

## Chapter 7

### 7. Determine what percentage of Task Force funds have been allocated to entities represented on the Task Force

This task required the evaluation team to acquire the KRFWO's project administration database and identify, on a project-by-project basis, which projects on the list were awarded to agencies and entities directly represented on the Task Force and which were awarded to non-Task Force-connected agencies and individuals. The results of the team's analysis are summarized in Figure 7-1. The amounts shown in the graph reflect funding allocated which may differ slightly from the amount actually spent. Administrative costs which were not allocated at the Task Force's discretion are not included in calculations.

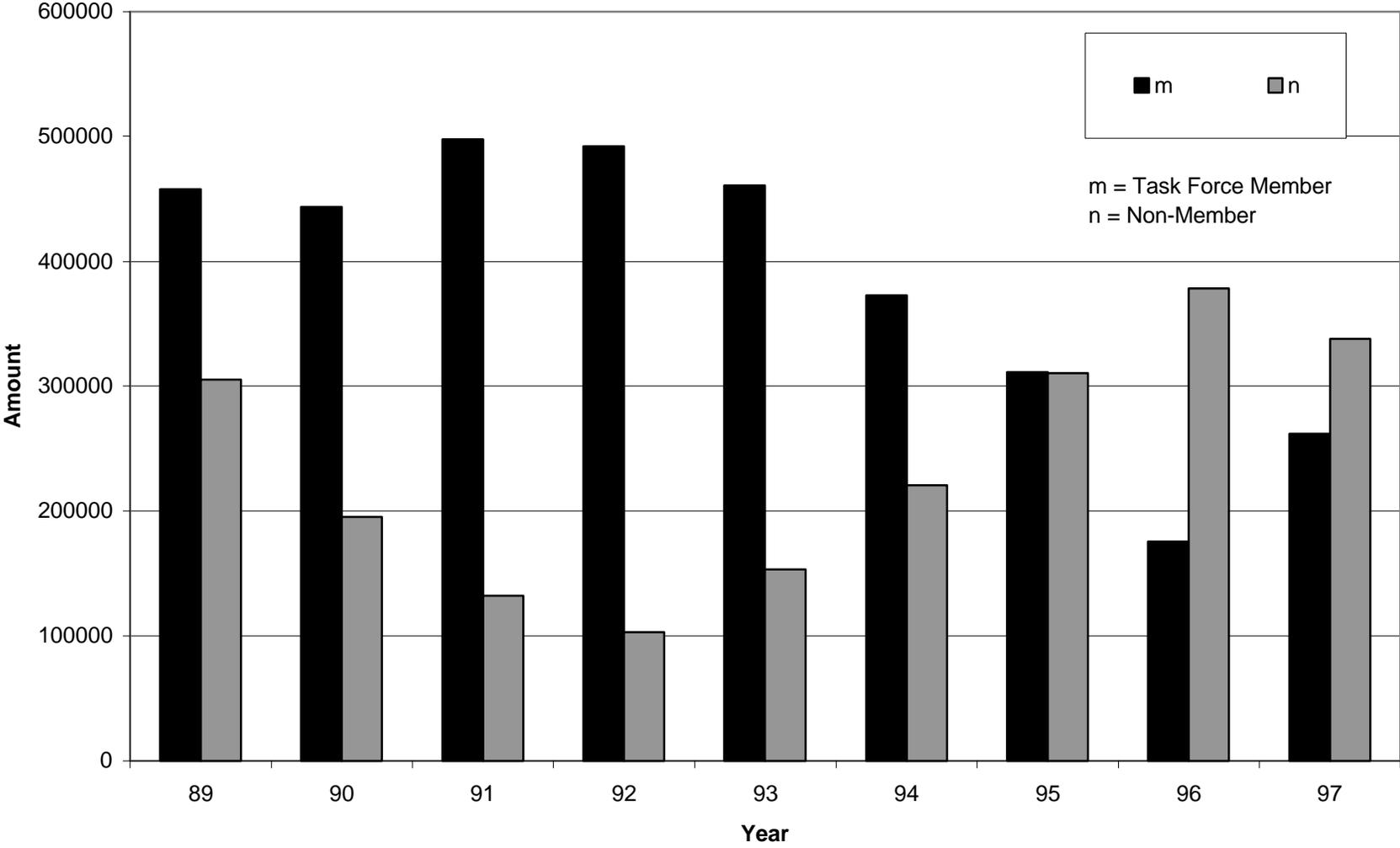
The evaluation team's findings are as follows:

