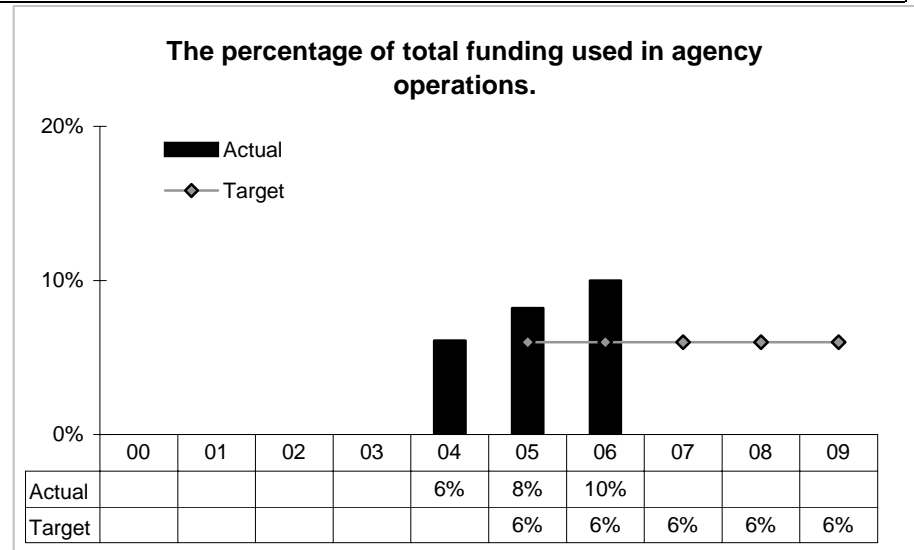
OWEB strives to disburse as much funding as possible to local groups for on-the-ground projects in watersheds across the state while keeping the administrative costs of the program to a minimum.

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 small increase in the overall operational costs between 2005 and 2006, a more significant influence on the change in ratio occurred due to a decrease in federal revenue and a certain type of funds available to the agency in 2006.



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 an increasing trend above the target over the last two fiscal years, this is principally a result of the method of calculation rather than a true trend. This is, in large part, a reflection of the means used to calculate the measure during past reporting. Please see the description under “How We Are Doing” and “About the Data”.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

Nothing needs to be done at this time other than continued tracking and reporting of the data.

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7. ABOUT THE DATA

Oregon FY 2006.

The current data reveal that agency operations consist of 10% of the overall payments from OWEB. The calculation using the full revenue OWEB receives would reveal a figure of approximately 4%. 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 Kraai, Grant/Fiscal Services Manager, (503)986-0188	

8. OUR STRATEGY

Matching funds to OWEB grant dollars provide a significant added value to the local partnership, fiscal integrity, and likelihood of success. Governmental and non-governmental organizations are involved in both the securing of and contributing addition funds.

9. ABOUT THE TARGETS

The targets are set especially high for this performance measure. Grantees clearly work hard to stretch the OWEB dollars. However, the targets may be difficult to attain and sustain over the long-term particularly when considering the decreasing availability of federal funds.

10. HOW WE ARE DOING

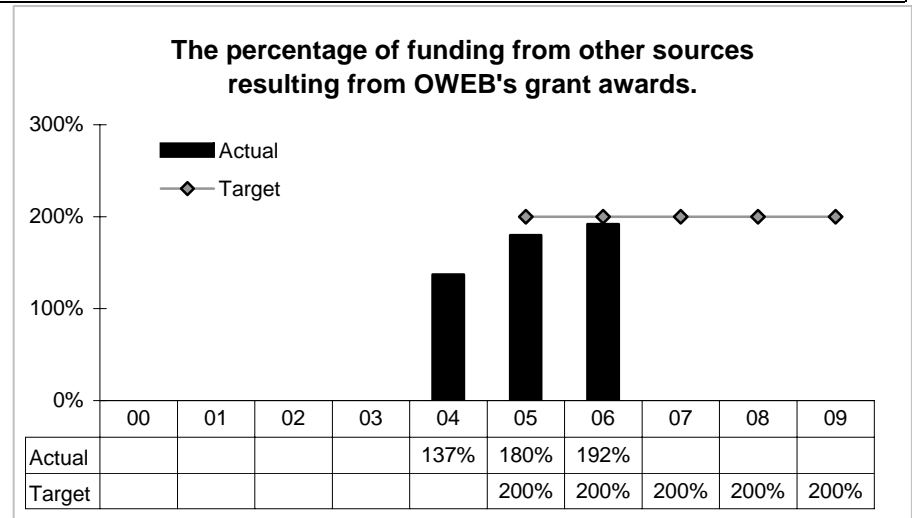
OWEB grantees provide a contribution of 192% for every OWEB grant on average. That figure is an increase from the prior year's contribution of 180% and 137%, respectively. The numbers do demonstrate a significant involvement and commitment by a variety of partners. The trend upward may not be as significant as it appears considering that available match funding is projected to decrease over the coming years.

11. HOW WE COMPARE

A match of nearly two dollars to every one of OWEB's dollars is a good return on investment and one which does not appear to be often replicated in similar programs.

12. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

The availability of other funds sources and the significance of the amount of those funds is the overarching factor affecting results.



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13. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

The target does appear to be overly ambitious and OWEB will be requesting an evaluation of the target in the 2007-2009 budget process. OWEB grantees already greatly exceed grant match requirements.

14. ABOUT THE DATA

Oregon FY 2006.

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 final and total match for a project is reported to OWEB as part of the final project report. This is required before OWEB will disburse the final 10% of a grant award. OWEB maintains contact with other funding sources to share information and coordinate efforts.

