

State Grants Administration & Program Performance

Question 1: How do you currently qualify performance of your program to your state leadership (legislature, commission, etc.) for funding?
We receive very little general revenues from our legislature, we are funded by Hunting and Fishing license moneys.
Formal performance measures to Legislature. Periodic reporting to Board.
Legislature
via the same documents we use for grant application including performance reports
Program outputs and outcomes
Annual Report and Statistics, number of boating incidents, fatalities and injuries.
program goals and objectives and benefits of program implementation.
Boating accidents
Accident stats, registered boats, arrests, hours, equipment purchased, etc.
The Agency provides a comprehensive statewide law enforcement and boater education program to promote safe boating and recreational water safety on public waters by ensuring compliance with applicable state laws and regulations and the availability of boater education courses statewide. Agency staff are responsible for enforcement of the boating regulations. Staff fulfill these responsibilities through educating the public about various laws and regulations, preventing violations by conducting high visibility patrols, and apprehending and arresting violators. Law Enforcement and Boater Education employs more than 600 staff throughout the state and operates 27 field offices that sell licenses, register boats, and provide the public with local information across the state.
Annual activity reports listing patrol hours, citations, SARs, accidents investigated and the statewide boating activity report.
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Established performance measures such as boat registrations, boating education courses, patrol hours, certified instructors, course availability, leveraging of state funds as federal match.
Quarterly reporting to agency administration and board.
Performance Based Budgeting
traditional statistics
Annual law enforcement report - boating LE section
Provide annual reports and other updates pertaining to the work we have done. Performance measures have been established.
The Arizona Grant application must be approved by Arizona the AGFD Commission at our February Commission meeting prior to our submitting the Grant application. AGFD provides our Commission a briefing on our performance report for what we did in the previous Fed-Fiscal Year as well as a presentation of the pending Application Narrative for what we will do in the pending Fed-Fiscal Year Grant application.
Ability to provide adequate equipment and personnel resources in areas of boating education and marine safety enforcement across the state. Both in coastal and inland areas.
as an excellent performance

There is no formal performance reporting by the division to the state legislature for the purposes of funding, although division activities are supervised by the Director of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources who in turn reports to the Governor of the state. An Annual Report document, outlining the division's activities for the prior year, is prepared and distributed to the general public, boating partners, and state legislators. The division's funding is provided for through Ohio Revised Code 1547.75 (Waterways Safety Fund) and is used for duties outlined in ORC 1547.51 and 1547.71. Internally (within the division) a Strategic Planning process is used to regularly compare strategic issues and goals to officer performance measures, accident/injury/fatality statistics, and other internal and external measures and studies to assure that performance continues to be enhanced and progress continues to be made toward making recreational boating a safer and more enjoyable experience in Ohio.

Write up annual report of recreational boating safety program and present it to the secretary and asst. secretary of the agency. Forward data on request to legislative committee's and commission.

Through our annual report and end of year statistics and yearly complaints.

Where money has been spent, fiscal accounting, The boating program is one part of an overall report from our State Park Agency.

Monthly and Yearly reports from my agency are used to provide statistics and annual reports submitted by local agencies receiving grant money from my agency to fund a boating patrol are required to submit records as part of the grant approval process.

Question 2: What data do you use to illustrate successful performance?

Hours worked-numbers of Boating students-number of accidents

Law enforcement statistics, boating safety statistics, examples of programs. Periodic staff reports on activities/ outcomes.

individual reports on special assignments such as OUI checkpoints, MSD marina inspections as well as contacts, boats checked and compliance rate, education objectives like students taught, number of boats registered etc

Program products produced, numbers of students passing courses, observational studies, boater surveys, boarding compliance rates, number of loaner board life jacket confirmed saves.

number of incidents, number of PI&E

Boating accidents

Accident data, OWI arrests, reckless operation, etc.

1. # of Hours patrolled in boats
2. # of water/boating safety contacts
3. # of water and boating safety programs conducted.
4. # of persons attending water/boating safety programs.
5. # of boating safety citations
6. Boating safety citation conviction rate.
7. Boating fatality rate per 100,000 registered boats.
8. # of students trained in boater education.