- 1- a majority – 62 percent – of the Task Force-granted funds has been used by Task Force-connected entities (agencies and Tribes) throughout the life of the Program.
- 2- early in the Program – in the 1989-1990 period – a fair variety of grants was made to non-Task Force-connected entities, followed by a period – 1991-1992 – of shrinking grant participation by non-Task Force-connected entities, which was followed, in turn, by the current period – 1993 on – of steadily-increasing non-Task Force participation – i.e., in terms of dollars allocated.
- 3- the current rise in non-TF-connected funding reflects the increasing interest in Restoration Program participation on the part of the landowner-based CRMPs.
- 4- there are fewer proposals being made each year.

The evaluation team's recommendations are:

- 1- the Task Force and TWG should consider the use of “targeted” RFPs for modest-sized projects for things like innovative education or outreach initiatives, for the specific purpose of reinvigorating broad community interest in the Program.
- 2- the evaluation team and the KRFWO experienced significant difficulty in moving the project administrative database to a modern spreadsheet program that would enable sorting and analysis of the grant agreement data. The KRFWO would do well to fill the Office's vacant database manager position at the earliest opportunity (see Chapter 3 for more complete discussion of data management).

**Figure 7-1. Klamath Restoration Program Expenditures 1989-1997,  
Allocations to TF-Connected and Non-Connected Entities**



## Chapter 8

### 8. Assess the effectiveness and workload of the Klamath River Fish and Wildlife Office.

Task 8 requires the contractor to compare the volume and dollar value of restoration project effort administered by the Service's Klamath River Fish and Wildlife Office to "similar government agency and private organization offices". To perform this task the Kier Associates team first familiarized itself with the overall organization of the KRFWO and determined that the activities of the Office's Forest Resources Branch, which deals with the implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan, were not directly concerned with the progress of the Restoration Program. The analysis focuses, then on the activities of the Office's Ecosystem Restoration Branch and the project administration support staff (see Figure 8-1), which fluctuated in total from five to 3.5 full-time equivalent positions (FTEs) during the evaluation period.

The evaluation findings follow:

- The volume and dollar value of projects handled by KRFWO staff has been roughly twice that of the Restoration Program since it includes administration of Jobs in the Woods and Clean Water Act restoration grant projects as well.
- Because of the multi-year nature of many of the restoration projects administered by the KRFWO, the number and dollar volume of "open" projects has accumulated over time.
- As the number and dollar value of open projects has accumulated during the evaluation period, the number of FTEs available to administer them has waxed and, most recently, waned – from a high of five FTEs to the present level of 3.5 (Figure 8-2).
- The average number and dollar volume of open projects administered by the KRFWO compares favorably to agencies engaged in similar activity (Table 8-1). The apparent differences in the productivity between, say, the KRFWO and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation reflect, in the evaluation team's opinion, the more "hands on" nature of the KRFWO, involving, as it does, project-by-project compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, the Department of the Interior's requirement that each on-the-ground project provide a survey of its possible impact on archeological resources, and compliance with federal procurement standards.

