

Top Issues:

1. Developing a shared vision of desired conditions in our forests across all ownerships to meet biodiversity needs, improve resilience, and sustain ecosystem services and products.
2. Dedicating sufficient lands and waters including all remaining old growth to the conservation of terrestrial and freshwater biological diversity and an adaptive system for managing these lands to address changing conditions and understanding of conservation needs. We need a conservative approach to management that both provides certainty and keeps future conservation options open in the future
3. Restoring lands that are dedicated to conservation of biological diversity to return to natural range of variability in terms of habitat structure and function, decommission roads, and increase resiliency to fire, invasive species, and climate change and to better support viable populations of all native species in Oregon.
4. Building capacity in our state and federal agencies to restore habitats, address threats, implement sound adaptive management, and enforce regulations.
5. Minimizing forest conversion to non-forest cover and uses through supportive land use regulations and incentives from marketplace, public and private investments.
6. Implementing best management practices on lands dedicated to the production of forest products to protect water quality in our freshwater and marine habitats and other ecosystem services like flood control through supportive regulations, incentives from marketplace, public and private investments, and sound science.
7. Building sound and trusted science from all sectors (agencies, universities, industry and NGO's) to support conservation and best management practices and develop new technologies that make better use of our forest products. Key topics should include: impacts of forest management on conservation of biological diversity, best practices for restoration, technologies for making best use out of forest products and understanding the effects of climate change on forest composition, structure, fire regimes, forest insect populations, and water supply, and understanding key natural processes our systems have for adapting to change, and developing strategies for addressing any barriers to change.
8. Sustaining local capacity (workforce and facilities) and markets to support forest protection and restoration efforts.
9. Fixing land ownership patterns especially in the checkerboard to better achieve conservation and resource management goals.
10. Building trust.