Accident data, patrol hours, brochures distributed, course taken, students taught, PSA seen, etc

We measure water patrol hours, shore patrol hours, SAR/R hours and missions, HIN inspections, Boating Safety Ed hours, number of full length courses, and seminars taught. We also require documentation of every violation contact, every boarding inspection, every safety ed program, every HIN inspection. For one of our troops to claim an activity he or she must document it with either a citation, a warning, a boarding inspection report, or a field interview (which is used for assists)

Boating related accidents/deaths, Boating Education Course Completions, # of Public Outreach/media events, patrol hours, staffing, supporting equipment and training, Vessel Safety Inspections, Boating Registrations, property damage, and aids to navigation.

Higher education numbers as well as reduced fatalities and accidents. More public awareness.

over 30 elements

Exposure vs. Effort vs. Results

the traditional boating stats

boating contacts - safety #'s

Officer patrol hours/water patrol hours
Vessels/users checked
Citations/warnings issued - type/violation
Manatee protection hours
Boating accidents/fatalities/SAR
Many others

- patrol hours
- LE training

- citation data
- contact data
- OUI data (BUI for you easterners)
- BARD data
- education class data
- expenditure and purchase data
- registration data

Numbers of students educated directly and via assistance of outside course providers. Patrol reports by field officers and compliance statistical data.

the interagency data used to illustrate the performance is the amount of patrolled millage, man/hour

As indicated above, the Annual Report contains information on the division's activities for the prior calendar year, including Registration and Titling statistics, Public Information and Education statistics, Law Enforcement statistics, and Resource Planning (boating access) statistics. General information on division income and expenses is also provided in this report. Information regarding division-established goals and progress made toward these goals is also included. To compile this report, the division uses a Time and Activity Reporting System (TARS) database to collect and analyze data on staff hours, including education and law enforcement hours, which can be broken down by activity, location (county or body of water), project, or a combination of these items. The division also uses several additional databases that collect information on officer performance measures and workloads (e.g. a Case Log capturing information on case loads and details pertaining to these cases, a Field Activity Reporting System which captures information on a variety of law enforcement and education activities completed by officers – see the items listed in question #3, and Citation Logs that track information on the quantity and location of citations as well as basic demographics regarding offenders). And finally, the division continues to use a variety of other innovative methods to ascertain customer opinions and needs as they change over time through instruments such as a tri-annual Customer Satisfaction Survey used to measure public opinion regarding the quality of the division's programs and services. The tools listed above are also used to document baseline indicators prior to law and policy changes and are used to measure the impact of such changes over time.

Vessel check data, education data, accident rate trend data including fatality, marine theft cases, specialty enforcement, media contacts, etc.

The only numbers we currently use are our end of year statistics (complaints, arrests, accidents, etc)

of visitations, boating registrations

We use officer contacts, license, registration checks, law enforcement actions, report related activity, education efforts and any outreach in the area of boating safety

Question 3: How do you measure officer's performance in the field to ensure adequate coverage of assigned area (contacts made, citations issued, miles traveled, etc.)?

Supervisor's evaluations

Various parameters are measured, including patrol hours, citations/warnings, boat examination reports, school visits, etc.

daily report, citations, boardings, education

we track time, contacts, boats checked, warnings, cites, arrests, educational and media contacts

Do not measure

number of presentations, number of citations, inspections

NO

1. # of hours patrolled in boats
2. # of water safety contacts
3. # of citations or warnings issued
4. # of miles driven
5. # of water and boating safety programs conducted.

Not closely quantified

We measure water patrol hours, shore patrol hours, SAR/R hours and missions, HIN inspections, Boating Safety Ed hours, number of full length courses, and seminars taught. We also require documentation of every violation contact, every boarding inspection, every safety ed program, every HIN inspection. For one of our troops to claim an activity he or she must document it with either a citation, a warning, a boarding inspection report, or a field interview (which is used for assists)

On site supervision, monthly and annual reporting regarding patrol hours, SAR, contacts, inspections, citations, incident reports, arrests, number of education courses instructed per officer, number of successful completed courses per officer, overtime, and compensatory time.

