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Comments: The revised Forest Plan must contain strong, enforceable standards with measurable objectives that protect mature and old forests, streams and water quality, wildlife, connectivity, unroaded areas, and carbon storage.

The Forest Service must prioritize protections for wildlife and wildlife habitats, large habitat blocks, and landscape-level connectivity. The Blue Mountains contain unique and irreplaceable habitat for numerous imperiled species such as wolverine, lynx, wolves, moose, and more. The Forest Service must strengthen existing standards for connectivity between blocks of mature and old forests, not weaken or eliminate them. Additionally, stop the killing of large carnivores and other native wildlife on public lands, and provide the strongest possible standards to protect them.

We need more environmental protections to keep communities safe, not more logging. The Forest Service must protect large trees and mature and old forests by keeping and strengthening the protective standards for large trees that have been in place for the past 30 years.

Burned forests provide vital and delicate wildlife habitat that is essential for many species and is rare compared to historic norms. These rare "snag forests" should be left to their own natural recovery processes.

Strong, enforceable standards are needed to protect streams, fish, and water quality. A central component of any Forest Plan Revision for the Blue Mountains must include safeguards for fish and other aquatic and riparian species that depend on a sufficient quantity of clean, cold water in streams, rivers, tributaries, and wetlands.

We need more Wilderness to help preserve mature and old forests, clean water, and biodiversity. All undeveloped roadless areas that satisfy the definition of Wilderness found in the Wilderness Act must be evaluated and considered for recommendation as potential Wilderness areas during forest plan revisions.

Analysis and planning for the bloated roads system on these National Forests must be conducted before or as part of the Blue Mountains Forest Plan Revision process. The agency cannot adequately assess the effects of Forest Planning while ignoring the ubiquitous and widespread impacts of roads across the landscape. The Forest Service must conduct Travel Planning in order to have an accurate and relevant analysis of baseline and future conditions across the landscape.

Finally, the Forest Service must prioritize protecting ecosystem resilience to climate change. The Forest Plan Revision must include the strongest possible protections in order to give species and ecosystems the best chances at adapting to and surviving climate change.