

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/25/2024 23:59	Tori Howes	89512	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 23:59	Nina Giddings		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 23:53	Savannah Goodyear	33436	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 23:52	Izabel Rose	28704	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 23:47	Aarna Prasad	02375	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you!
7/25/2024 23:47	Meabh Loughran	BT9 5AQ	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 23:46	Rosina Miranda	95628	Protect our old growth forests!! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives living creatures of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 23:44	Louise Eastwood	85213	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 23:41	Haley Watson	94501	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 23:40	Matthew McCormick	08501	I am an 18 year old from New Jersey, a state where wooded areas get more difficult to come by with each new neighborhood or warehouse that gets put up. I live in one of the only wooded areas nearby and am begining college for a degree in environmental conservation. I know the benefits of protecting these lands and see the impacts that development has on an area. Please help protect these trees so that I, and the other future stewards of our planet, can continue to enjoy, respect, experience, and live side by side with these areas. Threat to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 23:37	Ilana Roth		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 23:36	Wesley Bruner	95340	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 23:34	Elena Ruiz	98003	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 23:28	Henry Fesperman	25414	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 23:28	Anna Gordon	89117	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 23:27	Aleksk Nenadic		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 23:25	Megan Luff	11372	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 23:23	Leah Reedy	08215	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 23:22	Jordan Meyer	92646	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/25/2024 23:21	Emily Bauer	75234	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 23:19	Zachary Hollister	27545	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 23:19	Abigail Schneider	80909	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 23:18	nia zylstra	53214	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 23:18	Rhianna Billings	20657	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 23:17	Judah Michaud	98258	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 23:17	Quinn Hynes-Marquette	56058	Sent with much love for the planet Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 23:16	Matthew Davis	92078	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 23:13	Anthony Bennett		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 23:12	Maria Ziaja	14214	Please listen! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 23:10	Alex Hacker	48108	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 23:09	Seth Burgoyne	19977	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 23:07	Lizbeth Fierro	53403	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 23:07	Harmony M	97220	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 23:05	Maggie McKay	92672	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 23:03	Andrew Buckland	84043-7745	I personally cannot stand with our forests being cut down. Our forests are beautiful and bring life and happiness to many. Please protect our forests. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 23:01	Sam Taylor	60172	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 23:00	Maya Shepherd	97213	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:58	Owen Mortell	80210	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:56	Colette Fleury	01701	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 22:55	Elizabeth Farquhar	28401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:51	Corinne Adams	21157	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:50	Ashley Looker	98407	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:50	Amber Sampson	85257	I'm reaching out because I care. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/25/2024 22:49	Kyrstiane Urbaniak	34747	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:48	Amber Reinert	45241	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:47	Shayna Cohen	96720	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:47	Sabrina Martinez	90745	Mature, old-growth trees, and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives the Earth from maintaining sustainability, Americans benefits of a stable environment & climate, plus the all around beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children, generations beyond & the earth.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/25/2024 22:46	Jackson Wamback	01602	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:46	noelle cyr	h2a 2x6	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:46	Mattick Frick	28806	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:45	Mark Gruber	91601	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 22:44	Torrent Sherlock	02007	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:44	Taylor Cats	19119	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:43	Morgana Goodwin	12547	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:43	Grace Nobles	33647	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/25/2024 22:42	Joshua Young	98107	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:42	Ryan Heald	95521	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:42	Michael Potecha	11215	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:41	M Callahan		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/25/2024 22:41	Stephanie Gates	78731	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:40	Sara Czarnecki	44116	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:40	Emma Sterling		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:39	Walter Driscoll		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/25/2024 22:38	Jack Nesland	07450	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:38	Savannah Logan	35184	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:35	Marya Weigand	45385	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:35	Kenneth Ide	01701	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 22:35	Emily Taylor	N5W4C2	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:34	Kelly Shattuck	03102	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:33	Reece Eddy	80909	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:33	Brittany Lee	92867	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 22:33	Hillary Gonzales Tomapasca		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:31	Jesi Holley	30052	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:31	Not a Fan	99014	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:31	Louisa Sevier	99223	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 22:29	Gabrielle W	25403	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:29	Adam Despang	20194	Hi, West Point graduate, Army veteran, and nature lover here, Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are irreplaceable for generations and are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:27	Katessa Henson	34653	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:26	Keric Gramstad	98663	Always protect nature, always. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 22:25	Rudy Moreno	79903	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:24	Darren Smith-Thorgrimson	55117	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:24	Nicolas Camaione-Lind	14620	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:24	Deborah Stevens	98030	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 22:20	Jerome Feist	97478	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Please do the right thing.
7/25/2024 22:20	Kathleen Salisbury	18054	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:20	Krista Fultz	60515	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:19	Alexa Orendain	91345	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 22:19	Andrew Morgan	65203	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:18	Vada Sabbatelli	01824	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:18	Julie Wilt	87111	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:18	Henry Hasselmann	49009	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Protecting our old growth trees are massively important and would be a big step towards improving our culture around environmentalism. Protecting our trees can be the first step to a better future.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/25/2024 22:18	Marins Menendez	32618	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. PLEASE PROTECT THIS PLANET WITH WHAT POWER YOU HAVE. It's the only one we have, please.
7/25/2024 22:17	Charlene Powers	28806	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:17	June Hampton	40219	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:17	Bozant Katzakian	95501	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 22:17	Jayne Ebersole	85619	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:17	Matthew Baxley	55604	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:16	Tyler Hargrove	40229	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:16	Mo Hargrove	40229	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 22:15	Lua A-P	12305	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:15	Margaret Jenkins	22205	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:14	Bella Hinrichs	20010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:13	Catalin Grant	32312	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Think about the legacy you want to leave behind; barren land where forests once stood, or productive ecosystems that provide benefits to both the natural and man made world?

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/25/2024 22:12	Janee Braud	95824	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty, and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. It is my great hope and intention to support environmental conservation and try to foster wider concern for the safe stewardship and delicate ecology of our lands. What we do today affects future generations. Please join us in protecting our forests.
7/25/2024 22:12	Tomiao Burke	31523	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:12	Savannah Snyder	44223	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:11	Lacey Sims	39859	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 22:10	Jo Kelle	95928	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:10	Madilyn Kelley	61873	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:09	Josephine Kelly	95926	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:08	Derrick Duncan	79536	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 22:07	Jane Zhang	84108	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:07	Parker Bell	15090	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:07	Andrew Winfield	80465	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:07	Lily Elinskas	13502	I am writing this as a 15 year old girl living in upstate New York. My family spent my entire childhood going from national park to mountains to state land, to ensure my brother (who is now 18) and i grow to love this beautiful planet. I remember seeing the beautiful redwoods in california, i remember looking up at the cathedral pines in the Adirondacks. Please let me allow my baby cousins and my children to get to experience the same beauty. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 22:06	Aviv Roskes	60611	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:05	Justine Wilken	85719	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:04	Arlette Sheefer	22405	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:04	David James	91321	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 22:02	Michele Rizza	98110	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:02	Bridget Nelson	06335	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:01	Abigail Reis	32439	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 22:00	Danielle Dvorchak		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 21:59	Tishya Chhabra	85048	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 21:58	Erin Walker	97213	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 21:57	Issac Liu	10029	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 21:56	Z. Conley-Mullis	30606	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/25/2024 21:55	Jennifer Linden		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 21:50	James Hadley	84037	I'm against the logging of old-growth forest on federal land. As an amateur mycologist I'm greatly concerned about the impact this logging can have on fungi in old-growth forests and the study of fungi species which are not found in open or deforested areas. These old-growth forests are a significant source of science as we as human attempt to identify new medicines and other practical discoveries derived from fungi sources.
7/25/2024 21:48	Urvi Sharma	94538	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 21:48	Olivia Mohel	10901	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 21:46	Aliceanna Starrs	23224	"I am the Lorax who speaks for the trees, which you seem to be chopping as fast as you please!" Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 21:43	Zoe Shaw		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 21:41	Andrea Santos	78247	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 21:37	Theo Senecal	G0A1H0	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 21:22	Clara Grant	32080	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 21:21	Alexander Struger	44023	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 21:21	Klaus Dita	78209	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 21:21	Millie Maluf	milliemaluf@gmail.com	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 21:20	Katie Lorine	19087	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 21:19	Maddie Turner	78232	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 21:19	Aven Carlson	55408	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 21:18	Jennifer Ciniello	01721	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 21:17	Deborah Shikanga	18840	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 21:06	Chloe Etheridge	85710	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 21:04	Madison Espiritu	23456	Mature and Old-Growth forests are an essential part of our ecosystems. They are homes to countless amounts of living things, animals, plants, insects, you name it. They also absorb multitudes of carbon and contribute greatly to efforts to mitigate climate warming. On behalf of the future generations that will inherit this planet and have to suffer through the consequences of our ancestors actions, protect our mature and old-growth forests.
7/25/2024 20:58	Kyen Gross	28269	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 20:57	Emma Smith	16662	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 20:57	Caroline Pease	18411	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/25/2024 20:47	Ajoi Harris	76016	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 20:40	Londyn Potter	94546	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 20:39	Lilly Gunder	18074	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 20:35	alyssa matyskiewicz	92115	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 20:34	BreeAnn Beatty	29607	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 20:33	Anastazia Wood-Campos	80241	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Our future has never been more in danger and we have to fight to make a change and do something it fills me will so mutch anguish to see our planet dying like this .
7/25/2024 20:19	Sarah Newbrough	80909	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 20:17	Nicole Lies	60564	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 20:15	Morgan Jennings	75105	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 20:12	Sophia Stein	20902	The Lorax is a movie that we should start taking seriously. We are at risk of losing our oldest networks of trees, which are invaluable to humans and environmental health. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 20:09	Rose Madden	12203	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 19:59	Janelle Vuong	13053	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 19:59	Dianne Struger	44023	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 19:58	Aislinn Fitzgerald	58701	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 19:53	Jessica Phinney	04038	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 19:52	Fletcher Barton	78757	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 19:38	Piero Mendez	43040	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 19:33	Mia Rose	48092	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 19:31	Arianne Fox	84075	I love forests so much! I feel peace there and my body relaxes from all the stresses and soul injuries of life. Our forests will be the salvation of humanity. And humanity must, in exchange, preserve those places. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 19:28	Miriam Tortora	98121	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 19:26	Fatima Mora	37055	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 19:13	Kyle Bjella	99709	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 19:10	Vivian Mora		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 19:05	Rachelle Zerio	78232	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/25/2024 19:05	Keilani Cruz	85283	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 18:58	Veda Hyland	M6E3L7	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 18:56	Kathryn Bobal	28730	You can plant new trees, but you can't plant a new mature old-growth forest. These have benefits that are far more valuable than wood. If we cut down these irreplaceable resources, future generations will marvel at our short-sightedness. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 18:52	lea nokes	67511	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 18:48	Nick Whelan	99203	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 18:47	Amara Krag	05401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 18:46	Hadley Copeland	30605	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 18:46	Talyn Tutak	14224	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/25/2024 18:45	Willow Campbell	02864	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 18:38	DK Freeman		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 18:37	Jessica Schroeder	84010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 18:36	Shelby Heinz	85224	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 18:31	Madelyn Swanson	55346	Preserving natural endowments, like old growth trees and fresh water, needs to be prioritized as a gift to the future. We need these cultural areas to stay free of micro plastics, chemicals, and human exploitation.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/25/2024 18:29	Koa Chamberlin	95437	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 18:27	Samuel McAllister	92272	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 18:26	Anna Martin	28403	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 18:26	Lourdes Orlando	34120	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 18:24	Niki Heidel	96003	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 18:20	Tracy White	65109	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 18:18	Anastasia Tano	96003	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 18:11	Sina Pilling	01328	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 18:10	Tristan Johnson	43201	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 18:10	Madalynn Feltman	75409	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 17:56	Freddy Clarke	CO7 6LF	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 17:51	Andrea Fly	48170	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 17:44	Dawn Jones		As a resident of Oregon my entire life, I am concerned about the protection of our forest ecosystems here and across our nation. This is in my immediate attention during fire season. The way we manage our forests matters. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Due to changing climate and commercial logging, our old growth and mature forests are at risk. I am so thankful the National Old-Growth Amendment exists. The Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old growth trees. However, the policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old growth trees. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests and exchange of old growth trees. No logging of old growth for paper products. Protections of forests for future generations must be established.