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	Make effective and accountable investments in 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	

15. OUR STRATEGY

The OWEB Board has adopted the format and approach for developing watershed function “limiting factors” for each basin. The limiting factors have been developed for the Willamette, South Coast, Rogue, Hood River and Fifteenmile basins. Technical evaluations of the remaining Columbia River drainages are being completed. Upon completion of all technical evaluation of limiting factors, the Board will consider administrative rules applying the limiting factors to grant prioritization for funding decisions.

16. ABOUT THE TARGETS

The target will be set as a high bar to connect investments with priorities.

17. HOW WE ARE DOING

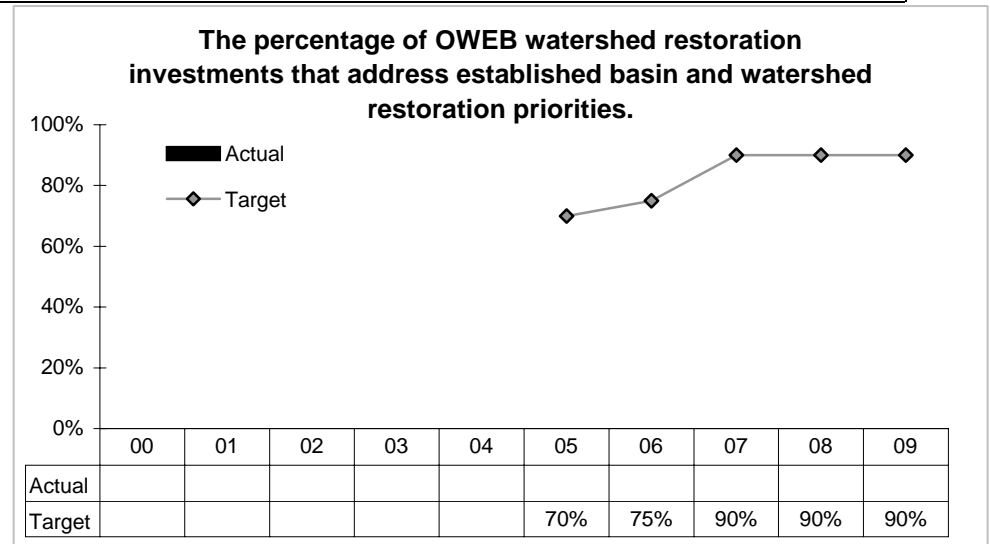
The agency is making progress on the approach and technical analysis to have limiting factors uniformly identified throughout the state.

18. HOW WE COMPARE

In a similar approach the federal government through the National Marine Fisheries Service has identified a range from 33% to 100% of federally funded habitat projects that address habitat limiting factors for salmon in their 2006 report to Congress on the use of Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (<http://webapps.nwfsc.noaa.gov/pcsrDoc/PCSRF-Rpt-2006.pdf>).

19. 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 process. Reporting will be possible as soon as the process is completed.



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20. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

The technical evaluation of limiting factors for the remaining basins in the state is scheduled for the end of the year. The policy development for applying the priorities will follow the technical work. OWEB is scheduled to adopt watershed restoration limiting factors for all of the Columbia basin drainages by January 2007. The remaining basins (Klamath and Lakes) will be developed during 2007. Once the technical evaluations have been completed, administrative rules will be developed on the application of these as priorities for funding decisions.

21. ABOUT THE DATA

Oregon FY 2006.

Without completed development of limiting factors, it is not possible to uniformly report data on the investments relationship to limiting factors.

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	Internal OWEB fiscal department spreadsheets	
Owner	Cindy Kraai, Grant/Fiscal Services Manager, (503)986-0188	

22. OUR STRATEGY

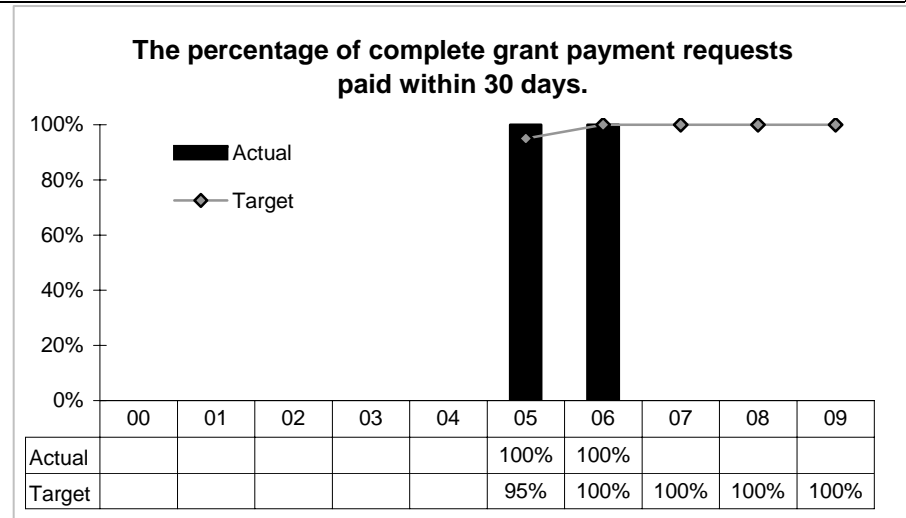
OWEB's core function is the competitive grant program. The timely processing of grant payments benefits OWEB's partners.

23. ABOUT THE TARGETS

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

24. HOW WE ARE DOING

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



25. HOW WE COMPARE

OWEB does not have the necessary information to determine the performance of other similar programs or agencies.

26. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Not applicable.

27. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

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

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28. **ABOUT THE DATA**

Oregon FY 2006.

The grant program awards funding for watershed restoration projects, monitoring, education, technical assistance, assessments, and watershed council support. An important part of success in running this program is the timely payment of grant award funds to grantees and other entities.

III. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

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KPM #5	FISH POPULATIONS: The trend in monitored native fish populations in key OWEB investment areas.	Measure since: 2004
Goal	Make effective and accountable investments in watershed health.	
Oregon Context	#85: Freshwater Species	
Data source	Oregon Native Fish Status Report, ODFW staff, and Coastal Coho Salmon Assessment	
Owner	Greg Sieglitz, Monitoring and Reporting Program Manager, (503)986-0194	

29. OUR STRATEGY

The trend and distribution of native fish populations in key basins will inform OWEB’s funding priorities for watershed restoration projects and monitoring projects in the future. OWEB has funded ODFW to collect high quality fish abundance and distribution data.

30. ABOUT THE TARGETS

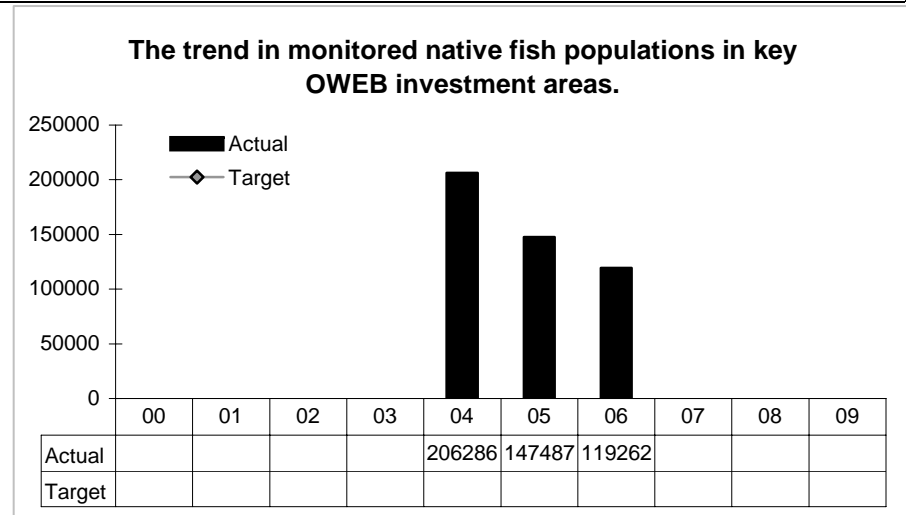
This measure will assist OWEB in making targeted investments towards meeting the needs of monitoring for native fish populations. The results of this measure will also assist OWEB in strategically restoring areas where monitoring has revealed that fish population are likely to respond to restoration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

31. HOW WE ARE DOING

For coastal coho salmon, high quality trend data exists and is depicted above. While there is a decrease in wild spawning adult coho from 2004 through 2006 there is still an overall increasing trend from 1990-2006.

There are significant trend data available for most of the anadromous salmonid species monitored in the state of Oregon. The quality and quantity of trend data varies for other groups of fishes. However, combined trends for many different species is confusing and not especially revealing in nature. Instead, OWEB will explore the value of depicting those species where trend data exists, independently. The Native Fish Status Report is a good source for some of this information.

OWEB and other Oregon Plan agencies have been and are continuing to invest in monitoring native fish populations. The North Coast, South Coast, Rogue, John Day, and the Lower Columbia are “key OWEB investment areas” with a strategic focus on monitoring native fish populations. Two years of data is available for the John Day and three years of data are available for the Lower Columbia. Three years of data are available for steelhead coast-wide and several years of information can be found on coho salmon and steelhead in the Southern Oregon/Northern California Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU). The Native Fish Status Report provides additional information on a number of native Oregon fish species.



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32. **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. Washington State has developed a framework to monitor status and trends of watershed health and salmon recovery and California published, in 2005, a summary of Central Valley salmon and steelhead monitoring programs.

33. **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.

OWEB is not able to directly control many of the factors that affect the life cycle and survival of Oregon coastal coho salmon or other salmonid species. The indication that the overall trend in abundance of Oregon Coastal Coho exists, from 2004-2006, is the direct result of a significant input of funding to monitoring and, subsequent, restoration activities that have occurred in this region.

34. **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, including analyses, so that trends may be detected. A status, "of concern", triggers conservation planning under Oregon's Native Fish Policy. 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". This performance measure could be integrated with the ODFW performance measure to provide an indication of native freshwater fish stocks.

35. **ABOUT THE DATA**

Oregon FY 2006.

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. In addition there is other data available on native fish monitoring efforts at the Natural Resource Information Management Program website at <http://rainbow.dfw.state.or.us/nrimp/default.aspx>. This program 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. Information on this website includes estimates of adult fish returns, adult fish counts at dams and weirs, habitat distribution information, and much more.

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. Site specific information is available with private, public, and other organizations.	
Owner	Greg Sieglitz, Monitoring and Reporting Program Manager, (503)986-0194	

36. OUR STRATEGY

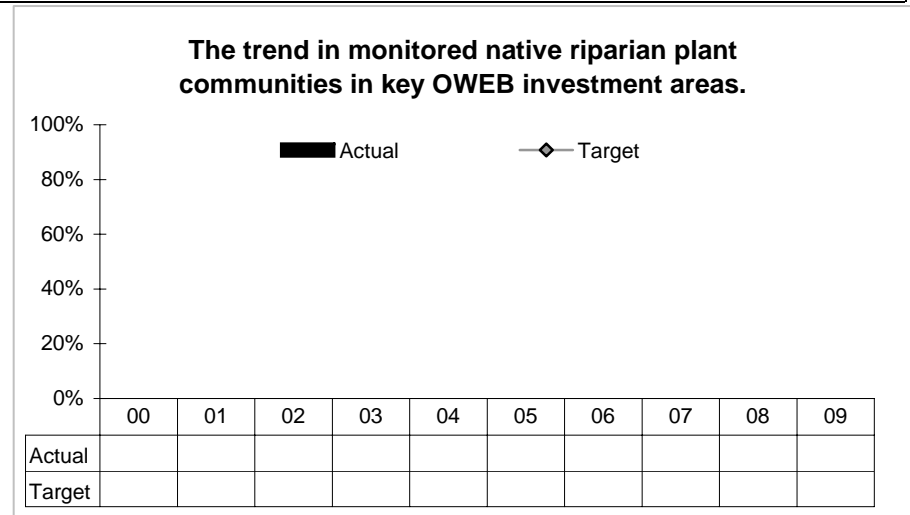
The measure will assist OWEB in making strategic and targeted investments in riparian related projects.