N/A...county-based LE program, at the direction of the sheriff

Patrol analysis: each is specific -- activity vs. results vs. compliance.

those criteria listed and the supervisors knowledge

Hours worked in boating LE, contacts made

Through their activity reports, time sheets, our Computer Aided Dispatching data collection tools, and our citation database

- contact data
- OUI special project data
- hour accounting system
- citation totals
- on the water time
- public contact feedback cards

Analysis of daily narratives, reported code sheets indicating contacts, arrests, citations issued, warnings and so on. Complaints received in each respective area indicating compliance or non-compliance.

it is measure in terms of goals accomplished per Region in which the Island is constituted for

management purposes

Information on hours worked is collected from our officers through the Time and Activity Reporting System (TARS) database described previously (question #2); the data in this system can be sorted in a variety of ways (including by activity, by project, by location – county or body of water, or a combination of these items) in order to measure performance and set goals for the future. Expenditures are also tracked through an Internal Accounting System using codes which correlate with the Time and Activity Reporting System (TARS). In addition, a variety of other statistics are also collected through the Field Activity Reporting System with regard to law enforcement and education efforts including the number of vessel inspections (including spot, written, and abbreviated inspections), warnings (sorted by type), citations (sorted by type), investigations (sorted by type), search and rescue operations, contacts, lives saved, the dollar value of property saved, the number and types of classes/courses offered, the number of participants, the number of certificates issued, and the number of contacts made.

Hard copy of vessel inspections required with data entered. Stats on education programs and classes, news media contacts, selective enforcements conducted. Boating officers submit annual write-up at end of season.

We track these items through monthly narratives and activity reports.

No consistent process, rangers are supervised at the park level, we are currently attempting to increase consistency through a program that encourages park areas to spend certain amounts of time and resources in certain patrol areas

Every Officer under goes an annual evaluation where each aspect of his job performance is ranked as one of the three categories 1. MEETS EXPECTATION 2. ECEEDS EXPECTATION 3. UNSATISFACTORY

Question 4: How do you measure the overall annual performance of your program in having met established goals and objectives for the year?

Hours worked/ BUI arrest/ number of accidents

Performance measures to Legislature.

performance reports, budget presentations

primarily using the accident stats, if we discover a trend in night time accidents we will readjust media and presence

Whether goals were fully reached and, if not, by percentage.

review of activities conducted in relations to incidents. monthly reports of activities, annual statistics

Boating accidents

Accident stats, registered boats, arrests, hours, equipment purchased, etc.

Goals are tracked annually, and performance is recorded annually, and compared from year to year. Variance within 5% is acceptable. Variance beyond 5% requires an explanation to justify the differences.

Above

We set goals and objectives and measure how we did.

Improvement must be identified in each program category. Short and long term program goals are identified within USCG annual reporting and aid in measuring performance. Categorical review program goals must be met or be exceeded. For example, 900 boating education course completions were targeted for FFY 08 and nearly 1400 were accomplished.

Annual performance evaluation of boating program staff and comparison of program goals and accomplishments.

In Boating safety:
percentage of effectiveness in mitigation of accidents - injury and fatality.
Strategic outline for evaluation
Target goals for each strategic element

we don't

review contact #'s & accident #'s

Individual member workplans and evaluation and compare outcomes to our strategic plan.

We perform annual performance reports for both the watercraft law enforcement program and the USCG Grant. LE Data and expenditure reports are compared to targeted goals and objectives.

Boating safety education easily available to all, general compliance of boating safety regulations, BWI, accident and fatality rates reduced.

it is measure in terms of overall goals accomplished in the whole Island

The division has created a Watercraft Guidance Committee whose responsibility includes monitoring the Strategic Plan for Boating in Ohio to identify areas needing improvement; this committee, in conjunction with the division and department administration, also coordinates efforts, through teams, to improve identified areas. The division also holds an annual meeting to review the past year's established goals/objectives to determine if they have been met.

Goals/objectives for the coming year are also established at this time. This annual meeting includes representatives from all areas of the division, including management, officers, support staff, and

members of the Watercraft Guidance Committee; input on the upcoming year's goals is collected both from within the division as well as from the public and our boating partners. Significant effort is put into the goals process and into making sure that these goals are reasonable (based on empirical data and the resources available to the division), relevant (often based on national input), and, most importantly, measurable (objective).

Measure the completion of goals and objectives stated in the grant application with work completed at the end of the year.