7/25/2024 17:39	Alex Caudillo	78023	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 17:35	Rachael Lange	68428	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 17:30	Nada Goma	T2e4n7	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/25/2024 17:24	Megan Gove	95648	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Personally I would also like to add that old growth trees may not be present in the future if they are continually cut down. We face so many environmental challenges already that grow worse by the day.
7/25/2024 17:17	Cassie Webster	01902	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 17:11	Luke Mendes	09834	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 17:10	Natalie McNeel	95610	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 17:07	Sofia Mann	10024	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 17:07	LJ Phelan	11959	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 17:03	Kara Steiskal	60950	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 17:02	Austin McNicol	85016	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 16:53	Venita Shackelford	65203	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 16:53	Brianna Rhean	32244	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 16:52	Zaida Hendrickson	53597	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 16:49	Eli Boeglin	80109	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/25/2024 16:47	Ellory Scull	95691	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 16:37	Alora Rhean	65203	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. PS: Please protect our beautiful forests. Please care about and protect our environment. Our future depends on forests.
7/25/2024 16:36	Kristina Misch	85207	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 16:34	Kylee Tuckfield	84094	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 16:28	Ravikumar Gohel	97078	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 16:25	Kat Chopra	22101	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 16:18	Celeste Risse	92532	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Planting new trees does not make up for the damage caused to old growth trees. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 16:13	Riley Ericksen	94904	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 16:12	Marilyn Stephens	29687	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 16:08	Iasmina Ljuba		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 16:07	Alexandra Dening	04263	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 16:07	August Darnell	97232	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 16:03	Ella Horvath	92115	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 16:02	Mary Russell	97216	Thank you for all that you do! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 15:58	Maxwell Nilson	84092	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 15:51	Jamie Jensen	84057	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you for your time, and all of your efforts to protect American land.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/25/2024 15:46	Bradley George	T2y3y9	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 15:41	Emily Briese	85282	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 15:38	Hireath Magee	60617	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 15:38	Evan Osborn	85282	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 15:34	Annie O	10009	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 15:31	Anastasia Penton	32608	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 15:29	Tyler Speak	55426	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 15:25	Gabrielle VanSant	80124	Hello Forest Service members, thank you for your time. I wanted to pass along this letter as a matter of urgency. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests. These trees are invaluable to our atmosphere and ecosystems, and must stand. 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Please do the right thing for us. Please fix these amendments.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/25/2024 15:22	olivia sleman	91311	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 15:09	Magnolia Riley	98226	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 15:05	Nathan Stewart	75204	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 14:55	Ashley Gustavson		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 14:53	Juniper Terry	77382	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 14:52	Jai W	33071	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 14:50	Amber Kilroy	07755	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 14:48	alex nicole	91311	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/25/2024 14:45	Sophie Isherwood	32095	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 14:36	Kevin Villegas Carabantes	86001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. The world is speaking to us, we simply have to listen. If you do for long time and with enough patience, you just might hear the sound of heaven.
7/25/2024 14:36	Emma Silvia	01475	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 14:33	Olympia Koutoulakis	T13 F4E	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/25/2024 14:31	Bandrea Stankus	15021	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 14:30	daniela lopez		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. pleaseeee help us
7/25/2024 14:29	Elva Avalos	76148	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 14:29	Dialang Niang	10451	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 14:19	Kathryne Walker	80020	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 14:18	Megan Foley	98672	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 14:17	Scott Lovitt	86409	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 14:13	Shannon Davis	18966	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/25/2024 14:12	Larissa Chraim	95973	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 14:08	Alex Beachley	27104	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 14:08	makayla wennerberg	79927	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 14:05	Ommer Haziza	91307	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 14:04	Sara Lopez	94118	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 14:01	Jacob Hanna	78745	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. I ask that this organization maintain and improve responsible stewardship of our forest. The timber companies can make do without them, we cannot.
7/25/2024 13:59	Hayden Dent	77382	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 13:52	Samantha Killoran	98118	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/25/2024 13:43	Victoria Finch	85222	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 13:39	MacKenzie Taylor	14094	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 13:36	Nicole Alexander	89074	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 13:32	Raven Snyder	18411	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/25/2024 13:28	Anne Brock	63084	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 13:22	Mitchell Martin	84604	Many times throughout my life I have escaped to these wonderful old forests across the country to find peace and perspective. When I lived in France the french spoke to me about their desire to come and see the stunning vistas of our forests. These help keep America exceptional and inspire our countrymen and those our fellow humans around the world. Therefore, with the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. In our lives we decide what our children and grandchildren have the opportunity to love. Let us not squander it!
7/25/2024 13:18	Hannah Lovelace	80922	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 13:16	Dana Z	92410	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 13:13	Thomas Coutant	80016	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 13:08	Charlotte Crockford	Po77tg	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 13:06	Christina Cruz	11554	Hello! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 12:56	Marcus Johnson	84721	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 12:56	Carly Rundle-Borchert	55437	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 12:52	Zappi Brag	00037	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 12:47	Peter McGuinness	02375	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 12:41	Evelyn Whiddon	36353	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 12:40	CaVon Raynor	33314	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 12:25	Mack Rivkin	90731	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 12:14	Ashley Hofkens	98229	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 12:10	Emily Hezey	14534	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 12:09	Nicole Wetzal	49426	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 12:07	Bob Allison	92651	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 12:01	Sunny Lucal	19010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 11:56	Oteka Todd	97106	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 11:55	Meghan Myer	08033	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 11:52	Zara Khan	75013	To whom it may concern, Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 11:50	Jamie Loomis	76114	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 11:44	Matthew Crockford	V7K1R1	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 11:44	Jared Merrell	80304	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 11:38	Sara Vanderford	33993	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 11:35	Alex Lipinsky	92886	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 11:35	Claire Darley		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 11:33	Zachary Kasselakis	33170	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 11:32	Victoria Colon	10040	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 11:31	Ingrid Feague	95066	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 11:31	Isabelle Adamczewski	91504	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 11:30	Rachel Bauman	65804	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 11:29	Eyad Sameh	25005	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 11:25	Karina Castillo	95814	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 11:16	August Schnell	55127	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 11:13	Katie Nail	20148	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 11:11	Sienna Salisbury	78746	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 11:11	Dylan Devlin	80220	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 11:09	Eleanore Eberts	59901	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 11:09	Laurel Summa	34465	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. PLEASE PROTECT OUR EARTH. ITS THE ONLY ONE WE HAVE.
7/25/2024 11:07	Maddie Harvey	23113	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. 4, a personal comment, I want to grow up in a world that won't keep dying as i get older.
7/25/2024 11:07	Lauren Minor	06897	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 11:04	Emilie McNeely	54956	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 10:45	Katie Mei	94089	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 10:39	Ibraheem Hossain	Ig50eb	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 10:37	Ashley White	60613	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 10:34	Annika Deazley	97219	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 10:25	Evan Melgren	80223	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 10:13	Shelby Lamb		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 10:10	Anna Hallstrom	20002	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 10:10	Logan Rose	46112	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/25/2024 10:08	Libby McGraw	98580	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 10:00	ivy ramsburg	28715	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 9:59	Kapil Rajpopat	08810	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 9:56	Helen Pappas	16066	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 9:53	Deja Bluford	78619	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 9:50	Aliyah Belletti	31699	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 9:41	Melissa Freund	53151	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 9:38	Carson Forwell	N2K-4K5	Our future deserves better. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 9:36	Zachary Zache	85742	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 9:28	Jade Wesley	76201	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 9:26	Patrick Moore	28211	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 9:22	Jared Gode		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 9:16	Ciana Burroughs	80610	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 9:09	cassie mccammon	28785	Plants are essential to life! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 9:09	Colomba Klenner	03840	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 9:08	Maverick Zalewski	01749	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/25/2024 9:08	Olivia Hanson	14605	Natural resources like these old trees are better for us when they're in the ground, growing and housing millions of organisms, and sinking carbon, than anywhere else. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 9:02	Patrick Downey	53714	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 9:01	Bethany Petersen	27858	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 8:55	Larry Wentzel	48198	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 8:55	Shiloh Kenway	80538	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 8:37	Brooke Macklin	33015	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 8:31	Emery Morrish-Harling	40508	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 8:26	Sarah Carter	76109	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 8:25	McKenna Snow	L0M1T2	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 8:20	Ben Hudson	29379	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 8:14	Panagiota Lakkios	34639	We need this. We all need this. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 8:10	Kathryn Craney	04960	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 8:09	E Terry	20164	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 7:53	Erica Walters	30168	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 7:46	nicole Pablo	01902	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 7:44	Orion Palmetto	47802	Hello, I'm Orion and I hope you'll take note of what I and millions of other young people are writing to you about in regard to our forests. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 7:30	priya subberwal	59865	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 7:30	Nefertiti Griffin	21075	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 7:25	Sophia Boian	05446	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 7:14	Ellie Kemp		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 7:09	Katheryn Hernandez	92805	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 7:03	Lana D	85395	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 6:39	Caleb Forgit	23188	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 6:24	Raisa Binte	E65AR	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 6:20	Jessie Diep	91770	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 5:56	Shandon Black	18505	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 5:54	Mallory Knudsen	82001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 5:40	Penelope Skouloudis		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/25/2024 5:33	John Stocks	53558	I'm sending this letter again because it is so vitally important. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. I'd like to also add that they increase the biodiversity making activities like hunting and fishing more enjoyable and productive. It is an issue beyond just blue and red. It is an issue of vitality. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 5:23	Eloise L	03040	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 5:19	Ivana Stoyanova	08000	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 5:13	K R	B2T 1J1	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/25/2024 5:02	Ishika Shende	495001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 4:53	Arlo Hicks	TR5 0AH	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 4:34	Rebecca Rebeske	85207	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 4:30	Amelia Sidney	92617	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Please help us restore rhe full beauty of the earth! Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 4:25	Alletta Ergun	60110	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 4:02	Autumn Baker	90630	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 4:00	Bailey Cunningham	98684	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 3:57	Noelle Robbins	13357	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/25/2024 3:54	Charvi Shah	94103	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 3:54	Marielena Tsiapara	11745	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 3:39	Anaia Tucker	95407	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 3:28	Ansel Casey	83301	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. Weeding out the dead trees in our forests may not just help reduce our risk to wildfires, but also help eliminate invasive species that thrive in the area. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 3:27	Katie Workman	24955	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 3:22	Ann Vigil	77845	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 3:22	Grace Preski	03175	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 2:56	Chloe Itaya	92069	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 2:56	Marshall Heard	78213	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 2:30	Zoe Heckman	99664	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 2:26	Marla Tapani	98604	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 2:23	Marte Skog Hundal	01357	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 2:22	Madeleine Ekmekjian	02453	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 2:21	Isabel Abley	87190	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 2:21	Maisy Durkin	30506	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 1:46	Angielee Sanders	33065	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 1:42	Kelsi Kehoe-Looney	87124	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 1:40	Ella Thorsten	83843	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 1:37	Tristan Ramana	160838	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 1:35	nora teo	570451	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 1:14	DA Am		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 1:09	Annalise Eiffert	70123	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 0:51	Daniel Holquist	48201	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Forests are one of the most important things in the world to me. Please preserve them at all costs. TY

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7/25/2024 0:44	George Allison	80304	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 0:43	Elizabeth Howard	91789	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 0:40	Mackenzie Flaherty	98282	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 0:38	Logan Navarro	80030	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 0:35	Tages Konecny	80127	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 0:30	Antonio Gomez	21155	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 0:24	Zarina Pringle	90034	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 0:19	Aurora Ohr	98408	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/25/2024 0:08	Rory Martin	95624	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 0:07	alyssa vill	03000	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 0:06	Eleanor West	94122	save the trees!! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/25/2024 0:00	Genevieve Yates	90731	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 23:59	chinmayi sayana	500001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 23:50	Haley Palmer	85259	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 23:41	Eli Goldfinger	60622	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 23:30	Charlie Lochhart	14094	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 23:29	Madison Young		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 23:24	Olivia Slatton		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 23:19	Sarah Sights	62052	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 23:11	Morgan Nicholl	89408	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 23:07	Arlo Cam	05510	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 23:03	Jade P		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 22:59	Marie Sanner	16841	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. I want to leave my grandchildren beautiful landscapes to explore and do the things I did with my kids growing up. It's our home to protect, our air to breathe, water we drink and the soil that grows our food. It all works together in Harmony.