37. ABOUT THE TARGETS

No targets have been set since the data are not available at this time.

38. HOW WE ARE DOING

Presently there is not comprehensive trend data for native riparian plant communities statewide. As a result, trend data cannot be compiled for the state. There is an ongoing discussion with other state and federal agencies about the appropriate methods and approach to develop the necessary information.



39. HOW WE COMPARE

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

40. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

The lack of adequate maps and data prevents a depiction of results.

41. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

Developing this sort of information will require working with the Oregon Department of Agriculture, Oregon Department of Forestry, the Oregon Natural Heritage Information Center, federal land management agencies, and others. OWEB is proposing to modify this performance measure through

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the 2007-2009 budget development process. Since data are not presently available, and the development of a comprehensive map would take several years, reestablishing a measure of this sort may 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.

42. ABOUT THE DATA

Oregon FY 2006.

No trend data are available for the extent, diversity, nor quality of riparian communities at this time. The newly acquired aerial photography for the entire state could lend itself to developing a statewide riparian map. In certain forested portions of Oregon the photography may have less utility, but in drier regions of the state, such as east of the Cascade Mountains, the photography may be quite useful. Developing such a map and data set is likely to take several years.

There are some sources of data that contain information about riparian communities but do not inherently reveal trend information over time. OWEB assisted with funding a project in which the Oregon Natural Heritage Program typified the type of riparian plant communities found in the state of Oregon. This work was completed at individual sites, however, not enough sites were chosen so as to be used as indicators for all riparian areas. The reports can be found at http://www.oregon.gov/OWEB/publications.shtml#Technical_Guidance_Information. While this work provides a comprehensive list of the plant communities and a rank of their status, there has not been systematic repetition to allow for trend detection. The neighboring states' Natural Heritage Programs have conducted similar projects but they have not been replicated.

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KPM #7	WATER QUALITY: The percentage of monitored stream miles within key OWEB investment areas showing improved water quality.	Measure since: 2004
Goal	Make effective and accountable investments in watershed health	
Oregon Context	#78: Stream Water Quality	
Data source	The ODEQ Water Quality Index and ODEQ Water Quality Monitoring Program staff.	
Owner	Greg Sieglitz, Monitoring and Reporting Program Manager, (503)986-0194	

43. OUR STRATEGY

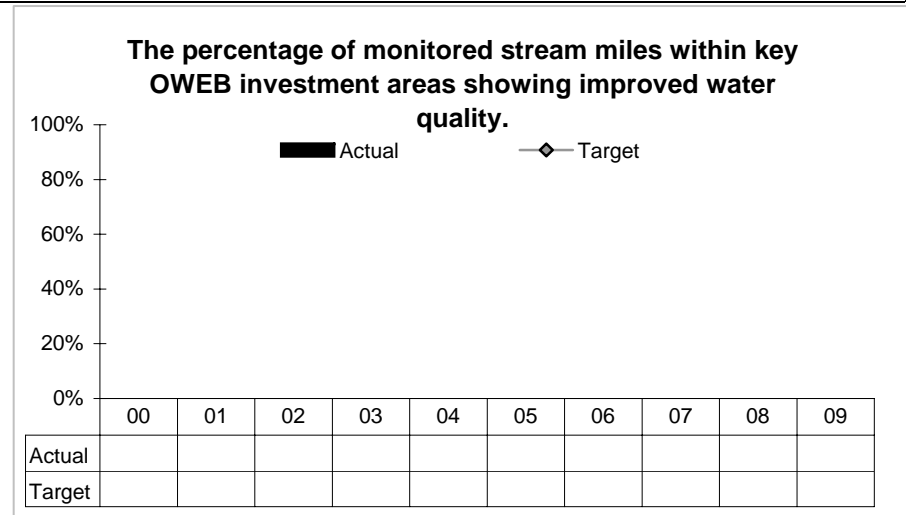
OWEB staff facilitates the Oregon Plan Monitoring Team which is presently coordinating with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) on their water quality monitoring plans and program for the next biennium. Water quality monitoring conducted through other Oregon natural resource agencies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

44. ABOUT THE TARGETS

The measure will assist OWEB in making strategic and targeted investments in projects designed to improve water quality and monitoring, as well as, evaluating how on-the-ground restoration actions influence water quality.

45. 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. But, the insufficient number of years and variable funding prevents trend detection. Some of the basins include coastal basins, the Willamette Valley, and the John Day basin. This sampling is conducted by the ODEQ. Additional information 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 132 fixed monitoring stations. A ten year report depicting trends is available through 2005 and shows 18 streams improving in water quality, 19 declining in water quality, and 95 showing no significant change. The report can be found at <http://www.deq.state.or.us/lab/wqm/OWQI%20Summary05.pdf>. Twenty-four percent of the ambient water quality monitoring sites showed a trend towards improving water quality, 10% showed a decreasing trend in water quality, and 49% of monitored sites were found to have water quality in good or excellent condition.