We plan our goals and objectives in a manner so at the end of the year to be able to see if we have met them. The acronym we use SMART goal planning.

RBS program narrative and performance report

Reports recording officers activity are submitted and reviewable by supervisors via computer on a daily basis/ district reports combining this information are prepared and forwarded each month/ these are used to prepare the annual report on the Division's effort on Boating Safety Enforcement and Education

Question 5: What constitutes your having met providing an adequate education program in your state?
Offer classes at least one a year in every county of the state.
Performance measures. Number of persons completing mandatory education certification.
contacts made, total number of persons educated
we have mandatory education, we must have enough classes or options available to get all students certified, we attend boat shows and other opportunities to educate and answer the publics questions, we ensure we contact the media to educate re seasonal and hot topic issues and are prepared with video and print material to distribute at the right time
State provided NASBLA approved classroom boating course. State Boater Handbook and handbook supplements. Comprehensive boater safety classes for school children. State boating safety instructor certification and instructor registry. Teaching aids and instructor support. Full-time boating education coordinator. Internet links to many boating education opportunities. Comprehensive media campaign during boating season. Active rural outreach efforts.
increased community awareness through advocacy
Looking at the trend for the number of students and inquiries/complaints on class availability.
1. That the program meets NASBLA approval. 2. That the boater education course is made available state-wide. 3. That the number of students trained in boater education is within %5 of the goal/objective.
#s taught, reductions in accidents
Serving everyone who asks for it, then actively recruiting boaters to attend. We also include a set number of hours of safety ed for a member to meet or exceed standards on the yearly performance evaluation.
Meeting and exceeding established performance measures, effective and efficient use of state and federal funds to achieve goals, minimize vacancy rates, maximize patrol hours; boater contact; outreach; etc. and justify with supporting data.
We have no mandatory education, but an increase in students and instructors statewide are good indicators the program is moving in a positive direction.
Not part of my agency responsibilities
no criteria, teaching anyone who requests the course
Not yet met -- voluntary education program only
Making boating safety education available to all interested parties (especially those required by law to take a course), prompt issuance of boating safety identification cards.
AZ does not have mandatory education, so AZ strives to increase course attendance rates and numbers while deploying process improvements identified during annual process improvement reviews.
Assist all outside course providers as needed and insure all requests for education in any area is fulfilled with course dates and scheduled times suitable for requesting students.
a reduction in accidents, citations and fines
The National Association of State Boating Law Administrators (NASBLA), at the request of the United States Coast Guard, developed a checklist of elements to assist states in determining an adequate

education program. These elements include having an education law, conducting courses (including the offering of options for home study and internet courses), conducting instructor courses and updates, processing education certificates, maintaining a database/recording monthly counts of education partner courses, and working with our education partners in the state. The division has and continues to meet and exceed these standards through a variety of efforts and programs, including the conducting of instructor courses, conducting a bi-annual boating conference (Confluence), assisting with courses/festivals/shows/publications/grants, participating in National Safe Boating Week by conducting a "Wear it Ohio" campaign, and conducting several other outreach marketing efforts in alcohol awareness and small boat safety. In addition, efforts are made to schedule NASBLA-approved education programs in such a way as to involve the largest numbers of persons possible, with efforts made to offer classes at a variety of locations, times of year, and days of week/times of day. In response to public requests and national trends, more hands-on classes are being developed and offered as well; these hands-on courses also meet American Canoe Association (ACA), U.S. Sail, National Safe Boating Council (NSBC) and other national certification standards. An annual goal for the number of awarded boating education certificates has been established and met over the past few goal cycles as well.

no hard measurement. Look at accident trends and student participation.

This is always a difficult thing to assess. I think we would say based on complaints of not finding a class, the number of classes held and the number of students certified. Other than that I am not sure we have used any other method.

no set parameters

Anyone who wants or requires a boating safety education course should have the opportunity to attend one, either classroom or internet based NASBLA approved course. Officers and volunteer instructor should be promoting the program diligently at outdoor expos, hunting shows, marinas and boating events.