7/24/2024 22:54	Kaci Zhang	78163	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. i beg you, i don't want to live in a world of destruction.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/24/2024 22:53	Sarah Albert	93463	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 22:49	Naomi Graff		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 22:48	Courtney Wojtasek	84087	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. As humans we are such a destructive species and that needs to change. This planet is our only option and we must care for it well so it can continue to be called home decades into the future. Please help us shape that future into a better one, please. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 22:39	Greg Hwang	90026	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/24/2024 22:38	Tyler Olkkola	03864	I am a college student in the field of natural resources. If there's one thing I've learned from my studies, it's that we have been irresponsible in our management of forests in the US. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 22:36	Grant Stewart	75214	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 22:35	Anna Diaz	90405	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 22:34	Mitchell Langham	11239	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 22:32	Mariann Zawoysky	23666	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 22:29	Tyler Patterson	33406	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 22:27	Rachel Gillam	80002	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 22:26	Amy Conley	12210	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/24/2024 22:25	Ana Knezovic	44095	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 22:22	Quonn Rein	60435	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 22:20	Shelby Smith	46112	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 22:14	Isabella Montalvo	32707	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/24/2024 22:13	bella connolly	84121	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 22:08	Alexander Loredo	33015	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 22:05	Sofia De La Cruz	93110	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 22:05	Aarushi Amma	30041	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/24/2024 22:04	Lindsey Hogan	12203	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 21:59	Ashlee Cruz	91776	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 21:56	Ruth Alcantara	02155	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 21:56	Brian Warden	33707	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 21:56	Lizzi McEligot	93110	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 21:54	Stephanie Louro	30060	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 21:54	Stephany Scott	14424	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 21:52	Andrea Hunsaker	84302	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 21:50	Chloe Delabie	07450	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 21:50	Zachary Scott	37013	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 21:49	Dan Dickerson		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 21:47	Veda Stewart	21122	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 21:46	Laksha Biju		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 21:42	Brittney Vickerman	58102	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 21:40	Deeva T	10011	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 21:40	Daniella Asnicar	23072	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 21:39	Maddy Lewis	29673	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 21:33	Gabriella Brown	30060	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 21:33	briana nunez	92104	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 21:32	Salma Abdel-Wahab	07417	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 21:32	ellie buhro	78759	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 21:31	Daniela Anderson	92116	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 21:28	Sara Kociolek	43-300	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 21:22	Hillary Rubio	90270	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 21:20	Kritika Pandey	211011	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 21:14	River Sepinuck	27502	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 21:14	Mckenna Carmack	84058	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 21:09	Ainsley Franz	77065	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 21:05	Julie Hoffman	62301	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 21:04	Jason Hoffman	62301	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 21:03	brooklyn labanowski	60416	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 21:01	Sean Okan	55413	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 21:01	Noelle Hoffman	62301	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 21:00	Salada Alderman	37323	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Please protect our trees!
7/24/2024 21:00	Natalie Meier	46220	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 21:00	Conner Brown	28546	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 20:58	Betania Garcia		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 20:55	Tyrone Rowe	22192	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 20:55	Jillian Hawthorne	19446	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 20:54	lily hazzard	14301	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty, majesty and history of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 20:52	Katie MacTavish	K4c1a9	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 20:51	Erin Taylor	31537	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 20:50	Jacob Spilker	30189	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 20:50	Emily Sanner	15301	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 20:45	Maleigha Howard	47304	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 20:43	Gage Mills	59102	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. These trees are vital for public health and for our worlds ecosystem as a whole. We need these strong protections to preserve them for future generations and the betterment of us all.
7/24/2024 20:42	Audrey Wright	85742	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 20:39	Tom Seversike	83440	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 20:38	Fanny Frausto	94577	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 20:38	Ryan Traffanstedt	93308	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 20:35	Iury Peixoto	84065	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 20:34	Sorcha Reynolds	36608	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 20:34	Audrey Magee	94949	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 20:31	Therese Phillips	98275	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 20:29	Lee Yates	35077	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 20:26	Anna Flores	77845	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 20:19	Megan Navratil	55306	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 20:13	Erin Hutchison	98374	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 20:13	Julie Bentleu	11101	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 20:11	Krista Cushman	97031	As an avid mushroom forager, I'm keenly aware that countless fungal species remain undocumented, especially in our oldest forests. This underscores the irreplaceable value of mature and old-growth ecosystems. These ancient woodlands are vital ecological powerhouses. They purify drinking water for communities, provide crucial habitats for diverse wildlife, and play a significant role in climate regulation by sequestering vast amounts of carbon. Moreover, these venerable forests enhance ecosystem resilience against wildfires and help maintain stable forest temperatures. However, our mature and old-growth forests face serious threats, primarily from climate change and commercial logging practices. The felling of our oldest trees robs Americans of their myriad benefits, breathtaking beauty, and awe-inspiring presence. These living monuments are far more valuable standing tall than they are as lumber. The Forest Service's proposed National Old-Growth Amendment presents an opportunity to safeguard these irreplaceable resources. Unfortunately, the current draft falls short of providing adequate protection. The proposed policy contains concerning loopholes. It allows for the continued harvesting of old-growth trees under the guise of \

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7/24/2024 20:07	Esmeralda Portillo	40219	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 20:05	Indra De Neubourg	03140	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 20:05	Lilly Aberg	81301	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 20:03	Medusa White	71801	To whom it may concern, Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 20:01	Ciera Pedroza	93292	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 20:00	Neena Jones	85022	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 20:00	liam maeder	32832	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 20:00	Ramona Smith	50232	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/24/2024 19:58	Kaylee Stowe	60515	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 19:58	Anoushka Johar	V7T 1A8	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 19:57	Olivia Chappell	43224	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 19:54	Andreia Soares	02054	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/24/2024 19:53	Corinna Dunn	80603	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 19:53	Reese Horton	48880	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 19:50	Katherine M	21076	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 19:48	Janel Lowery	87031	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 19:48	Amanda Ramirez	27703	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 19:44	Madison Freeman	77433	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 19:43	Kevin Mendez	95051	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 19:42	Kamun Goh	60613	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/24/2024 19:40	Natalia Okala	01602	I am young, and I want to live in a world that has hope for a future. To do this, we must also protect and preserve the past. I agree with and hope that you go through with the following. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 19:38	John Ferraiolo	11215	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 19:36	Ajna Bidleman-Owens	85711	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 19:32	Raina Chang	60540	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 19:32	Bill Chang	60540	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 19:31	Cassandra Chang	60540	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 19:31	Mika Chang	60540	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 19:29	Lilly Strother	40014	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 19:28	Jasmine Garcia	27405	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 19:28	Tali Gean	77096	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 19:26	Lea Bourdassol	63000	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 19:25	Astir Pulsifer	59937	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/24/2024 19:23	Amarra Joseph	65166	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 19:19	Rayann Moss	38301	I love forests, they are beautiful and worth protecting. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 19:10	Phoebe Ephraim-Gill	52340	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 19:09	Evelyn Baranyk	53188	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. I love this planet. I only get to inhabit this single one, and I want to treat it well. It's beautiful and it provides us everything we need, we shouldn't destroy it.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/24/2024 19:02	George Hallas	06614	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 19:00	Kasey Sucec	97229	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 18:58	Parker Morrison		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 18:55	Aaron G	90720	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 18:55	Alexandra Passaro	85101	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 18:55	Samantha Munroe	03837	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 18:54	Cassidy Orange	43023	I have grown up spending time in mature forests and reveling in the peace and serenity they bring. They are vibrant ecosystems for tons of animals, plants, and fungi. PLEASE PROTECT THEM!! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 18:52	Nova Ammerman	60616	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/24/2024 18:51	Oliver Lazaras	92110	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. The land is not ours to take, let it be wild, protect our home. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 18:50	Marissa Stam	99504	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 18:46	Michaela Malesky	14072	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 18:43	Blaze Desjarlais	M8V1A8	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 18:41	Alessia Ostuni	6211AD	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 18:39	Sean Boat-Moore	21229	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 18:39	Francesca Gastaldo	77004	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 18:37	Abigail Barnes	32643	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 18:35	Lucia Payton	76110	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 18:34	Devan Fahsholz	97405	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 18:28	Alena Lateef	15142	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 18:28	Taijah Ford	48225	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 18:27	Laura Tribble	L4n3z1	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 18:27	Ron Bernard	43215	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 18:27	Josephine Traverse	98115	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 18:23	Eden Stolte	T5M 0B3	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 18:21	Emma Lafleur	02760	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 18:21	Aubri Vernon	48848	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 18:18	Kyria Martin	17545	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 18:16	Lailani Aguirrie	95356	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/24/2024 18:14	Julianna Roseo	19121	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 18:14	Emily Tsujihara	37772	We need to protect our forests! Trees and plants are responsible for our existence, and without them, we would be nothing. Breathing in clean, fresh air is possible due to trees and plants. We must give back and stand up for our mother (nature!) Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 18:10	Lillian Santiago	20886	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 18:09	Jenna Pinto	19003	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 18:05	Isaiah Patrick	97206	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 17:59	Eva Bortolussi	N6A0A7	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 17:58	Jude Ogden	54751	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 17:57	Audrey Huston	02140	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/24/2024 17:56	Devin Guest	60655	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 17:56	Aurora Shewmake	49441	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 17:53	Candice Crilly	43230	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 17:52	Tahlia Gonzalez	94533	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 17:51	Isabel Bailey	49441	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 17:48	Jett Rugebregt	07403	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 17:47	Cecilia Moushey	28704	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 17:43	Chandler Kozlowski	59801	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. 4. The Forest Service must create a buffer zone of at least 20 miles surrounding old-growth trees, in which no extraction of resources is permitted.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/24/2024 17:42	lily Martinez	46319	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 17:42	Olivia Tri		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 17:41	sam Riv	98146	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 17:41	Jackie Dinwiddie	37174	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 17:37	Aly Molina	19601	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 17:37	Isabelle Johnson	02195	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 17:36	Marisol Castillo	70006	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 17:36	Izumi Castillo	70006	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 17:35	Diana Guzman	91768	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 17:33	Jessica Payne		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 17:33	Savannah Rogers	94501	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 17:32	Rosalee Burger	48065	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 17:28	Brigit Crumley	H3G1Y4	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 17:27	Marek Pinto	95119	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 17:24	Shaun H	97232	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 17:21	Orion Beckler	32563	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 17:17	Mouadh Garraoui	25124	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 17:16	Alexandra Olsen	97206	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 17:16	Elise Brousseau		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 17:16	Aaron Crow	23434	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 17:15	Lily Yang	91776	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 17:14	William Mcdermott	14620	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Also I live our forests and want my children to be able to walk under the old growths in the future. I will vote for stronger protections of our national and state forests
7/24/2024 17:12	Talia Berner	98034	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 17:11	Jada Rodrigues	98225	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 17:10	Mina Palmisano	44107	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 17:09	benny degen	76020	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 17:07	Onijah Edwards	89129	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 17:06	Bryanna Macias		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 17:05	William Van Mossevelde	11213	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 17:04	R W		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 17:03	Jesse Lewis	K1T4E7	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 17:02	Sofia Camarena		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 17:01	Livi Wilke-Brown	50311	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 16:59	Sandy Almanza	89147	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 16:57	Mac Martin	40047	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 16:57	Julissa Saenz	78573	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/24/2024 16:57	Hannah Dunn	72435	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 16:54	Camila Hueyotenco	78723	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 16:54	Cameron Moellendorf	84321	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 16:54	Casey Franklin	28016	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/24/2024 16:53	Hannah Weil	19468	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 16:48	Ben Sholar	59801	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. 4.) We must protect our forest for generations to come. Being from Montana, we have a constitutional right to a healthy and clean environment. Protecting old growth forests protects a way of life sacred to many Montanans and citizens of the US.