Figure 8.1. Organizational Chart of the Klamath River Fish and Wildlife Office

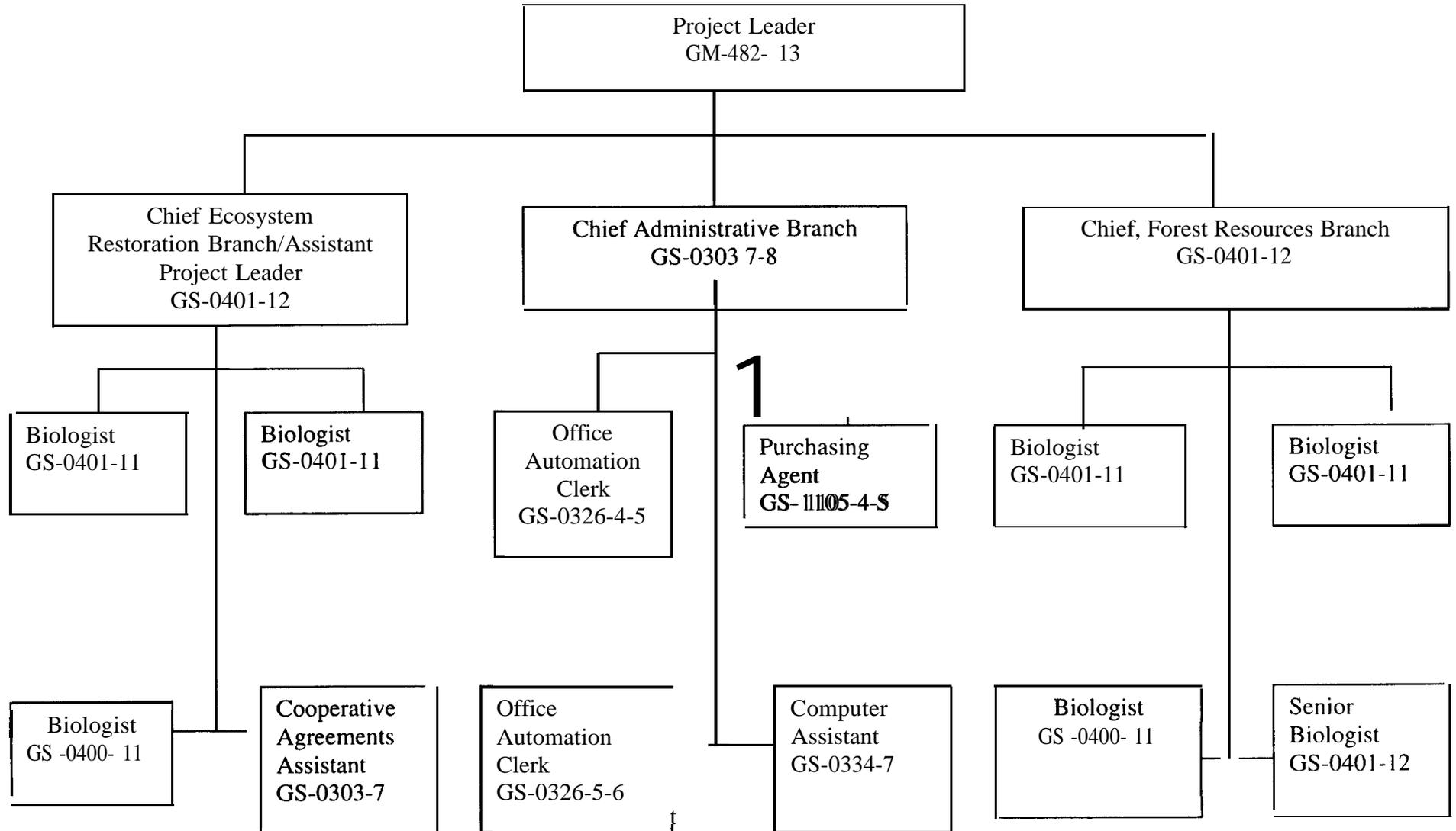


Figure 8-2. Task Force Dollars Plus All Other Restoration Project Dollars Administered By The KRFWO vs. KRFWO Restoration Project Administration FTEs