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46. **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. The state reported an overall trend of improving water quality in its most recent report. The ODEQ 2005 annual report showed 18 streams improving in water quality, 19 declining in water quality, and 95 showing no significant change.

47. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

It is difficult to assess the number of stream miles within OWEB investment areas showing improved water quality since water quality trends are determined by ODEQ by monitoring ambient water quality monitoring stations. Based on ODEQ's efforts we are able to report which ambient water quality monitoring streams are improving in water quality.

48. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

OWEB will work to integrate its restoration priorities by basin with ODEQ's selection of priorities through the Total Maximum Daily Load process. Trend data is particularly difficult to represent with the current level of monitoring investment. This is especially true with the current limited number of sampling stations and number of station visits each year. The number of stations would need to increase several fold and sampling effort would need to increase by at least six visits each year. The location of ambient sampling stations at the lower reaches of a river system can amplify a masking affect of high and low quality waters mixing upstream.

49. **ABOUT THE DATA**

Oregon FY 2006.

Data source: Annual Performance Progress Report – Executive Summary 2004-2005, The ODEQ Water Quality Index, and ODEQ Water Quality Monitoring Program staff.

III. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

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

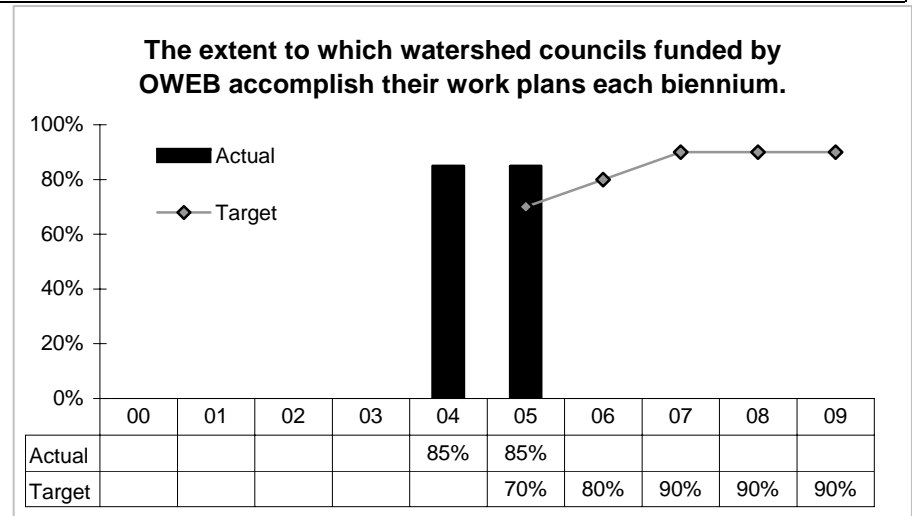
KPM #8	WORK PLANS: The extent to which watershed councils funded by OWEB accomplish their work plans each biennium.	Measure since: 2004
Goal	Make effective and accountable investments in watershed health	
Oregon Context	#35: Public Management Quality	
Data source	Watershed accomplishments for the previous 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	

50. 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 support, and implement watershed restoration and protection projects. The councils’ ability to substantially implement their action plans demonstrates the effectiveness of OWEB’s investment in this local group capacity.

51. 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



52. HOW WE ARE DOING

Watershed council support grant review occurs in a revolving process repeated every 18 months. Due to this cycle, data is not presently available and the measure should be evaluated every two years rather than on an annual basis. OWEB will propose this change in its 2007-2009 budget.

53. HOW WE COMPARE

OWEB is not aware of a similar program to the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds with a local infrastructure of focus with which to compare.

54. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

The progress each council makes toward their objectives stated in their work plans is related directly to the level of funding provided.

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

55. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

OWEB is proposing, through its 2007-2009 budget, to revise this performance measure to more accurately reflect the accountability of these funds. A new process is proposed to generate an accurate and meaningful metric that will coincide with the grant review process.

56. ABOUT THE DATA

Oregon FY 2005-06.

Data is 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 reporting areas containing native fish listed under the federal or state Endangered Species Act where monitoring information about listed fish species is considered adequate to meet the goals of the Oregon Plan Monitoring Strategy.	Measure since: 2004
Goal	Make effective and accountable investments in watershed health	
Oregon Context	#85: Freshwater Species and #88: Protected Species	
Data source	The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife’s Natural Resources Inventory 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	

57. OUR STRATEGY

This performance measure will assist in developing monitoring investment and program priorities for all of the agencies participating in the Oregon Plan, including OWEB.

58. ABOUT THE TARGETS

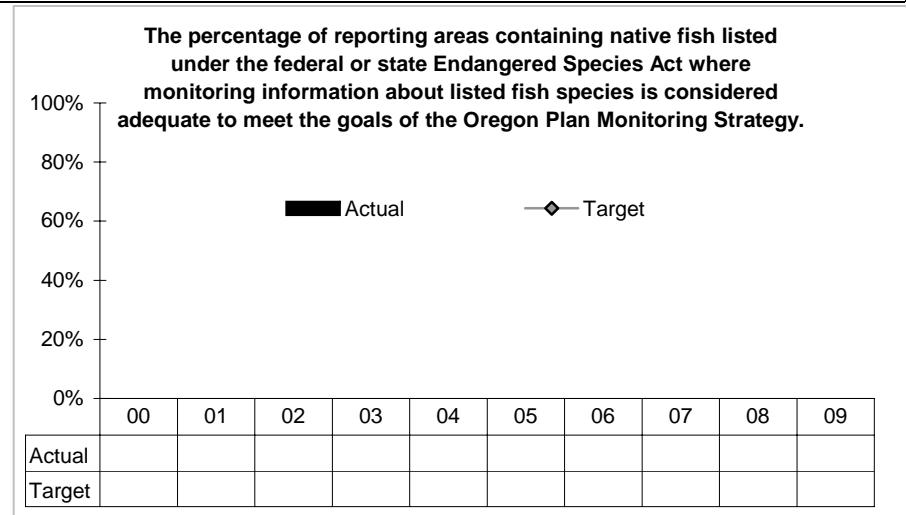
No targets have been set.