7/24/2024 16:48	Elizabeth Brice	98117	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 16:45	Christine Colon	10456	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 16:43	Brian Sanders	28052	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 16:41	Cecilia Noris	33157	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 16:40	Landriau Flavie	79100	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 16:40	Romina Lange	30900	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 16:36	Marissa Payne	76240	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 16:35	Sarah Miller		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 16:34	Parker Ferrin	64111	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 16:28	Genette Harris	23112	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 16:27	Apollo Hurley	23220	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 16:27	Rocky Rodriguez	92301	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 16:26	Ave Evanoff	88101	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 16:24	Hannah Weisz	07666	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/24/2024 16:23	Josh Castaneda	34232	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 16:21	Evelyn Williams	01588	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 16:17	Alina Malin	60047	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 16:17	Margaret Vos	06105	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 16:14	Victoria Ness	94549	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 16:13	Camille Anderson	80232	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 16:12	Maria Estudillo	22830	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 16:09	Kimber Slack	07438	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 16:09	Adriana Robles	23508	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 16:09	sydney cunningham	32708	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 16:03	Hannah Arnett	48085	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 16:02	Cassie Jones	42455	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 16:01	Abigail Fuller	12831	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Since carbon storage grows exponentially with the age of a tree, simply planting new trees will not counteract the destruction of these forests. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 16:00	Jessica Duda	06511	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 15:59	Jennifer Miller	55024	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 15:58	Jennifer Miller	55024	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 15:57	Jennifer Miller	55024	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 15:54	Dóri Kókai	01155	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 15:53	brinnly russell	84065	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 15:53	Sophie Gartland-Davey	13667	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 15:50	Lee Akia	83301	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 15:49	Sara Alton	37363	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 15:48	Gillian B	20910	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 15:45	Jillian Herlinger	04473	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 15:45	Isabella Mardis		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 15:44	Bren Miranda	60647	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 15:44	Devon Lee		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 15:41	morgan cooper	94588	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 15:41	Sofia Syed	04330	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 15:41	Marian Herodes	50407	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 15:39	Marie Grabowski	32828	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 15:39	Raphaël Borne	33000	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 15:39	Rhianna Lingle	80132	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 15:38	Ryleigh Bennett	95531	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you for reading this and considering taking these actions to help mine and many others' futures.
7/24/2024 15:38	Logan Daugherty	45308	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 15:38	G T	A	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 15:36	Kacey Uhran	34241	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 15:33	Jenna Bishop	29210	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 15:29	Matt Jioras-Rebik	95521	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 15:29	Jamie Russell	84065	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 15:27	William Gehrt	19348	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 15:26	biba elson		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 15:26	Manny Gamez	78526	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 15:25	Claire Zak	77840	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/24/2024 15:23	Kevin Johnson	64152	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you very much!
7/24/2024 15:22	Joshua Beltran	87121	I am begging as a young person that I deserve to have a future where I won't need to worry about the threats of climate change for me or my children. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 15:21	Sahara Teater	83709	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 15:21	teagan remblake	60107	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 15:20	Heaven Hurley	45385	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 15:17	Jackson White	97031	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 15:16	Jayce Watters	90042	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 15:14	stephanie avina	93644	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/24/2024 15:14	Clara Meyer	64081	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 15:13	Alyssa Burnash	49783	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 15:07	Joanna Quick	55404	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 15:06	Jordyn Colpitts	49712	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you!!!

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/24/2024 15:05	Aislyn Reiter	85202	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 15:01	Brad Kmiec	37402	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 14:57	Kenny Foucek	95713	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 14:57	Joe Cool	79401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/24/2024 14:55	Ez Holmes	73071	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 14:53	Kane Sauter		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 14:52	Sarah Juhasz	95476	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 14:50	Noah M	17331	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/24/2024 14:50	Bennett Haskovec	85395	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 14:49	Regan Ritthaler	76066	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 14:46	sara estrada	27608	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 14:45	Lucia Stephenson	32824	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 14:45	Ava Jackson	98467	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 14:44	Mandy Arriaga		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 14:41	Milo Maltz	98007	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 14:39	Tatiana Choate	80904	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 14:38	Alex Blais	94550	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 14:38	alivia hand	03064	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 14:36	Taryn Beach	59105	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 14:35	Katrina deBelleval	K9J3M9	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/24/2024 13:33	Sarah Rutledge	BT747EX	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 13:32	Marco DaSilva	11216	Stop playing in our faces give us a real option that protects Mature and Old growth trees. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 12:46	Tom Corson-Knowles	46260	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 12:44	Wilson Seiler	10025	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 12:32	Laura Jacko	15147	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 12:08	Luca Tendency	60177	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 11:40	Madeleine Moore	64012	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 11:30	Jamie Koehl	98146	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 11:27	Kathryn Daniel		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 10:05	Wilder Pritham	05848	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 8:49	Clare McDougall	78747	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/24/2024 7:03	John Henry	74021	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/24/2024 6:43	Stefan Herzog	98031	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. A message to the privateering loggers. What your cutting will take generations to replace and there's plenty of flat land across the US you can grow and harvest your own trees. Stay away from the public's.
7/24/2024 0:10	David Strutin	97401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 23:47	Maureen Collins	80020	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 23:44	Samantha Massena	62025	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 23:27	Brenna Leech	97402	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 23:27	Raymond Albano	97405	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 23:26	Fred Chambers	97424	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 23:25	Hannah Alexander	97402	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 23:24	Josiah Hampton	97405	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 23:24	David Babcock	97405	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 23:23	Shelyrose Wright	97405	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 23:23	Deb Sanders	97405	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 22:37	Levi Korvin	98232	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 22:31	Mia Baker	55413	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 21:36	Myiab Brown	48506	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 21:30	jennifer huff	75098	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 21:22	J Maines	06902	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 21:14	John Curle	22042	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 20:52	Janna Gilleman	01035	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 20:22	Miles Chatham	94566	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 20:18	Casper Lorenzen Brown	97219	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 19:44	Ben Murtagh	BT24 8YH	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 16:57	Emily Leong	09822	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 16:24	Jackson Darby	60134	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 14:49	Layla McDonald	32566	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for our communities, providing critical health benefits. They are also homes for key wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing actual tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures, which is critical to disaster avoidance. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. When they all disappear at once, we lose ecosystems we cannot get back. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain highly ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 14:43	Wendy Wohlwend	55807	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 14:13	Catherine Stott	30161	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 14:05	Aaron McLeod	30012	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 14:05	Brannon O'Donovan	01247	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 13:51	Elizabeth Lindsay	16125	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 13:50	Callan Kennedy	40205	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 13:41	Makenzie Meacham	86322	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 13:35	Elliot Roth	94110	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 13:03	Annelies Schweitzer	44120	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 11:53	Taylor MacDonald	98042	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 11:51	Hannah French	54154	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 10:36	Alisa Shuster	89509	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 10:30	Stacy Mitchell	11238	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 10:10	James Marcinko	95949	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 10:03	Maya Cassidy	19462	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 9:36	Sarah Rose	02141	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 9:10	Grace Origer	80303	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 9:08	Abigail Cushwa	21740	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 9:08	Alice Parece	02673	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 9:08	Ethan King	06379	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 9:07	Kelly Dunlap	63368	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 9:06	Kate Wilson	L4N 9V4	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 9:05	Tristan Lee	48823	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 9:05	Mattilan Martin Correa	55330	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 9:04	Malina Wills	47303	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 9:02	Quin Scalfano	35683	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 8:59	Sophi Bull	213613	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 8:58	Lois Voltero	03079	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 8:57	Stephanie Voltero	01930	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 8:56	Cailey Tarr	91343	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 8:54	Owen Jones	84315	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 8:54	Sam McCrory	07042	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 8:53	Charles Galyon	27104	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/23/2024 8:51	Grayson Williams	ROMOTO	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 8:49	Paloma Escobedo Mendoza	56001	Be the adult you needed when you were a child. You'll see the future clearer. We get to save the world. Please do the right thing. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 8:43	Jazmin Owen	84074	Whoever sent us here, whatever created us, whatever reason we are here is not to purge our world and ruin it. We are here to grow, to protect, to nurture, to plant flowers and trees, to raise and eat animals, raising those animals that put nutrients back in the soil Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 8:41	Nat H	49345	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 8:41	Anna Shigo	18229	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 8:39	Thomas Combs	80211	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 8:38	Aparna Packer	07302	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 8:38	Joana Nikolov	01040	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 8:37	Tyler Kay	82443	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 8:32	Cristina Armenta	78220	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 8:31	Amanda Shaw	44302	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 8:30	Maura Hooper	78247	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 8:27	Kole Thress	43138	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. I shouldn't have to beg to see my Earth prosper.