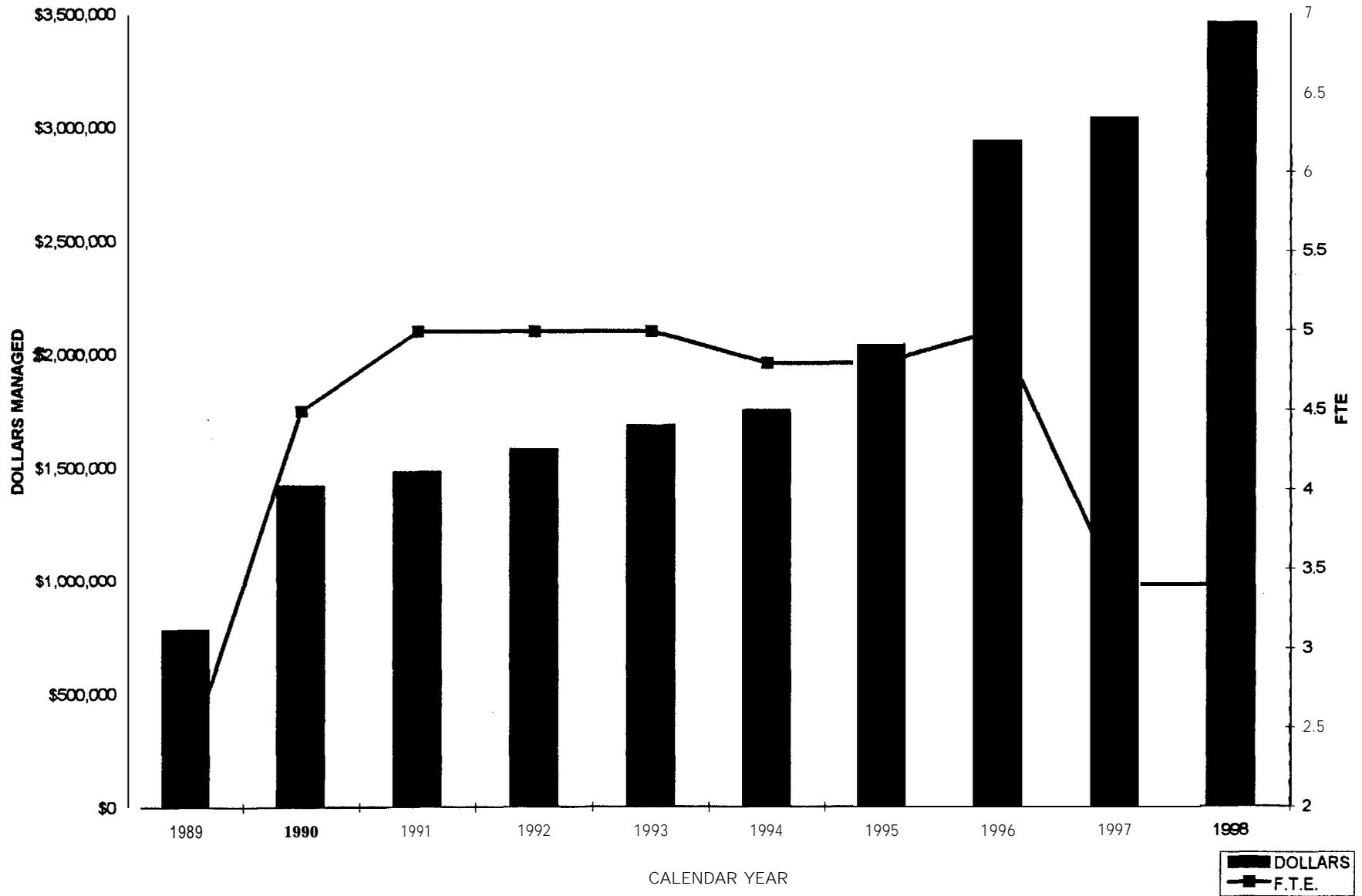


Table 8-1. Comparison Of The Number and Dollar Volume of Restoration Projects Administered By The KRFWO To That Administered By Similar Agencies

Agency Program	Number of FTEs Managing Proposals/ Projects	New Projects Approved Per Year	Value of New Projects Approved Per Year	Average Project Value	Average Number of Projects in Portfolio	Average Value of Projects in Portfolio	Number of Portfolio Projects Per FTE
Klamath R. Fish & Wildlife Offke	3.5	29	\$1,072,500	\$36,983	98	\$3,150,000	28
California Dept. of Fish & Game	8.0	120	5,000,000	41,666	150	7,000,000	19
Chehalis Fisheries Restoration Program	1.25	20	217,000	10,850	40	400,0000	32
Oregon Governor's Watershed Enhancement Program	7.0	250	11,000,000	44,000	450	20,000,000	64
Klamath Basin Ecosystem Restoration Offke	6.25	33	1,305,925	39,573	78	3,300,000	12
National Fish & Wildlife Foundation	4.5	100	18,000,000	180,000	250	30,000,000	55

*Kier Associates  
February, 1999*

## Chapter 9

9. The contractor shall review baseline information and surveys regarding the level of knowledge local residents had regarding fish and habitat issues at the beginning of the Restoration Program, shall determine appropriate means for comparing that level to that which exists at present, and shall complete such comparison.

The team did three things in order to gather information for this task:

- consulted with the Survey Research Center at California State University, Chico, to see how far they had proceeded, if at all, on their 1989 TF-funded “Benchmark Study of the Public Knowledge of the Restoration Program”,
- acquired microfilm copies of the basin’s four principal newspapers for the benchmark year 1989, and the more recent years 1995 or 1996 (Appendix 9-1); reviewed all issues for those years; identified and evaluated all anadromous fish and fish habitat-related articles; and entered data concerning all such articles into an Excel spreadsheet, and
- evaluated public school salmon- and salmon-watershed related education programs, from the standpoint of growth-in-programs and growth-in-pupil-participation, for the term of the Restoration Program.

