



Sustainability / Statewide Scale

State of Oregon Uses Montreal Process Criteria as an Integrated Policy and Technical Framework	
Place-Based Example	State of Oregon (OR) has adapted the Montreal Process (MP) Criteria to develop forest policies, strategies, and actions as way to talk about all forests in the State and to measure progress
Discussion	<p> Description: The Oregon Board of Forestry uses the framework of criteria and indicators to foster dialogue and achieve consensus in the state on forest sustainability. The <i>2003 Forestry Program for Oregon</i> is a strategic plan that sets out the Board’s vision for all the state’s public and private forests, and goals and objectives to guide the Board’s decisions. The seven goals of the <i>Forestry Program for Oregon</i> are directly related to the MP. The Board also has endorsed 19 Oregon Indicators of Sustainable Forest Management. Although the indicators remain neutral, the state of Oregon has set forth desired trends or targets for each of the indicators. </p> <p> Context: The <i>Forestry Program for Oregon</i> was developed through a deliberative process and recognized that to be sustainable and successful, the state had to manage different forests for different purposes. Oregon was able to reach a wide audience through the use of advisory committees. The state took an approach to consensus-building that embraced the diversity of its population, rather than considering it a barrier. </p> <p> Value Added: Based on the <i>Forestry Program for Oregon and the Oregon Indicators</i>, interactions with the US Forest Service (USFS) are underway about National Forest System and the statewide assessments required by the USFS State and Private Forestry Program. An Interagency Mapping and Analysis Project being led by the USFS Pacific Northwest Research Station (PNW) and other cooperators seeks to integrate forest indicators with other data to develop alternative futures and management strategies at multiple scales. In a very concrete way, the Board of Forestry created a dialogue through the C&I process. Although the state faces significant challenges from polarized political views, disparity of wealth, differences in economic benefits from forests for different sectors of the population, and federal policies affecting 57 percent of the state’s forests in federal ownership, the C&I process seems to hold potential for fomenting ideas on ways to address some of these problems to move the indicator trends in a more desired direction. </p>
Key Resources and Web Links	<i>2003 Forestry Program for Oregon</i> and <i>2007-2009 Oregon Forests Report</i> , both available at www.oregonforestry.org
Contacts	ODF – Marvin Brown (mbrown@odf.state.or.us); David Morman (dmorman@odf.state.or.us) USFS – NFS-Gary Larsen (glarsen@fs.fed.us); PNW-Jamie Barbour (jbarbour01@fs.fed.us)