

Abbreviated Glossary of PSP Planning & Monitoring Terms

Prepared for Cross-PSP Performance Management Work Group Meeting 2009-09-29

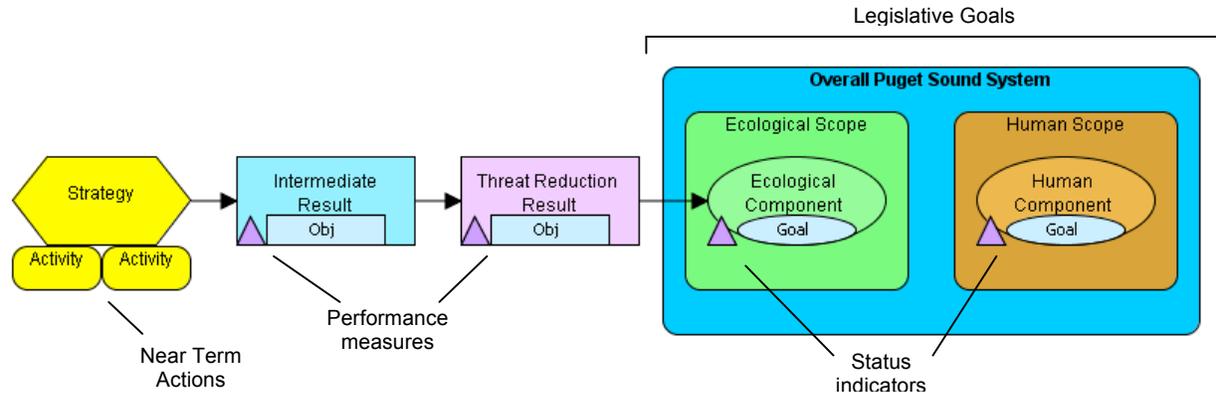
Below are definitions and explanations of terms for developing the PSP performance management framework and inputs for the November 2009 report.

Terms & Definitions	Comments
<p> Focal Component – An element of the system chosen to represent and encompass the key attributes of the system.</p>	<p>Ecological components include ecosystems, species, and habitats Synonymous with the term <i>Target</i> in the CMP Open Standards</p>
<p> Goal – A formal statement detailing a desired impact of a project, especially the desired future status of a focal component or its key attributes.</p>	<p>A goal related directly to components</p>
<p>Legislative Goal – Inspirational statements provided in the PSP enabling statute stating the desired future condition of human health, human well being, water quality, water quantity, species and food web and habitat.</p>	
<p> Status Indicator – A measurable variable related to a key attribute.</p>	<p>In PSP’s statute, “a physical, biological, or chemical measurement, statistic, or value that provides a proximate gauge, or evidence of, the state or condition of Puget Sound.” Can include human well being measures.</p>
<p> Direct Threat – A proximate agent or factor that directly degrades one or more focal components.</p>	<p>Direct threats are usually human-induced activities (often conducted in ecologically unsustainable ways) that direct degrade the components Synonymous with the term <i>pressure</i> in the DPSIR model.</p>
<p> Threat Reduction Result/Outcome – The desired change in a direct threat.</p>	<p>An <i>objective</i> is a more specific articulation of a result</p>
<p> Intermediate Result/Outcome – The desired change in an indirect threat or driver that influences a direct threat</p>	<p>An <i>objective</i> is a more specific articulation of a result</p>
<p> Objective – A formal statement detailing a desired outcome of one or more strategies, such as reducing a critical threat. A good objective meets the criteria of being specific, measurable, achievable, results-oriented, and time-limited.</p>	<p>Objectives can be set for threat reduction results and intermediate results</p>
<p> Performance Measures – A measurable variable related to a specific objective.</p>	
<p>Target – The desired future value (i.e., “how much?”) for an indicator or performance measure in 2020</p>	<p>PSP statute. Time-bound, specific, measurable objectives will lead to targets.</p>
<p>Benchmark – Desired values at key reporting dates leading up to 2020.</p>	<p>In PSP’s statute, measurable interim milestones or achievements established to demonstrate progress toward a goal, objective, &/or outcome.</p>

Examples Applying These Terms

Generic Results Chain

A diagram of the logical links between activities/strategies and objectives and goals. Used to identify intermediate results and threat reduction results.



Illustrative Example: Component (Ecosystem Status)

Legislative Goal: A healthy Puget Sound where freshwater, estuary, nearshore, marine, and upland habitats are protected, restored, and sustained

Component: Marine Invertebrates

Goal: By 2020, shellfish populations in the Puget Sound Basin have increased by at least 20%, as compared to 2005 levels

Status Indicator: Shellfish population levels

Target: 20% increase over 2005 levels

Benchmarks: 5% increase by 2012, 15% increase by 2017

Illustrative Example: Threat Reduction (Performance/Effectiveness)

Direct Threat: Onsite sewage systems

Threat Reduction Result: Reduced contamination from on-site sewage systems

Threat Reduction Objective: By 2020, 10,000 acres of shellfish growing areas currently impacted by contamination from on-site sewage systems show improved water quality and corresponding lifting of harvest restrictions.

Performance Measure: # of acres of shellfish areas with restrictions lifted

Target: 10,000 acres reopened

Benchmark: 5,000 by 2012, 7,000 by 2017