59. HOW WE ARE DOING

Adequate monitoring information is available for the Coastal Coho ESU as well as the lower Columbia Coho ESU. Adequate monitoring data are also available for certain life history stages, particularly adults, for other species in other areas of the state, such as steelhead in the John Day basin. However, 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. Reporting on this measure is dependent upon the participation of the agencies involved in the Oregon Plan Monitoring Team, especially ODFW.

60. HOW WE COMPARE

The Pacific Northwest region, as a whole, is working to understand where monitoring data is lacking to evaluate the status of native fish. Oregon is developing recovery plans to help identify fish populations that are in need of additional monitoring in order to adequately inform future management and restoration actions. In addition to recovery planning, the state published the Oregon Coastal Coho Assessment and the Native Fish Status Report to help assess which areas around the state have adequate monitoring information. Washington state has a draft assessment of steelhead populations and programs 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. Comparisons between the states could be generated for this species.



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61. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Progress has not been made in additional basins because of limitations in funding and staff resources. Recovery plans are also still in development in several basins throughout the state.

62. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

The entirety of Oregon Plan monitoring needs has not been quantified statewide. OWEB will continue to work with the Oregon Plan Monitoring Team to establish priorities for monitoring. The Oregon Plan Monitoring Strategy will be followed as a guide to direct the efforts and investment of resources. 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. We are working to identify fish populations that are in need of additional monitoring to adequately inform future management and restoration actions through the recovery planning process.

63. ABOUT THE DATA

Oregon FY 2006.

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. In addition, there is other data available on native fish monitoring efforts at the Natural Resource Information Management Program website at <http://rainbow.dfw.state.or.us/nrimp/default.aspx>. This program 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. Information on this website includes estimates of adult fish returns, adult fish counts at dams and weirs, habitat distribution information, and much more.

III. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

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

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	The 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	

64. OUR STRATEGY

The federal government is the ultimate decision maker to de-list species under the Endangered Species Act. OWEB and the State of Oregon’s role is primarily to provide appropriate management and recovery actions and relevant information to inform the federal government. This measure is pertinent to the OWEB goal to the extent that OWEB’s investments help recover species and inform federal listing decisions.

65. ABOUT THE TARGETS

The targets are not based on any particular formula.

66. HOW WE ARE DOING

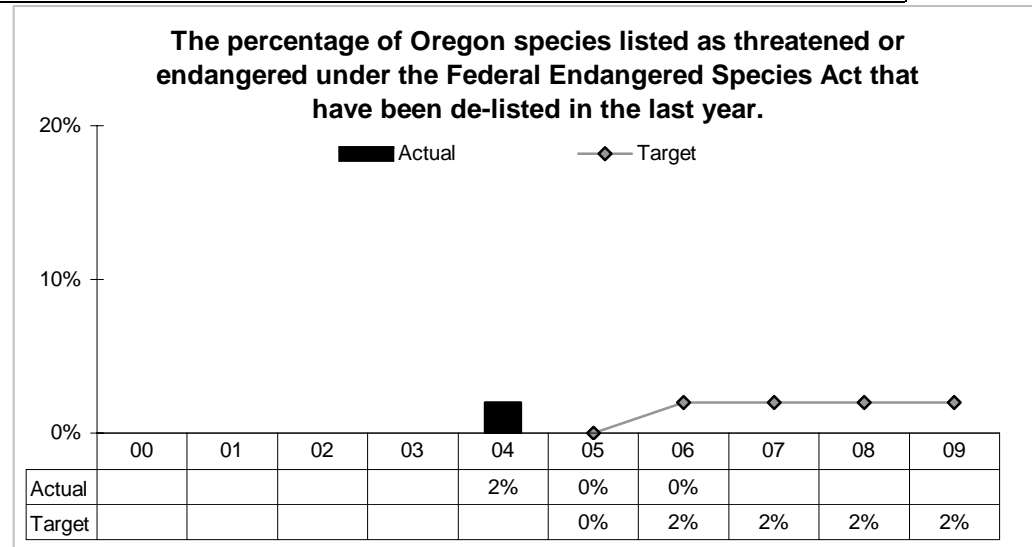
In 2006, the percentage of Oregon species de-listed as threatened or endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act was 0%. No species was de-listed within the last year.

67. HOW WE COMPARE

No species were de-listed in Idaho nor Washington during this period..

68. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

The federal government makes the final decisions on species listed under the Federal Endangered Species Act. OWEB supports species recovery efforts by awarding grants to local watershed councils, soil and water conservation districts, and private citizens to implement habitat restoration projects. OWEB disperses funds to develop recovery and conservation plans for listed species, monitor watersheds and fish populations, assess watershed condition, and employ watershed council technical assistance. As funding decreases, OWEB’s ability to administer project funding is limited.



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69. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

OWEB will distribute Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Funds to grantees for the implementation of restoration projects and for monitoring fish populations and habitat condition. OWEB funding will continue to be dedicated to recovery plan development and OWEB staff will continue to participate in the recovery planning process. OWEB will continue to foster a collaborative environment among federal, state, and local natural resource managers to direct species recovery efforts. OWEB will continue to advocate for the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds which features the voluntary restoration efforts of numerous private landowners and the partnering of governments and citizens. OWEB will facilitate the disbursement of financial aid to out-of-work fisherman in response to the current coastal fishery crisis. This OWEB funding provides employment opportunities for displaced salmon trollers to engage in fisheries research and coastal watershed enhancement projects specifically targeting listed and non-listed salmon species.