### **Findings:**

#### The Chico State survey had to be canceled

The CSU/Chico survey never really got off the ground. After the \$18,265 TF-funded contract was entered into, the KRFWO discovered that the special U.S. Office of Management and Budget review requirements for any project involving household surveys were simply too onerous to satisfy within the time-frame of the proposed project. Consequently the University and the KRFWO agreed to drop the project, at a mobilization cost to the Restoration Program of \$5,859. Only the survey questionnaire was salvaged from the project. No data was acquired.

#### Newspaper coverage of Klamath River basin fish and habitat issues has increased

Newspaper coverage of fish and habitat issues has definitely increased since the Restoration Program’s infancy. Of the four daily newspapers serving the Klamath watershed, three show a significant increase in coverage of these issues. Space devoted to these issues increased between 1987 and 1996 in the three basin newspapers by:

- 243% in the Klamath Falls *Herald & News*
- 100% in Yreka’s *Siskiyou Daily News*
- 33% in the Eureka *Times Standard*

The difference in these numbers appears to be explained by the geographic location and economic situation of the three towns.

- 1- Klamath Falls, having no anadromous fishery, had very little coverage in 1987 (Figure 9-1). By 1995, however, the most recent year for which the newspaper is available on microfilm, various segments of the community had become keenly aware of the potential limiting effect that the basin's aquatic species-at-risk could have on the region's ability to draw water from the Klamath River. Coverage increased dramatically between those years, from 966 lines of straight news pieces with only three photos, to 3,311 lines, including many feature stories with photos and maps, guest editorials, opinion columns, and several fish-related full-page ads by an industrial timber landowner.
- 2- Yreka (Figure 9- 2) started at a higher level of coverage than Klamath Falls, consistent with the fact that Siskiyou County has traditionally enjoyed substantial business from anglers who come for the anadromous fishery. Coverage here increased steadily.
- 3- Eureka showed a very high level of coverage already in 1987, clearly due to the importance of salmon fishing to the area (Figure 9-3). Curiously, salmon coverage in Eureka was substantially higher in 1995 than in 1996. This anomaly appears to be attributable to the high profile that newly-(re)elected congressional Representative Frank Riggs took that year on federal river and salmon management issues.
- 4- Crescent City salmon coverage dropped when Pelican Bay prison came to town (Figure 9-4). This fourth Klamath basin newspaper, the *Del Norte Triplicate*, shows a drop of salmon issue coverage of 38 percent between 1987 and 1996. The drop is due to two overwhelming changes in local conditions. First, the paper went from being a small three-times-weekly in 1987, with no wire service and nothing but local news - of which fishing news was by far the largest component - to a daily full of wire news by 1995-96. Probably more importantly, however, the town changed from a fishing village to a prison town. Fishing issues then appeared to be a distant second to prison system issues.

When the coverage each year for all papers is averaged, we find that salmon and habitat issues increased by 60 percent between 1987 and 1995. Averaging the three newspapers available on microfilm for 1996 (the Klamath Falls *Herald and News* is not yet available on microfilm) you get a more modest increase, 41 percent, between 1987 to 1996. This 1987-1996 growth should be significantly higher than 41 percent when the Klamath Falls numbers can be included.

#### Awareness has been significantly increased in the basin's schools

Using Humboldt and Siskiyou schools as examples, we find that prior to 1987 there was little or no curriculum aimed specifically at fish and watershed issues in the Klamath

system. Since that time, however, seven major programs have brought these issues directly to tens of thousands of students and their families.

### **Aquarium incubator**

The aquarium salmon and steelhead incubators have become a significant annual study project in 80 classrooms and have reached about 17,000 students in the two counties.

### **Klamath River Educational Program**

The in-depth summer-institute portion of this project has trained 38 Klamath River basin teachers and about 50 selected high school students.

The grade K-12 KREP curriculum materials have been used with at least 6,000 students.

### **AmeriCorps Watershed Stewards Program**

AmeriCorps volunteers are presenting specialized lessons and assisting in the other watershed projects.

### **Siskiyou Eisenhower Applied Math and Science Project (SEAMS)**

Twenty schools in Siskiyou County participated during this three-year project, involving 5,344 students in a wide variety of studies on fish and water resources. The main curriculum materials used were from the Klamath River Educational Program.