Question 6: What indications do you use to measure sufficient law enforcement activity in your state?

number of complaints from boating public/ number of arrest/warning

Performance measures, program reports - monthly and annual. Marine enforcement assessments and plans.

daily reports, increase in compliance reports

contacts, boats checked, warnings, cites and arrests, presence on the water to increase voluntary compliance, accident reports completed accurately, dispatch center for responding to emergencies

A state agency has been identified in state law as having the responsibility for boating law enforcement. Officers are provided opportunities for marine law enforcement training. State provided training is post certified. Officers are active in marine law enforcement. At least 50% of Alaskan boaters believe there is either sufficient or too much on water enforcement in Alaska. At least 10% of Alaska boaters were contacted by a marine officer when on the water during the previous season.

personnel assignments and achievements

Complaints and accident data.

Trends in the following areas:

1. # of hours patrolled in boats.
2. # of water/boating safety contacts.
3. # of water/boating safety programs conducted annually.
4. # of persons attending water/boating safety programs.

vessels per county and in what areas

We respond to every call for service. And require a certain amount of enforcement activity and boarding inspections. We also do shore patrol and ramp inspections. Behavior on the lake is also a barometer as to whether additional manpower or special enforcement programs are needed.

Patrol hours, incident reports, citations, arrests, criminal activity, vacancy rates, training, overtime, compensatory time,

More vessel inspections, citations, and on-the-water hours. Better reporting.

Multiple -- hours, checks, summons, warning, exposure hours, rate of compliance, accident, injury, fatality

no criteria, lack of public complaints

Boating LE hours & contact numbers

We do not measure against rigid numbers in many cases. Our employees work under a member work plan, and that plan establishes individual goals based on geographic and seasonal needs. Individual law enforcement effort is evaluated on such a local level. Statewide measurements have been done in a different manner. We hired the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) to conduct a staffing study for our agency. This scientific research evaluated state needs in a variety of ways and looked at how we are performing to meet those needs. We are also implementing a system to help us constantly evaluate our progress on a multitude of agency goals and tasks.

While watercraft LE is shared by 16 Arizona agencies, only AGFD receives USCG Grant dollars. AZ strives to expand cooperative relationships to promote inter-agency coverage across the state. Since

data collection is not consistent or accurate from all 16 entities, AGFD uses OUI trend data and boat accident trend data (from BARD) correlated to boater use data (compiled every three years) to measure success. LE effectiveness is extremely difficult to measure. Consequently, AGFD is conducting a watercraft LE compliance study this summer and next summer to gauge effectiveness of effort on the water and impacts to observed violation rates.

Compliance of general boating regulations. Contacts compared to violations.

the nautic public's comments and opinions about the Law Enforcements Agents

As noted in several prior questions (above) information on law enforcement work is collected through a variety of databases (Time and Activity Reporting System, Field Activity reporting, etc.); the data is then analyzed and compared to other factors (e.g. accidents, fatalities, boating population, etc.) to determine whether division resources and funds are being used in the most effective and efficient manner possible. As noted, the items listed in question 3 (above) are also used to measure law enforcement activity from year-to-year at the officer, office, and region level in order to assess and set standards for officer performance. Finally, in order to set a measurable, reasonable, and relevant measure of performance, the division has set a goal of achieving/maintaining a five-year fatal accident rate of not more than 3.2 fatalities per 100,000 registered vessels in the state. This goal was met for the first time at the close of the 2007 calendar year when the five-year average (2003-2007) reached 3.1 fatalities per 100,000 registered Ohio vessels.

None, we know that we do not have sufficient LE activity. Have done survey's with major comment being the need of more LE on the water.

Currently we use end of year statistics and compare that to previous years. We will be doing a survey in the future asking specifically about LE presence.

no set parameters, but we are utilizing as statewide program described in question #3.

We consider several things in measuring our law enforcement effort. Hours spent on boating patrol, contacts with the boating public, citations, arrests, written warnings, registration checks are all considered. These things are weighed with the number of accidents, drownings and citizen complaints in considering a sufficient effort.

Question 7: What state are you from?

WV

Oregon

U.S. Virgin Islands

NEVADA

Alaska

Northern Mariana Islands

Michigan

TX

New York

Oklahoma

New Mexico

Idaho

Maine - Coastal

GA

South Dakota

Florida

Arizona - Kevin Bergersen, BLA

Massachusetts

Puerto Rico

Ohio.

Kansas

Wisconsin

Utah

Indiana

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