70. **ABOUT THE DATA**

Oregon FY 2006.

Data used to inform this performance measure is available from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Oregon Fish and Wildlife Office at:

<http://www.fws.gov/oregonfwo/Species/Lists.asp>

AGENCY NAME

Agency Mission:

II. USING PERFORMANCE DATA

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	The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Endangered Species Coordinators in the Wildlife Division and in the Fish Division; The 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	

71. **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 cover invertebrates. OWEB is not directly involved in species listing decisions. OWEB will use this performance measure to the extent that de-listed species can serve as an indicator of OWEB's performance.

72. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**

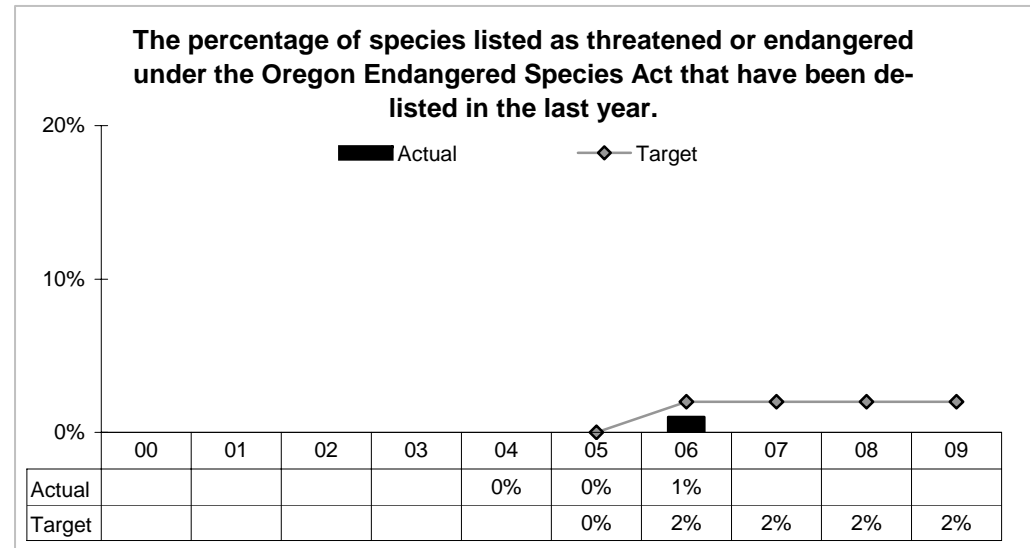
The targets are not based on any particular formula.

73. **HOW WE ARE DOING**

ODFW de-listed the Aleutian Canada goose in August 2005. No species of plants have been de-listed in the last two years. OWEB continues to provide funding to help implement on-the-ground projects to benefit Oregon's fish, wildlife, and plant species that are "at risk". (Note: Although the Aleutian Canada goose was de-listed in 2005, it was not included in last year's report, so it is included in the 2006 data.)

74. **HOW WE COMPARE**

The Aleutian Canada goose was also de-listed in Washington during the past year. However, three additional species were listed in the that state last year.



AGENCY NAME

Agency Mission:

II. USING PERFORMANCE DATA

75. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

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

76. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

OWEB will continue to fund fish and wildlife monitoring which can aide ODFW in their evaluation of whether to de-list a species. Surveys conducted may also identify species in decline, thereby allowing the state to take management actions to reverse the decline, and perhaps, prevent a listing. OWEB plans to work with the administrators of the state ESA programs, ODFW, and ODA to provide an update at the end of each year.

77. ABOUT THE DATA

Oregon FY 2006.

Data used to inform this performance measure is available from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife at:

http://www.dfw.state.or.us/wildlife/diversity/threatened_endangered.asp

Data source: OWEB funded the ODFW Native Fish Status Report in 2005 and 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	The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Endangered Species Coordinators in the Wildlife Division and in the Fish Division; The 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	

78. OUR STRATEGY

OWEB will continue to provide funding and support 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 minimize the likelihood that they will be listed under the ESA.

79. ABOUT THE TARGETS

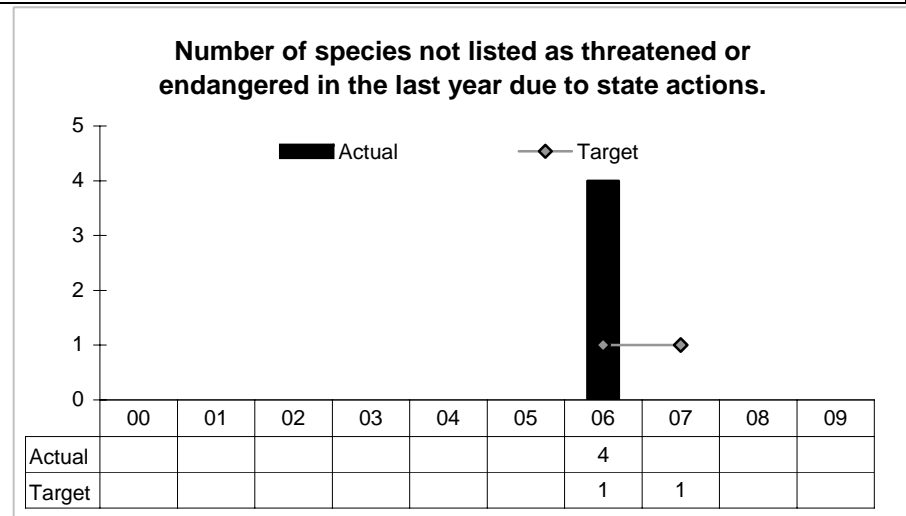
Few species are considered for listing in any given year. A target of one species, while a small number, is a significant accomplishment if achieved.