7/23/2024 8:26	Alex Bajana	10029	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 8:23	Jacob Hauer	55350	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 8:23	Arianna Randall	35057	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 8:18	Madisson Gordon	48439	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 8:17	Mary Oster	30606	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 8:14	Samantha Tewalt	29418	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 8:13	Arthur Axon	01529	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 8:12	Sisan Whistler	01982	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 8:10	Annika Jonsson	01560	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 8:10	Robin Withers	01510	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 8:09	Destiny Shores	27127	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 8:09	Maria Papadopoulou	21701	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 8:09	Nicole Cassady	48025	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 8:09	Elisa Fuchs	82065	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 8:08	Cameron Clay	11102	I do not want old growth or mature forests to be disturbed by the actions of corporations and people seeking profit. We are barreling toward climate collapse. We need these ecosystems. We need the forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 8:06	Christina Butera	L4L 5A5	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 8:02	Laura Prescott	12508	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 8:02	Willow Hancock	SI4	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 8:02	Thalia Jussen		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 8:01	Aletta Bergman	54840	I have spent a lot of time working up in national forests and I have seen the devastating impacts of logging on the landscape and just how different unlogged verses logged forests are. The lost 40, for example, in the Chippewa national forest is so drastically different then anything else in that entire area. The lost 40 is an area already protected, but not all old growth forests are. This is something that needs to be done to ensure the health of our forests for the wildlife found there and to preserve them for future generations. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 7:57	Rachel Roberson	28160	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 7:57	Travis Hood	30102	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 7:53	Veronica Nault	01020	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. There is no more waiting for the future. The problem is in our hands, now, and we need to act.
7/23/2024 7:51	Finbar Murphy	04152	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 7:50	Lily Bingham	33133	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 7:48	Alechia Cacace	33897	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 7:37	Alistair Carey	Hp22 5hs	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 7:35	Carlte B	46322	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 7:31	Asha Singh	20011	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 7:31	Courtney Dunn	11010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Please save our trees!!
7/23/2024 7:26	Judith Größe		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 7:25	Clara Isom	18103	Hello, Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/23/2024 7:23	India Holmes	90633	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 7:21	Matthew Greenlee	68508	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 7:15	Sienna Barrett	94928	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 7:14	John Stocks	53558	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 7:09	Samantha Ballas	13903	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 7:08	Cole Chagnon	32952	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 7:03	Rosa Thompson	77478	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 7:02	Jennafer Voss	63129	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 6:56	Amelia Francis	37934	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 6:51	Jessica Mumford-Smith	NR2 3JE	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 6:34	Emma Prinz	28574	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 6:32	Olivia Pelliccio	10512	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 6:31	jennifer myers	85142	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 6:06	Mary Elzner	75701	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. For all these reasons and more, please leave these treasures intact for the future.
7/23/2024 5:57	Pierre-Luc Bellemare	G6V1S1	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 5:56	Hannah Fisher	18969	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 5:44	Vaishnavi Mishra	226002	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 5:27	Alix Barbier	05571	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 5:08	Cameron Scott	91505	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 4:42	Chayna Staudt	97225	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 4:12	S Samudr	98042	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 4:03	Kris Artinian		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it quite necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 4:01	Veronica Brylla	01005	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 3:25	Hunter L	79109	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 3:24	Ambre Nesme--Lombardin	01090	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 2:52	Kayla Decker	95519	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 2:51	Alexis Wise	77573	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 2:46	Gwennaelle Remy		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 2:41	James Knowles	68124	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 2:41	Caribou Imbault	23460	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 2:40	Grave Liu	08844	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 2:36	Breanna Kirpes	50265	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 2:35	Lance Larson		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 2:35	Amara Crosby	48917	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 2:28	Isa Ruegroni	90808	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 2:25	milo marsh	80011	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 2:24	Copper Moor	03070	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 2:21	Dakota Manley	98926	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 2:15	Zoe Vaughan	36605	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 2:09	Andrew Lee	96816	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 1:57	India Hutson	98027	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 1:53	Annika Binstadt	55082	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 1:51	Rubi Gordon	84121	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 1:35	Jessa Digiiovanna	97214	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 1:28	Evie Mitchell	97203	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 1:23	D P	01900	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 1:22	rae young	99504	Please listen to us! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest (where I LIVE). None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 1:21	Olivia Myrick	27870	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/23/2024 1:21	Senna Haidar	27560	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 1:16	Bones White	95655	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 1:13	Devann McCoy	93422	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 1:06	Parker Burlingame	97303	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/23/2024 1:05	Gavin Aiken	94110	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thanks, Gavin
7/23/2024 1:01	Katherine Wilson	90025	Hello! Please review and consider the important information below. This impacts our livelihoods and quality of life today! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 1:00	Eleanor Masewicz	66208	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 0:59	Lucero Armendariz	80206	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/23/2024 0:59	Emily Herrick	81301	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 0:56	claire jones	95616	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 0:54	Michael DeLancett	32746	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 0:54	Ethan Sudol	84092	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/23/2024 0:49	Makiah Moore	99466	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. You need to do more than this to fix what your generation and many more before it have done, but this is a start.
7/23/2024 0:47	Jessica Aguilar	79903	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 0:46	Isaac Klotz	06571	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 0:45	Kayci Michaely	83815	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 0:44	Rosemary Mena-Werth	93940	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 0:41	Tom Freda-Eskenazi	94022	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 0:41	Jamie Medina	91402	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 0:40	Thomas Collens	89131	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 0:37	Wesley Lincks	39218	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 0:35	Surr Riger	95062	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 0:35	Yamilett Steenhuizen	99354	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 0:34	Matt Casey	97217	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. This planet is our most important resource. Money means nothing if we destroy ourselves for it.

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7/23/2024 0:30	Arianna Dambold	73008	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 0:29	amber s	84020	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 0:29	Phil Harper	21754	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 0:28	Emma Wood	99223	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 0:22	Piper Fisherman	75080	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty, and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests. 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you for your time, Piper Fisherman
7/23/2024 0:22	Olivia Reinhardt	81230	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 0:22	Melissa Leckie	80011	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 0:21	Aynslee Dellacca	46140	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 0:18	Benjamin Chaney	88220	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 0:09	Savannah Main	591p2	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 0:08	Caleb Whetten	84606	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/23/2024 0:07	Sierra Edmister	88345	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 0:05	Frances Wetherall	55104	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 0:02	Lesly Guerrero	49503	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/23/2024 0:01	Maya Habraken	78751	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 23:58	Katherine Tackett	41092	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:58	Anna Bertsch	44122	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:57	Jillian Hobbs	74647	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:56	Chloe VanWingerden	29644	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 23:56	Connor Neifert	75252	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:55	Dylan Pollak	80237	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:52	Roger Burg	83101	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:51	Elsa Hopkins	K9H 4P1	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 23:49	Lindsey Clasen	55128	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:49	Julya Walters	86401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:49	Caroline Walden	carolinewalden94@gmail.com	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:48	Drew Russell	44202	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 23:47	Abigaily Cheney	23505	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:46	Grant Zahorsky	28166	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:46	Holden H		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:44	Haven Trahan	78748	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 23:44	Kate Allcock		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:43	Alison Van Houten	94973	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:42	Bo Warner	99207	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:41	Lazlo Hewitt	94117	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 23:41	Eben Denzer	97330	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:41	Michelle Gaykov	11557	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. This is our future, our children's future, and the world that gives us life. There is no other option. We must make sure that the planet that gives us life, receives love and respect from us and that begins with protecting old growth forests.
7/22/2024 23:40	Jacob Sanchez	94044	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:39	Sharon Minifie	01201	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 23:39	Emily Lessard	18969	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:35	Elisabeth Champion	91030	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:33	Justine Sun		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:33	Evelyn Rensing	02465	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 23:32	Austin Duke	78704	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:30	Zane Geibe-Bonde	81230	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:27	Ricki Bachman	85024	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:25	Jared Collingwood	83716	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 23:24	Damien Smith	77630	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:24	Julian Szieff	93311	Thank you for listening to the public over industry interests. My future depends on it. We need a forest service National Old-Growth Amendment which actually protects these crucial trees. Give them the protection they deserve rather than just the choice to preserve them! Give our kids a chance to see these trees, their heritage. Mature and old-growth trees and forests are crucial and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:23	Molly Anderson	NE26 4EA	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 23:23	Ethan Vosburgh	97035	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:22	Glikeria Tzikas	10029	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:22	Abigail McKnight	97224	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:21	Victoria Cagande	80122	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/22/2024 23:21	Kristin Hunt	86339	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:20	Lauren Bietz	30028	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:17	Grady Hawthorne	55436	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:17	Chase Allbritton		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 23:14	Samantha Palacios	60130	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:14	Tina Shallenberger	32408	Please help save our mature and old growth forests! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Please consider the welfare of our world ecosystem for us and the generations to come. Thank you, Tina S
7/22/2024 23:13	Shayla Covington	94952	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Please take this seriously! Thank you
7/22/2024 23:13	Patrick Tunkel	21771	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 23:10	Emily Harkness	30601	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Plus, the old growth forests have knowledge that we have yet to learn and never will be able to if they're cut down due to logging loopholes. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:05	Benji Robles	74137	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:04	grace noonan	37405	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:04	Valeria Lopez	32221	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 23:03	Hannah Belmont	60134	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:03	Jody St. Clair	85143	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 23:01	Gianna Scioletti		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 22:58	George Stamatou	02130	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 22:57	Rachel Steinert	77469	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 22:57	Joshua Lewis	30340	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 22:54	Roseanne Costantino	90039	Trees are more complex, communal and critical to life that we have understood! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 22:52	Natasha Ziv	80206	Please end logging of mature trees and old-growth forests!! These resources are invaluable and must be protected. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/22/2024 22:52	Kelsey Sorenson	84128	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 22:52	Rachel San Diego	80010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 22:51	Heath Bingman	99163	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 22:49	Heather Hull	61752	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 22:48	Angela Ng		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 22:40	Jacob Powles	97225	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 22:40	Oscar Gallegos	92821	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 22:40	Monica Gallegos	92821	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/22/2024 22:39	Sabrina Gallegos	97225	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 22:36	Thea Cooper	06517	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 22:36	Storm Green	99111	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 22:35	Paige Skinner	44256	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/22/2024 22:29	Alexander Lowe	53188	I someday would like to be a forest ranger and I know that I may have the greatest opportunity in the world to protect our wild-lands and old growth forests but I would also love to see my future grandchildren experience the beauty of the land we call home. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 22:27	Aster Linden	99212	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 22:27	Ellie Smith		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 22:26	Karleigh Yarbrough	60172	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 22:21	Parag Gattani	30097	Earth is our home, our Mother. It is our duty to take care of her and all her inhabitants. We must transform ourselves into a just and equitable, nature first, ecological civilization. It is time to protect every habitat and restore degraded ones. The era of Earth repair is here.

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7/22/2024 22:20	Sophia Sherman	85254	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 22:14	Mia Mulinaro	54521	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 22:09	Rene Espinoza	94947	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 22:01	Emma-Rose Newmeyer	60626	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 21:41	Hailey Benson	07047	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 21:31	Alyssa Buchanan	08060	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 21:25	Alex Neuser	60201	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thanks, Alex Neuser
7/22/2024 21:14	Andrea Wuenschel	97401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests are absolutely essential for the health of humans and wildlife. They filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 20:55	Ben Hulsing	66061	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 20:39	Beatrice Gottschalk	65051	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 20:33	Matthew Kossally	75214	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 19:31	Jennifer Dineen	80005	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 19:08	Natalie Klaiber		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 17:36	Andrea Griffin	02115	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 17:05	Sarah Acklin	15202	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 16:44	Eason Barclay	23510	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 16:31	Noah Overcash	27701	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 16:20	Mary Hayden	97045	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, they must address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests. 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forest lands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 16:05	Carter Birk	60452	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 15:50	Sage Oldmixon	80908	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/22/2024 15:38	Malcolm Boyack	80246	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 15:34	Asher Viken	37212	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. thank you!!
