Measuring Environmental Results: Outputs and Outcomes

Beginning in early 2005, EPA has required that all grant recipients document outputs and "to the extent practicable" outcomes. Outputs and outcomes differ both in their nature, and in how they are measured.

OUTPUTS:

Outputs are the activities or deliverables that are to be accomplished as a result of a grant. Outputs are generally described as deliverables or milestones in a workplan or timeline. EPA project officers track the completion of outputs to monitor the progress of a grant. Outputs include things like number of workshops held, number of volunteers trained, field work completed, study completed, watershed management plan completed, etc.

OUTCOMES:

Outcomes are the measurable impacts or results of the work of the grant. While outputs are accomplished during the life of the grant, outcomes generally occur after the completion of the grant. It is useful to categorize outcomes as short, medium, and long-term. Measuring environmental outcomes can be challenging, especially for small grants.

Medium and long-term outcomes can be costly, especially if monitoring, sampling and analysis are involved. In addition, it can take many years for the long-term impact of a grant to have a measurable effect on the environment. For small grants, we tend to focus on short and medium-term outcomes, but we want to see the grant in the context of long term goals and objectives.

- *Short-term outcomes* may include things like: increased knowledge, active stewardship program.
- *Medium-term outcomes* might include: documented widespread adoption of best management practices, documented reduction of pesticide use (3 of pounds of pesticides per acre no longer being used on 2000 acres).
- Long-term outcomes might include: documented reduction of nutrients in lake, documented reduction in # of children with asthma, documented improvement of indoor air quality, meeting water quality standards.

Logic Models

Logic models come in many forms and shapes. You may find that a very simple version does the trick, or you can really get into the details. In any case, they all go something like this:

We need to conduct this research

so that

Scientists and the public understand why the fish are dying

so that

Decision makers can institute protective land use policies

so that

Residents can modify detrimental behaviors

so that

Conditions in the stream improve

so that

Salmon mortality is reduced in urban streams

so that

Beneficial uses are achieved.

Logic Model Example 1

Link to EPA Strategic		Activities	Stated Outputs	Anticipated Outcomes (with	Baseline
Plan	Resources/Input	(and targets, if any)	(with targets)	targets)	
Goal 2=Clean and Safe					
Water	Describe the	Describe actions, not	Describe actual products,	Examples: Broader results	Data on current
Objective 2.1: Protect	resources	results e.g. conducting	reports, meetings, plans, for	that continue or occur after the	conditions
Human Health	funding	NEPA review,	each activity. Include	end of the grant project period.	discharge volumes,
Subobjective 2.1.1=	amounts from	developing plans for	numbers and dates expected if	Include numbers and dates	quality, high
Water Safe to Drink	EPA and match;	getting public input	known. These should be	expected if known	quality waters in
Objective 2.2= Protect	in-house and/or	purchasing equipment	accomplishments during the	Short Term : (1) volume of	need of protection,
Water Quality	contractor	constructing	grant period.	cleaner water discharged or	impervious cover
Subobjective 2.2.1=	expertise;	developing ordinance		supplied for X number of people	against which to
Improve Water Quality	property; etc	watershed characterization		(2) Increased infiltration; (3)	measure change
on a Watershed Basis				Increased public support or	due to funded
2.2.2= Improve Coastal				scientific understanding of	activity.
and Ocean Waters				watershed.	
Goal 4=Healthy				Interim: (1) Reduction of	
Communities and				pollutant loadings. (2)	
Ecosystems				Environmental awareness within	
Objective 4.3=				community. (3) Protection of X	
Ecosystems. Protect,	← delete			acres of wetland. (4) Reduction	
Sustain, and Restore the	sub-objectives			of risk to watershed	
Health of Natural	that are not			Long term:	
Habitats and	relevant			restoration and maintenance of	
Ecosystems				the chemical, physical, and	
Sub-objective				biological integrity of or	
4.3.1=Protect and				improved health of	
Restore Ecosystems				population	
Sub-objective				Supportive of strategic	
4.3.2=Increase Wetlands				subobjectives in column 1	

Logic Model Example 2

INPUTS [OUTP	UTS	OUTCOMES			
EPA funds \$148768	ACTIVITIES	PARTICIPANTS	SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM	LONG TERM	
Logan County Planning Division Manager time in project management \$1748 (other stated inputs)	Conduct a ecosystem valuation of a small watershed in Logan County to determine cost-benefit of protecting natural systems over engineered stormwater structures. Develop land use designations and development standards and incentive programs to implement recommendations of valuation.	Logan County staff and University staff conduct valuation. Logan County staff, with assistance from outside contract and local citizen committee, develop land use designations and development standards and incentive programs.	Ecosystem Valuation Develop land use designations and development standards and incentive programs	 Increase in acreage protected from development. No net increase in effective impervious cover. Reduced risk of increased flooding in down stream flood plain. 	Preservation of the naturally functioning ecosystem/ watershed processes so that all species dependant on all the functions of that ecosystem are maintained in plentiful supply on the watershed.	
			OUTCOME MEASURES			
			Final report with recommendations for implementation Specific land use designations in sub area plan Incentive program	_	Watershed hydrology maintained. Less need for new restoration projects. Species maintenance or recovery.	