### **Student-built fish screens, salmon plays, and the Klamath Resources Information System (KRIS) Project**

These programs have reached an estimated 2,455 students.

Additional information developed by the Kier Associates team about the public schools watershed and fish restoration programs in Siskiyou and Humboldt counties is found in appendixes 2 and 3 of this report.

### **Conclusions**

The public has become substantially more aware of fish and watershed issues in the Klamath area since 1987, thanks in large part to political interest spurred by Task Force activities, the Endangered Species Act, and the changing economics of the salmon fisheries. Educational efforts created and promoted by the Task Force have touched many lives. The diligence of participants in these projects has also enticed other community members to create and support collateral means of educating the citizenry.

Figure 9-1. Klamath Falls *Herald & News*

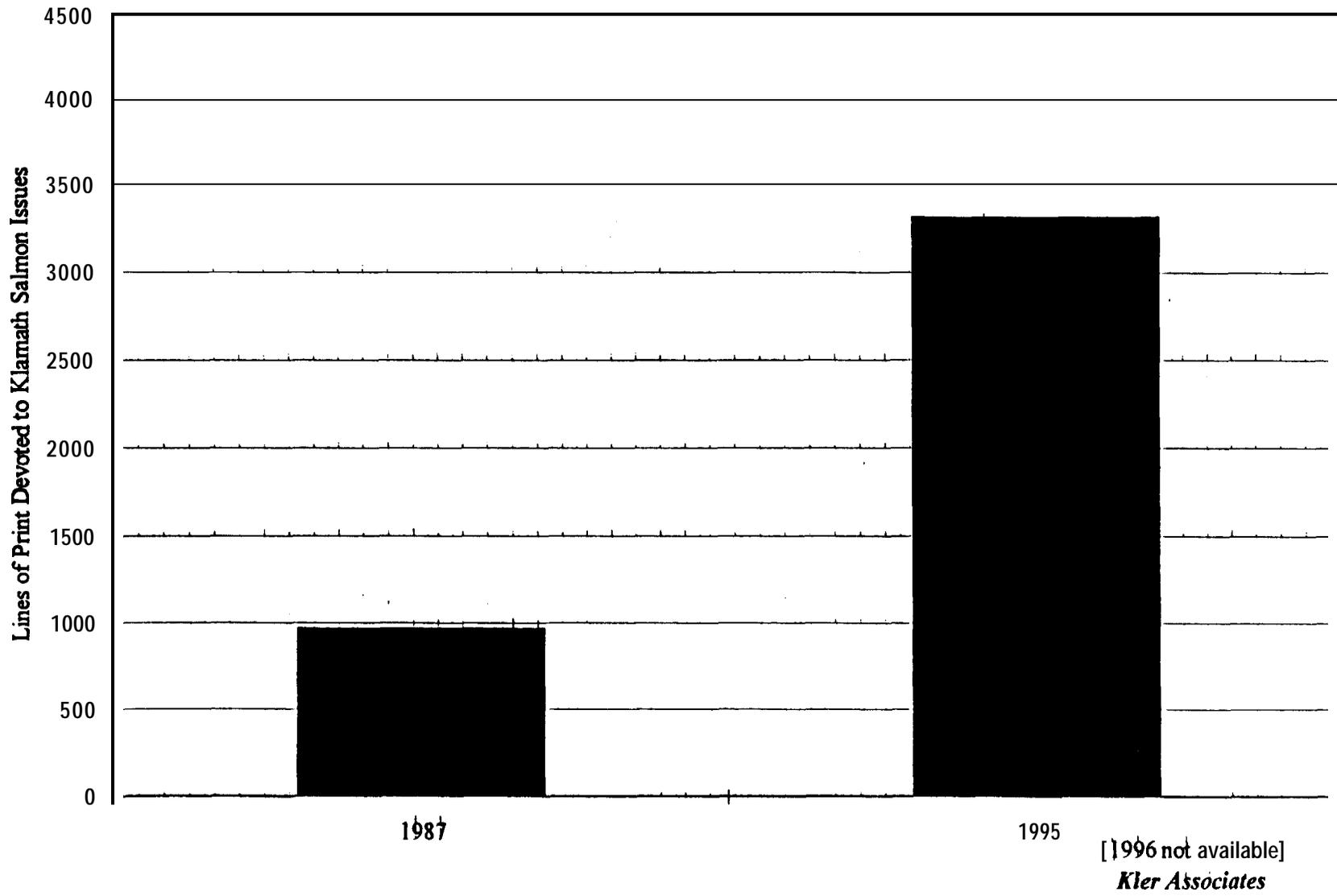


Figure 9-2 Yreka *Siskiyou Daily News*

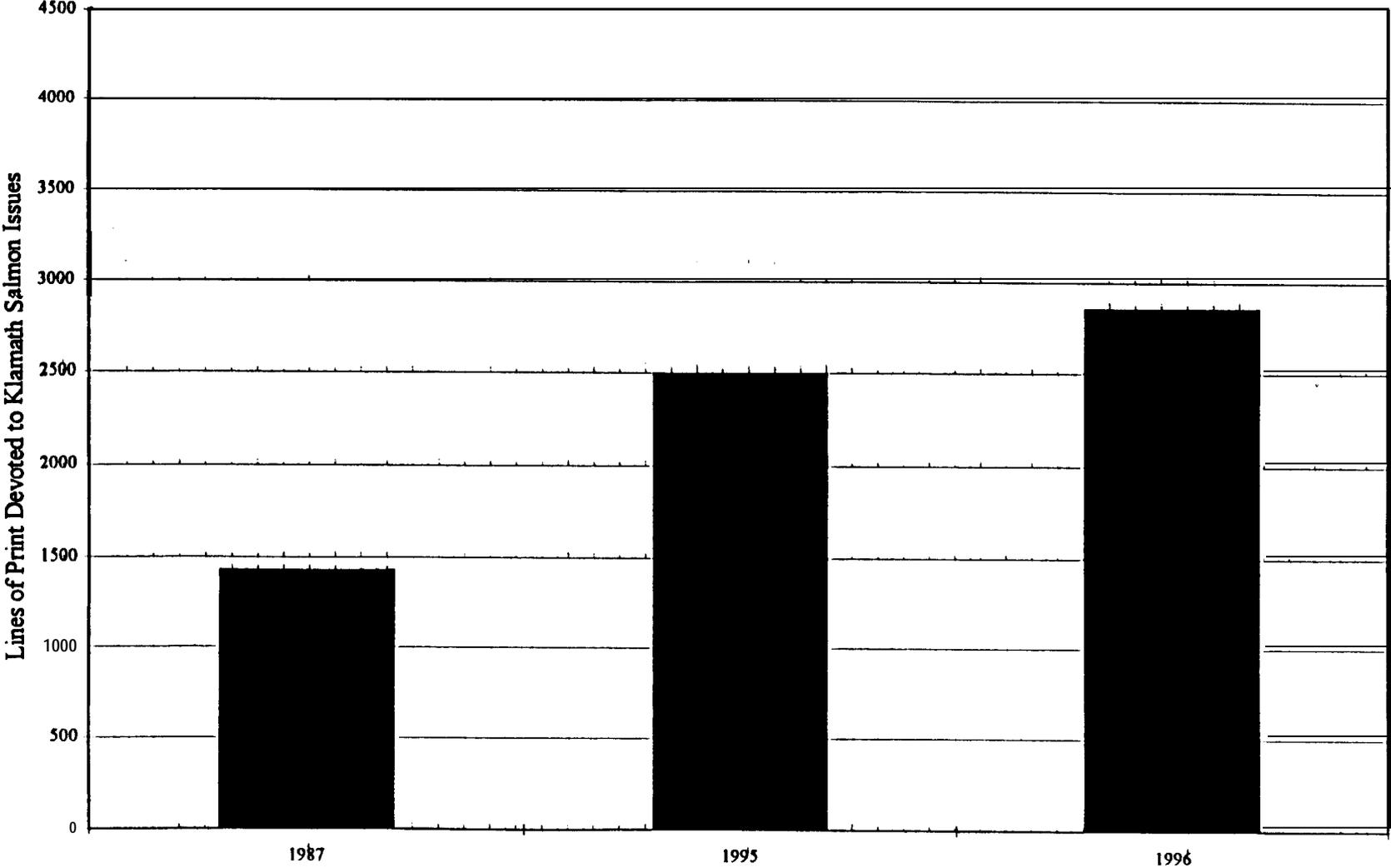


Figure 9-3 Eureka *Times Standard*



Figure 9-4 *Del Norte Triplicate*