7/22/2024 15:30	Angie Cans	90293	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 15:14	Victoria Constance	32506	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/22/2024 14:52	Alexey Moore	85716	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 14:45	Felicia Tobias	92130	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 14:14	Chloe Mercurio	10940	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 14:07	Lisa Wallace-Keith	60148	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/22/2024 13:46	Makiya Smith	12095	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 13:40	Katherine Mackenzie	64068	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 13:37	Bryan Estes	92835	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 13:36	Jackson Reg	95348	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you for listening. May God bless the old growth

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7/22/2024 13:31	Briana Wilcox	92883	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 13:24	Alison Wood	12010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 13:20	Lauren Olin-Faljean	12010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 13:18	Makieya Turner	37014	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 13:07	Chelsea Jacobs	19355	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 13:02	Leigh Hood	02840	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 12:59	Brendan McGowan	13152	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 12:40	alexzander Krieger	92028	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 12:30	Steph Morning	91504	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 12:30	Ginger Crawford	87059	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 12:15	Amelia Quinn	26003	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 12:04	Melissa Boehlert	14623	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 11:46	Dara Lira	20007	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 11:38	Grace Cochran	41169	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 11:34	Lauren Ahern	48331	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 11:33	Alexa Cappelli	91784	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 11:19	Katelyn Richett	46250	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 10:58	Sarah Hogan	29407	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 10:49	Nicole Weber	49007	Public forests are one thing that makes America worth living in- they need to be protected. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 10:49	E Rivera	08753	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 10:37	Heather Colvin	27615	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 10:36	Maeve Smith	13021	We must protect our old growth trees! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 10:34	Jen Lawson	49024	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 10:31	Samantha Hampton	76634	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 10:27	Genevieve McDowell Owen	20910	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 10:25	Kyra Marjamaa	22102	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 10:16	Sara Marjamaa	46783	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 10:11	Audrey Marjamaa	58203	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 10:05	Shivani Kakadia		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 9:58	Alexis Roberts	84321	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 9:43	Heather Mance	44470	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 9:41	Elizabeth Currie	70115	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 9:39	Brandon Mowatt	34608	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 9:34	Katie Cotterill	46208	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 9:25	Davis Parker	04444	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 9:23	Jana Vorhis	91016	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 9:22	Michael Mackenzie	66044	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 9:21	Carah Tabar	21108	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 9:09	LouAnne Krantz	59860	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 9:05	Brenna Dean	48602	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/22/2024 8:46	Kalisse Evert	29681	Our protected lands are one of the things that make America truly great. People come from around the world to see our national parks, forests, and protected lands. We need to continue to preserve that land for future generations. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you.
7/22/2024 8:44	Melanie Zimmermann	01923	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 8:38	Rebekah Dunne	35115	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 8:12	Evan Bagwell	48327	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 8:07	Briana Tyler	60608	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 7:43	Hannah Zweig	02906	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 7:43	Sadie Mersino	48327	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 7:38	Lexi Gude	32641	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 7:33	Jennifer Perigo	37082	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 7:32	Jason Thomas	48327	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 7:27	Anyjha Jocelyn	32244	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 7:24	Dani Kra	02122	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 6:52	Cameron Pilato	02771	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 6:16	Emma Dowty	01810	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 4:20	S Miel	11801	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 4:18	Katharina Schippany	03500	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 3:22	John Doe	LE13 7BA	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 3:17	Brogan Dougherty		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 2:46	Faith Parkinson	33486	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 1:55	Elio Van Gorden	94109	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 1:54	Rebecca Wise	91335	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 1:43	Jordan Muhammad	60615	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 1:39	brooke miller	98005	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 1:38	briana relland	75210	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 1:38	celia relland	05446	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 1:37	weston howland	73012	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 1:37	jillian wheeler	98133	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 1:37	ayla relland	73012	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 1:36	denton relland	98133	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 1:25	Rachel Wise	91344	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 1:15	Laila Hossain	06880	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 0:58	Katherine Bow	91335	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 0:53	Zach Scarpulla	95688	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 0:43	Travis Johnson	97218	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 0:21	Cecilia de la Torre	94708	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 0:20	Carolyn Hillyer	46259	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/22/2024 0:16	Jordyn Schmitz	46062	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 0:15	Emma Duncan	75238	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/22/2024 0:03	Kaylee Campbell	78723	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 23:58	Tierra Hunter	98501	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. The forests provide free water management (like flood mitigation and water filtrating) and their ability to handle these events increases as the forests mature. These trees and forests maintain ecosystem resilience to fire, and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. These trees are worth more standing. You can't buy back time once you have profited from logging mature forests. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/21/2024 23:54	Sarah Wicks	77459	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 23:50	Joyce Wong	66207	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 23:42	Lucas Rowand	28504	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 23:36	Jeff Regen	98119	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 23:34	Michelle De Mille	98109	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 23:34	Kristina Crawford	81601	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 23:31	Marie Laure		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Yup, and also, old-growth forests are cooler than capitalism
7/21/2024 23:30	Christopher Hays	92029	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 23:29	Ashley Hays	92029	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 23:26	Emma Evans-Nolet	21087	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests. 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 23:23	Nicole Drawsky	94515	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 23:22	Saaira Khan	27607	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 23:10	Sephy Wong	04532	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 23:10	Addie Goldstein		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 22:58	Hannah Ruisi	23225	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 22:54	Mandy Helppi	44145	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 22:50	Charles Carson	44511	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you.
7/21/2024 22:46	Christian Berry	32459	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 22:41	Haley Northrup	80133	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 22:17	Dylan Kunkel	95688	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 22:16	Amy Gleichman	90034	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 22:15	megan madden	02135	Hi, my name is Megan and I'm 24 years old. I, like all sane people, love nature. I am writing to support the effort to preserve and protect the forests and other nature. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Please listen to the public who have by luck heard about this cause and taken a minute to write
7/21/2024 22:14	Gwen Gwilym	97404	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 22:05	Agnes Burke		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/21/2024 21:59	Lora Riehl	11206	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 21:58	Mary Ellen Schwartz	20902	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 21:50	Jack Cunningham	07310	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 21:49	Emily Slingerland	06062	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 21:41	Jack Watkins	27614	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 21:25	Connor Rowand	28504	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 21:23	Staci Putt	38134	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 21:21	Kerstin Fledhaus	59044	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/21/2024 21:15	Leah LaGrotta	21114	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 21:13	Gabriella Elkaim		I am adding my voice to the following message written by advocates for old growth forests, because I believe these forests are an important part of our landscape, national heritage, and environmental future: Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 20:48	Brianna Eason	45385	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 20:29	Katie Stomps	20850	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/21/2024 20:00	Hayden Weiner	55337	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 19:49	Jen Daly	10512	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 19:40	Caiden Gagner	33314	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you for taking the time to read this, and I hope you consider to keep the public involved in decisions like these! Caiden Gagner
7/21/2024 19:39	Michelle Rowland	98664	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 19:38	Diamantina Sanchez	60632	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 19:25	Ava Rutherford	13694	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 19:20	Jeffrey Knight	48009	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 19:17	Isabel Taylor	94306	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/21/2024 19:15	Aida Guhlincozzi	65203	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 19:11	Ash C	20783	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 19:10	Matthew Crowley	02169	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 18:50	Angel Miller	71107	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 18:42	Sean Bull	99037	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 18:41	Kira Bull	99037	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 18:38	Miriam Bern	97219	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 18:36	Ace Brown		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/21/2024 18:33	Kendal Duryea	35960	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 18:23	Morris Goen	78212	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 18:11	Kelsey Kaplan	98034	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 18:04	Kelsey Shannon	43040	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 17:54	Alec Greer	84511	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 17:24	Elizabeth Kilmer	98036	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 17:17	Amber Imai-Hong	96749	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 17:06	Victoria Grubowski	19956	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 16:49	Amanda Rose	62704	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 16:47	Paige Sparks	92627	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 16:45	Steven Hebda	80433	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 16:44	Natalie Vescovi	92694	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the free-reign logging of old-growth trees across our national forests. Limit it to sick trees that maintain the overall health of the entire forest. 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/21/2024 16:42	Alexis Schuetze	97002	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond
7/21/2024 16:41	Emily Oar		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 16:40	Alex Beck	29486	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 16:39	Joshua Velez		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/21/2024 16:39	Suzanne W	84604	While the letter below may be generic, my feelings on the matter are not. We must be taking these steps towards proper land management and land back efforts. We must do better. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 16:17	Rae Rosenberger	28692	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 16:10	Malaika Parpart	60097	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 16:03	Clayton Pritchett	30529	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 16:02	Presley Philipp	80026	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 16:01	Judit Hielle Askerfelt	04007	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 16:01	Lluvia Licon	78654	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 16:01	Alex Tortorella	60084	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 15:38	Cecilia Dapino	43221	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 15:34	Mason Stout	45011	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 15:23	Cheyenne Lee	92126	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 15:15	Emilia Morkis	PE13 2BY	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 15:13	Andy Mauldin	30132	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 15:06	Nia Azalea Castro	85648	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 15:03	Bennett Pearce	99501	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. With so many patches of forest across the US decimated by clear cutting logging practices, there is ample space for the logging industry to grow their own trees to fulfill demand while leaving mature and old groth forests. Let's work towards US sustainable logging!
7/21/2024 14:58	Julia Allchurch	South Africa	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 14:53	Claire Luhman	80231	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 14:44	Leelee Malezan	90005	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 14:42	Justin Poinsette	53095	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 14:32	Emma Purdum	98178	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 14:24	Aurora Larson	37174	Please understand this importance!!! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 14:23	Laurin Hinton	46064	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 14:16	Parth Patel	08817	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 14:14	Drémon Williams	30519	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 13:50	Caityln Danis	83814	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. These amendments are very important to me, and others. Our forests are priceless in a way that will only grow as the years pass. We need these forests and old growth protected now more than ever. And next year we will need them even more than today.
