

Definitions for Key Planning Terms

The Forest Management Plan contains a number of planning terms – guiding principles, goals, and strategies. Additionally desired outcomes, quantifiable targets, and standards can further define how resources will be managed and progress will be measured. Planning terms provide a common language by which to organize how the plan is structured, establish management concepts, and a common point of reference for decisions. An important requirement in the planning process is to establish a shared understanding of the meaning and use of planning terms. Planning terms and associated definitions are described below and an example application of the terms is provided in the FMP Content Table 1.

Guiding Principle – Principles that guide development of the management plan, including both legal mandates and Board of Forestry policies. Required by the Forest Management Planning rule (OAR 629-035-0030).

Goal – Goals are statements of what the State Forester intends to achieve for each forest resource within the planning area consistent with the Greatest Permanent Value rule (OAR 629-035-0020). Required by the Forest Management Planning rule (OAR 629-035-0030).

Strategy – Strategies describe how the State Forester will manage the forest resources in the planning area to achieve the goals articulated in the plan. Strategies identify management techniques the State Forester may use to achieve the goals of the plan during the implementation phase of the plan. Required by the Forest Management Planning rule (OAR 629-035-0030).

Measurable Outcome – Measurable outcomes are quantifiable results of strategies. These outcomes may also be referred to as Performance Measures.

Quantifiable Target – Quantifiable targets are established to measure progress towards a desired outcome and may change as the body of knowledge around specific requirements change. In this manner, adaptive management can be applied to both management practices and the outcomes that they are intended to achieve.

Standard – Standards are actions required to comply with a given strategy. Standards have a higher level of specificity than strategies and outcomes.

For example, if the *goal* is to contribute to a range of wildlife habitat types, a *measurable outcome* might be the number of large trees, of different size classes, across the landscape, and over time. We know that large, legacy trees provide necessary structures for wildlife habitat, and related numeric *quantifiable targets* can be established. However, there may be uncertainty as to the sufficient number needed, in specific size classes, and at which scales. While the correct quantifiable targets may not be known, it is important to establish a beginning target that can be monitored and adapted over time

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Table 1. Forest Management Plan Content Table with an example set of Guiding Principles, Goals, Strategies, Measurable Outcomes, Quantifiable Target, and Standards related to the GPV element of maintaining, protecting, and enhancing native wildlife habitats.

GPV	Guiding Principle*	Goal*	Strategy*	Measurable Outcome	Quantifiable Target	Standard
(2)(b) Protects, maintains, and enhances native wildlife habitats.	Protect, maintain, and enhance native wildlife habitats.	Contribute to a range of wildlife habitat types.	Incorporate legacy structure at a landscape level.	Number of large trees on the landscape over time, across all stand types.	Average of ≥ 3 TPA $\geq 32''$ DBH and ≥ 1 TPA $\geq 40''$ DBH within individual management basins.	Retain live green trees: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average of 5 TPA over regen units in an AOP, Some units less, some more • Additional retention (>5 TPA) where needed to meet snag and down wood recruitment goals • Variety of species, both with and without defect • Variety of arrangements within harvest units