80. HOW WE ARE DOING

Oregon exceeded the target this year. The State of Oregon has made progress by providing a report to National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) which indicates that northern Oregon coastal coho populations are biologically viable and are likely to persist into the foreseeable future. Oregon’s coho report, along with the NMFS’s independent analysis of Oregon data, prompted a “no-listing” decision for the northern Oregon Coastal coho on January 17, 2006.

Henderson’s checkermallow (plant) was found not warranted for listing as threatened or endangered on February 16, 2006 after a 12 month review process by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The plant remains as a federal Species of Concern and the population has the potential to increase through reintroduction efforts, including two sites introduced in Lincoln and Douglas counties.

On September 28, 2006, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service issued “no-list” decisions on two Oregon species of springsnail - Columbia and Harney Lake. The two species were not previously listed under the ESA, but were part of a 12-month review of a petition to de-list the Idaho springsnail. The Idaho springsnail, listed as endangered in 1992, was found to not warrant ESA protection after the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service closely examined new



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information and found that the Idaho springsnail does not constitute a distinct species from three other freshwater springsnail groups, including the two found in Oregon.

81. HOW WE COMPARE

The same species, except for coastal coho, were reviewed for listing decisions in the neighboring states and the conclusions were the same. The Washington Natural Heritage program's status review of Henderson's checkermallow indicated that there are 32 stable or increasing populations of the 50 historic populations in Washington. Therefore, Oregon and Washington are both contributing to the recovery of the species.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service recognizes state wildlife conservation strategies and plans as being useful for land managers to make informed decisions related to species of concern. The Oregon Natural Heritage Program lists Columbia and Harney Lake springsnails as species of concern. The states of Washington, Idaho, and Wyoming have similar conservation plans for the springsnails residing in their states.

82. 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 Endangered Species Act and actions taken outside of OWEB's influence. Other environmental and societal influences will play a role in 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.

83. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

OWEB will continue to coordinate with ODFW during its implementation of the Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy. This strategy is intended, when implemented, to prevent further listings. In support of this work, OWEB will allocate funding for a registry of conservation actions and web access to data. OWEB will facilitate the disbursement of financial aid to out-of-work fisherman in response to the current coastal fishery crisis. This OWEB funding provides employment opportunities for displaced salmon trollers to engage in fisheries research and coastal watershed enhancement projects specifically targeting listed and non-listed salmon species.

OWEB will continue to fund fish and wildlife monitoring which can aide ODFW in their evaluation of whether to de-list a species. Surveys conducted may also identify species in decline, thereby allowing the state to take management actions to reverse the decline, and perhaps, prevent a listing. OWEB plans to work with the administrators of the state ESA programs, ODFW, and ODA to provide an update at the end of each year.

84. ABOUT THE DATA

Oregon FY 2006.

Data used to inform this performance measure is available from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife at:
http://www.dfw.state.or.us/wildlife/diversity/threatened_endangered.asp

Data used to inform this performance measure is available from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Oregon Fish and Wildlife Office at:
<http://www.fws.gov/oregonfwo/Species/Lists.asp>

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	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	

85. OUR STRATEGY

OWEB strives for a ‘good’ to ‘excellent’ rating 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.

86. ABOUT THE TARGETS

Targets are set at 91%. This was the first year that OWEB conducted the customer service survey. The target was derived from the 2006 baseline year. OWEB intends to maintain or increase the customer satisfaction rating where possible.

87. HOW WE ARE DOING

In 2006, “Accuracy” was the lowest scoring customer service criteria, with 88.2% of respondents rating it good or excellent. “Expertise” and “Helpfulness” were most highly rated at 100%.

88. HOW WE COMPARE

The Natural Resources Conservation Service, in December of 2004, conducted a customer satisfaction survey of the Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP). The overall perception/experience with the WHIP program was rated at 83%. Interestingly, “Customer Service” was rated the highest out of all measures at 91%. The WHIP program is rated higher than the American Customer Satisfaction Index national average.

89. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Both surveys target a specific set of clients and therefore a small base of the general population. This may account for their higher than average ratings.



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90. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

OWEB will introduce a new on-line tool for customers. This tool will address timeliness, accuracy and availability of information. The OWEB databases allow grantees to view current project and accounting information, as well as, upcoming due dates for reporting. The survey will be conducted in the future including additional clients.

91. **ABOUT THE DATA**

Oregon FY 2006.

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 146 grantees. Of those, 61 grantees were surveyed, or 41% of the population. Each grantee either emailed or mailed their rating, with 34 grantee responses at a response rate of 55%.

Weaknesses of the data: Data were queried for information in the database for customers who were grant recipients for this biennium. These are the customers working most closely with OWEB. The data did not assess those who applied for a grant, but were not awarded.

Strengths of data: A variety of people responded, including Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Watershed Councils, City employees, County employees, tribal employees, and non-profit groups.

The questions on the survey:

How do you rate the timeliness of the services provided by OWEB?

How do you rate the ability of OWEB to provide services correctly the first time?

How do you rate the helpfulness of OWEB employees?

How do you rate the knowledge and expertise of OWEB employees?

How do you rate the availability of information at OWEB?

How do you rate the overall quality of service provided by OWEB?

Reporting Information:

a) Survey Name: OWB Customer Satisfaction Survey

b) Surveyor: OWEB staff

c) Date Conducted: June 5 through July 21, 2006

d) Population: Consumers and Constituents -- OWEB competitive grant recipients

e) Sampling Frame: OWEB awardees granted within the 2005-2007 biennium

f) Sampling Procedure: Systematic sample

g) Sample Characteristics: Population=146; Sample Size=61; Responses=34; Response Rate=55%

h) Weighting: Single survey; no weighting required.