7/21/2024 13:48	Nicole Dix	55101	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 13:47	Brittney Miller	52246	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 13:40	Kennedy Kortbein	36330	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 13:30	Emma Worth	28078	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 13:29	Alisa Case	21206	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 13:24	Eleanor Broglie	20765	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 13:19	Apollo Jones	84095	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 13:10	Allison Costantini		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 13:03	Tiph Foley	85743	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 13:02	Aidan Mastrogiorgio	90291	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 12:59	Staci Wallace	97229	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 12:48	Chace Chu		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 12:48	Carly Maynard	49306	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 12:45	Helena Andreotti	5655020	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 12:40	Pomy Singh	32216	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 12:39	derek peterson	45440	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 12:36	Arianya Prest	32803	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 12:35	Archie Bast	98115	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 12:33	Emma Wilson	72015	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 12:31	Manuel Esquivel	77449	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 12:31	Starbuck Roberts	41074	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 12:26	Claudia McDonald	37919	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 12:25	Mitchell Price	23322	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/21/2024 12:21	Valeria Otazu	95129	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 12:19	Ryan Harr	84604	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 12:18	Lilly Beauxley	85282	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 12:17	Joshua Williams	84601	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 12:15	Colleen Cahill	91601	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 12:08	Trevor Snow	90039	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 12:08	Autumn Rohrer	45322	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 12:06	Ashley Florence	35758	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 12:05	Lili Spira	94610	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 12:03	Alex Kumar	11238	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 11:57	Jannae Delacot	66102	We must protect our natural resources. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 11:54	Milena Boyce	84117	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/21/2024 11:52	Rome Guevara	19143	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 11:49	Ella Parker	95624	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 11:48	Aileen Arzeno	02302	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 11:48	Sara Stellarum	91945	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/21/2024 11:45	Emilie Mellal	02125	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 11:44	Claire Fisher		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 11:36	Kaitlin McClendon	78731	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 11:34	Lynn Yarmey	80513	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/21/2024 11:32	Conor Baker	27407	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 11:27	James Ring	07452	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 11:24	Gabie Went	63017	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. TLDR: I want a future too, and I can't let it be sold to a logging company. Protect our mature and old growth forests <3
7/21/2024 11:22	Jamilyn Martin	62803	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/21/2024 11:18	Deanna Solorzano	90059	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 11:16	Jonah Marsh	84010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. I 100% stand for everything said above this and earnestly hope you all consider my opinion in your decision making as a US citizen. Thank you.
7/21/2024 11:15	Jiyeom Choi	11360	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 11:06	Addy Lord	15217	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Eventually, when these old growth trees do fall within their ecosystem, they become a nursery for more growth, or help re-establish wetlands we've lost over the last three centuries. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees deserve to have more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 11:05	Jill Liles	28617	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 11:04	Lynnette DeBell	80012	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 11:01	Avery Bolt	48236	Please allow our nations forest to continue to mature for generations to come. If they are logged in the meantime they won't be able to provide our ecosystems and communities with the benefits they're capable of! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 11:00	Fiona McClain	58571	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 10:57	Ian Giacomuzzi	80439	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 10:57	Cy Butler	07960	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 10:57	Jessica Enright	19122	Hi hello hola, please listen (then you in advance). Ahem... here we go. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 10:54	Anna I		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/21/2024 10:54	Ryan Clark	85281	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 10:48	Allison Perchman	49230	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 10:43	Cassidy Bell	78741	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 10:32	Hayley Adams	04401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/21/2024 10:29	Olivia Chow	11205	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 10:29	James Sanford	75201	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 10:25	Philip Tranchina	12831	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 10:21	Emilia Nobrega	98105	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. I was lucky enough to be able to visit some of these old growth trees in Olympic National Park and Forest, and I want future generations to be able to experience the same awe I did at seeing the old giants. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/21/2024 10:20	Stephanie Cheng	54719	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 10:16	Mara Forcica	48430	To whom it may concern, Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. From a fellow tree hugger, Mara Forcica
7/21/2024 10:08	Kayla Fontenot	78681	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 10:04	Leif Tanner	95064	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/21/2024 10:02	Megan Lagueruela	27408	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 9:59	Joe Bax	66047	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 9:55	Ann Biesecker	23323	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 9:53	Andrew Pepper	95817	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/21/2024 9:53	Elaina Morales	21218	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 9:53	Vee Morris		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 9:49	Quinn Bourland	48158	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 9:46	Jackie Larson	20120	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 9:45	Claire Jarvi	55411	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 9:43	Paul Cahill	45458	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 9:38	Marsha Reid	19806	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 9:30	Lisa Derke	24503	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 9:22	Jasmine Marchman	80904	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 9:20	Thomas Hickey	33616	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 9:20	Caleb Vesely	59901	Please, Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 9:19	Austin Herbst	43212	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/21/2024 9:18	Diana Cahill	43212	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 9:16	Cam Moreira	90501	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 9:11	Tyler Frisch	08520	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 9:08	Erandi Jacinto Marquez	53215	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/21/2024 9:06	Kaitlyn Black	54521	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 9:03	Tralee Chapman	61008	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 8:59	Stepehn Hands	19348	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 8:56	Makayla Newman	19104	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 8:50	Nicole Hurd	83646	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 8:39	Alex Ward	32092	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 8:36	Sam Robinson	23224	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 8:30	Daria Moore	76209	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 8:23	Isobel Hornung	22401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 8:15	Heidi Willis	19144	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 8:13	Cate Carrejo	75701	We cannot afford to find out what happens without enough forests. Everything we know depends on them. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 7:55	Shine DeHarder	14617	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 7:45	Lynda Chihocki	04530	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 7:43	Ela Karakurt	07041	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 7:42	Sarah Rogers	48746	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 7:42	Ryan Langston	04103	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 7:37	Hailey A		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 7:36	Tara Lynch	17356	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 7:32	Marie Koch	80634	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 7:25	Paul Bourlet	30144	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 7:24	Nicole Rodriguez	23323	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 7:09	Michael Kenyon	32810	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Nothing is more important than preserving the remaining forests!
7/21/2024 7:07	Emma Steger	14850	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 7:05	L M	04701	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 7:05	Julia Merrell	22827	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 6:58	Glabor Jobog	02335	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 6:40	Sophia Gustafson	98144	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 5:50	Caelan Rafferty	90013	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 5:27	Auni Canning	83843	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 5:07	Saige Graham	35816	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 4:58	Megan Weber	33461	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 4:44	Nicola Lindstrom	95030	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 4:35	Simon Stålberg	17446	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 4:27	Aviana Rose	23503	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 4:24	Michael Deshe	05400	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 4:23	Tori Sylvester	78704	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/21/2024 4:19	puskar neupaney	43147	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 4:14	tosca b		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 4:06	Jule Maier	77833	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 4:02	Max Adams	90066	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/21/2024 3:38	Marcos Diaz	92557	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 3:36	Roberto Vargas	61104	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 3:23	Hilary Wheelless	27101	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 3:02	Matthew Knutsen	13035	I kept the default statement in here, however I wanted to add that there is a book about this very topic that completely changed my outlook on life. The Overstory by Richard Powers. I implore you to read it. Protect our earthly neighbors. _____ Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 2:51	Katie Cabral	27244	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 2:44	John Favors	97420	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 2:30	Kimberly Haston	86001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 2:27	A Chatterjee	11375	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 2:25	Chayton Shell	44691	Yá'á't'ééh! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 2:25	Kasey Zorojew	08753	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 2:08	Tyra Orgill	84005	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 2:07	Kate Fallon	80537	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/21/2024 1:56	Cathy Villalobos	30506	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 1:50	Sami Ryan	92128	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 1:48	Averi Baker	67037	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 1:33	Rania W	14850	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/21/2024 1:23	Joshua Schellenberger	24153	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty, and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests. 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 1:21	Dylan Do	90020	I am a public health scientist and would like to add my comments regarding changing the language in the National Old Growth Amendment. Please read the following: Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 1:21	Mark Douglas-Edwards	27012	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 1:18	Lisl Chew	95035	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 1:15	Leonardo Abate	33166	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 1:02	Perry Britton	76134	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 1:00	Amy Fitzpatrick	93433	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 0:59	Torian Johnson	75216	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 0:49	Kristen Degener	80538	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 0:47	Gage Walters	06379	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 0:45	John Boggy	68046	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 0:39	Kate Yarbrough	92646	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 0:38	Kayla Solon	43081	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 0:32	Emily Cecil	95954	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 0:26	Vanessa Saucedo	79901	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 0:25	Braden Ravenscraft	97401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/21/2024 0:24	Emily Stoller	64152	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you for your consideration, Best, Emily
7/21/2024 0:15	Landon Spencer	80017	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 0:06	Joy Barrett	94928	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/21/2024 0:05	Ainsley Johnstone		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 23:59	Jeffrey Quinn	10989	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 23:58	Cole Schwarz	60134	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 23:54	Yellow Servoss	84025	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 23:53	Sylvi Vanattia	28906	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 23:46	Kalin Dyn	59718	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 23:45	Joshua Bartlett	19078	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 23:39	Rysa Bryan	00802	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 23:32	Scott Litwiller	61545	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 23:31	Elliot Yochim	16415	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 23:24	Juno Enoch	34286	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 23:19	Moira Metz	47032	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 23:17	Michael Korkowski	97330	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 23:10	Tristan Platte	45140	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. With climate change an ever growing and
7/20/2024 23:07	Tristine Lam	72201	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 23:03	Charissa Clifford	97218	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 23:03	Laurissa Naock	77568	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 23:00	Keegan Mullen	54531	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 23:00	Sam Hus	60563	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 22:57	Caleb Boyle	85255	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 22:56	Ketra Grove	17214	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 22:55	Kallie Watts	28358	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 22:54	Aya Baur		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 22:52	Alexander Barnett	27410	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 22:51	Logan McGregor	05819	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. From: a transgender anarchist who loves the shit out of our national forests

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 22:51	Abbey Boeckman	72019	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 22:45	Em Tong	46077	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 22:44	Nicole Houglan	46158	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 22:41	Casey Plummer	03063	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 22:40	Erin Fung	45206	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 22:39	Elodie Prigent	15217	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 22:39	Ryder Wanamaker	03051	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 22:38	Allison McKinney	59802	Hello, My name is Allison - I'm from Montana. A state with many trees and forests. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 22:36	Sam Albert	78758	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 22:32	Noah Schniepp	80513	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 22:29	Violet Medina-smith	97526	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 22:27	Aqsa Anwar	46208	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 22:27	Annie Sanden	95661	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 22:25	Rose Marshall	97239	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 22:24	Natalie O'Bannon	85310	With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills from the Forest Service's lands. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 22:17	Jillian Stebbins	19122	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 22:06	Sabrina Young	12064	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 22:05	Ellie Hiner	77040	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 22:02	Taylor Bradman	60659	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 21:56	Kaitlin Hoffman	44140	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Please consider making changes so we can protect mature trees for our children and the future generations.
7/20/2024 21:55	Liliana Carpano	19125	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 21:55	Sara Clausen	92614	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 21:52	Theresa Davenport	70806	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Fighting the climate change and biodiversity loss crises depends on old growth forests! We need these trees and the habitats they provide to remain protected.
7/20/2024 21:50	Isabelle Chabynec	93111	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 21:45	Tristen Hagey	76011	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 21:39	Isabelle Valenzuela	83704	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 21:37	Ryan Johnson	05033	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 21:34	Broderick Ballantyne	11238	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 21:29	Megham McCoy	03079	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 21:25	Julanica Fehrenbach	80205	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 21:24	Jack Grossman	74133	Attached below is a copied script that accurately describes my inclinations. In my own voice, I believe that beyond the benefits old growth provides to their ecosystems, these trees are part of our national natural heritage, and our children deserve to see them. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 21:20	Melanie Matul	30308	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 21:14	Joseph Collier	76209	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 21:07	Lillian Travaglione	55804	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 21:05	Elizabeth Gund	93247	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 21:04	Max Waller	Se5 0nh	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 20:59	Anna Harrison	28173	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 20:56	Anya Spurgeon	63740	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 20:47	Zayn Goodstestin	11762	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 20:45	Gloria Rodgers	85388	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. If u don't protect these fucking trees I will kill myself and it will be your fault :) Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 20:45	Brittany Boone	29063	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 20:44	Keenan Sharpe	48858	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 20:39	Neli Anderson	98112	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 20:35	Tatyana Carvajal	33351	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 20:33	Sarah Hobbs	02122	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 20:33	Caleb Smith		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 20:28	Justyce Henaman	50677	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 20:28	Giomary Castillo	97201	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 20:27	Jessie Barron	70570	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 20:19	Christie Spillane	97211	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 20:12	Anna Stevens	57783	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 20:11	Tori LaZelle	98072	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 20:08	Ali Buehler	55408	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 20:08	Anushka Sinha	94539	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 20:08	Jerad McFarlin	72903	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 20:05	Yusuf Shehata	50613	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 19:54	Tiago Moreno	97229	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 19:46	Morgan Toy	97317	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 19:36	Ivan Fransazov	98033	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 19:35	Elizabeth Wilcox	85282	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 19:35	Gillian Hearst	97330	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 19:34	Maya Sethuraman	27713	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 19:33	Anika D'Souza	84102	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 19:26	Ryan Bedsaul	90025	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 19:26	Levi Betz	60123	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 19:25	Justin Reilly	07464	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 19:21	Shelbie Herrschaft		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 19:20	Diane Faria	11801	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 19:20	Kelsey Silva	52302	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 19:20	Rylie Leim	58278	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 19:19	Phillip Garrett	95128	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 19:18	Philip Ligget	77007	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 19:17	Anna Williams	35904	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 19:15	Isaac Chaput	05859	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 19:14	Jaron Frank	53189	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 19:13	Thomas Brown	49508	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 19:05	Carla Grimes	52253	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 19:05	Mariah Rivera	85339	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 19:05	Justin Jornd	60630	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 19:03	S H	30096	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 19:03	Victoria Howard	86001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 19:02	Zachary Gazzillo	30318	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 19:01	Sarah Bennett	74940	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 19:00	Aaron Vo	20904	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:57	Jenelle Booker	13210	Hello, I'm an environmental scientist and regional planner from State e New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry. Please hear this message about the health and future of developing old growth forests: Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 18:55	Diana Irine	92301	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:55	Abdul Alkhani	98118	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:54	Leilani Sciacotta	98502	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:53	Cynthia Torres	20010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 18:52	Cathrine Lachaussee	98236	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:52	James Shields	15101	The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:51	Joshua Motley	52241	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Stop supporting corporate and extractive interests and focus on the conservation of the resources we already sustain!
7/20/2024 18:50	Jaimie Sparks	84115	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 18:49	Gavin Zacharias	48025	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:48	Chris Paoli	17602	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:48	Jason Hartenstine	17543	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:47	Kyle Lang	17601	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 18:47	Emily Eby-lang	17601	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:47	Elijah Johnson	77025	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:47	Robbie Bits	17602	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:46	Sierra Eades	17602	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 18:46	Braden Williams	17529	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:46	Benjamin Williams	17529	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:46	Michele Williams	17529	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:45	Daniel Williams	17529	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 18:45	Tessa Baker	98632	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:45	Bryan eshbach	17529	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:45	Brenna Williams	17602	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:44	Sophia Carello	32725	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 18:43	Keshav Nand	94544	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:41	Wendy Littlepage	80223	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:38	Nicole Lytle	94105	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. With the overturning of the Chevron Deference, it is critical, now more than ever, to ensure we preemptively eliminate ambiguity in our policies whenever possible. Currently, none of the alternatives proposed would reliably protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:37	Elena Gonzalez	11231	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 18:36	Madeline Duncan	23062	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:36	Victoria de la Garza	75063	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:33	Swen Richter	98052	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing!! With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:32	Audrey Fahey	55315	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 18:30	Lucas Binder	97202	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:28	Parker Cline	44515	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:28	Jaslyn Van Tine	23503	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:27	Madelyn Tarara	97202	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 18:25	Izaiah Hubbard	21234	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:24	Oscar Barber	91387	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:21	Mia Prael	55437	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Please protect our mature forests!!
7/20/2024 18:21	Jessica Roberts	31217	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:21	AIDEN CALLIHAN	73401	Were a part of this world. If we choose to destroy the world we are a part of then we are blindly destroying ourselves.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 18:19	Montana Barker		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:18	Kira Beattie	85364	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:18	Alex Babinski	44145	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:14	Ellen Weston	92886	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 18:11	Marissa Mangold	32763	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:10	Isaac Corcoran		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:10	Tashi Kho	80424	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:07	Stephanie Jones	11106	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 18:07	Miranda Manriquez	85310	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:07	Caitlin Loret-McKinney	85374	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:05	Paul Houston	55445	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:05	Kayla Christensen	68022	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 18:01	Jay Archambeault	80015	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:01	Stefanie Feltman	75409	Hi I'm a Geography Major at UNT and have had an appreciation for nature my entire life. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. It's imperative to consider these facts when making decisions that will effect the rest of generations to come. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 18:00	Spencer Hunts	95136	The Declaration of Independence (and National Treasure) teach us that when something is wrong those who have the ability to do something have the responsibility to do so. You have the Ability. Have some Responsibility. Take Action. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 17:58	Molly Sexton	73069	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 17:58	Kimberly Kalkwarf	83402	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 17:57	Rebecca Baldi	84115	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 17:56	Ben Riggs	46530	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 17:55	Yadira Arteaga	60659	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 17:54	John Begen	07712	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 17:52	Breanna Drahota	50125	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 17:50	Meghan Chang	07747	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 17:48	Noe Valley	97424	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 17:47	Nora Greene	06320	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 17:43	Selyna Halse	78666	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 17:42	Adria Slade	48103	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 17:42	Brandi Hugar	15108	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 17:42	Lorna Stewart	60613	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 17:41	Leslie Ewalt	92040	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 17:40	John Osmund	61350	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 17:40	Vittoria Valentine	22044	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 17:39	Stuart Prockter	52245	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 17:39	Emory Blair	52245	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 17:39	Melinda Alfano	11216	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 17:37	Zaden Conley	33408	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Please don't kill off more of our planets gifts

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 17:37	Jadine Krist	90210	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 17:36	Katherine Riggs	70785	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 17:33	Leslie Bostwick	05403	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 17:28	Tyler Wellens	55414	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 17:25	Jessica Gradillas	86323	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you for your time, Jessica Gradillas Chino Valley, Arizona, USA Age 26
7/20/2024 17:24	Colette Bissey	94903	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 17:22	Crystal Li	90041	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 17:22	Christina Torok	98058	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 17:21	Katelyn Koehn	97471	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 17:21	Jacob Kemner	13215	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 17:21	Ellery Kemner	60640	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 17:21	Avery Daley	85383	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 17:18	Dirk Last	55114	As a forestry graduate student, I've spent countless hours studying Minnesota's mature forests, witnessing their critical role in filtering drinking water, providing wildlife habitats, and storing carbon. These forests also enhance ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate temperatures. However, threats such as climate change and commercial logging jeopardize these benefits. Cutting down old-growth trees deprives us of their beauty and ecological value. The proposed National Old-Growth Amendment by the Forest Service fails to protect these vital trees adequately. It allows for logging under ambiguous terms, risking the loss of our oldest forests. For these amendments to gain my support, the final version must: \t1.\tEnd logging of old-growth trees in national forests. \t2.\tStop the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. \t3.\tEstablish protections for mature forests to ensure their preservation for future generations.

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7/20/2024 17:17	Ernesto Castro	77094	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 17:11	Paula Stahl	26292	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 17:11	Emma Barenbaum	94941	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 17:11	Ale Rosas	78209	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 17:10	Octave Jacques	04240	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 17:08	Maritza Pedraza	34142	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 17:08	Alanna Woodbeck	48236	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 17:01	Peter Womack	35209	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 17:01	James Dowd	49428	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 17:01	Rhiannon Ferrell	66062	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:59	Alessandro Abate	33166	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:58	Whitney Gibbons	67880	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 16:57	Christopher Allen	10003	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:56	Jana Perry	04953	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:55	Charley McCune	44612	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:53	Jessica Cruz	27217	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 16:53	Tramanh Mai	95112	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:53	David Brady	32504	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:52	Megan Pfeiffer	78114	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:51	Ryan Ardeshiri	97543	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 16:50	Piper Murphy	46033	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:50	Sam Hall	15024	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:50	Ila Kane	98043	I live in Washington and the old growth forests that surround me are one of the most important aspects of our ecosystem, maintaining our mild climate and fostering the flora and fauna that makes this place home. Please protect those trees. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:48	Karen Perez	72704	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 16:45	Ecinn Stout	61920	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:45	Seth Tennant	28443	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:41	Emily Hattouni	98503	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:41	Sophia Alvarez	80121	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 16:41	Clara Warden	06511	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:40	Claire Pan	45255	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:40	Ethan Steffensmeier	37042	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:40	Antonette Mull	38058	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 16:40	Rachel Quast	55417	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:39	Merari Lopez	29687	Protect your people. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:38	Taylor Shipley	52332	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:38	Sofia Holland	97233	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 16:33	Sarah Juma	30324	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:33	Lindsey Ross	94945	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:33	Ethan Bickel	98112	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:31	Dakota Britton	42141	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Save the trees!

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 16:31	Amelia Ehlers	22031	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:30	Mayumi Teensma	92840	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:28	connie schultze	21740	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:27	Emily Hoppel	77380	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 16:26	Anna Chott	anna.chott21@gmail.com	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:25	Jenna Bogaczjy	06040	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:24	Nico Wankier	92078	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:23	Kishor Roy	11372	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 16:23	Marissa Proctor	53051	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:22	Heather Galon	33612	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:22	Audrey Bearden	63119	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:20	Emily Byrnes	60657	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 16:18	Samantha Fagone	40291	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:18	Madison Seehafer	22206	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:13	Gabriel Ivory	77479	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:12	Hailey Schwartz	90275	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 16:12	Taylor Sparbanie	53202	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:07	Ben Smith	85213	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:06	Casey Johnson	55344	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:06	Nathaniel Boerner	45218	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 16:05	Mathea Schafer	15206	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:04	Alea Gentzler	87120	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:03	Calvin O'Rollins	98107	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:03	Kelly McManus	60611	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 16:03	Anika Pendleton	56283	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:02	Eve Conant	02115	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:02	Tabbitha Stapp	43203	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:01	M Hoskins		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 16:01	Will McCall	97229	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 16:00	Taylor Montgomery	91942	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:59	Alison Chacko	72703	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:59	Jenna Lee	90277	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 15:59	Angela Davis	55318	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:58	Shantel DellaRose	75075	Hello, I wanted to write in to protect Mature and old-growth trees. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. This will have a positive long term impact. Thank you for considering our future over short term profits.
7/20/2024 15:55	Lisa Degen	08021	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:51	David Ramirez	33909	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 15:50	Ben Smith	12740	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:49	Katie Dries	63021	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:49	Julian Brown	44143	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:48	MarkJohn Kruse	55720	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. Here in northern Minnesota we are blessed to still have a few hectares of old growth left and we want to make sure these incredible ecosystems stay in tact! With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 15:48	Alexa Truglio	11790	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:48	Charlotte Hager	97230	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:45	Grace Goen	78212	Hi! Thank you for your time today. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:45	Kathyleen Martin	98021	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you for your time

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7/20/2024 15:44	Inara Ward	49428	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:44	Saatvik Kommareddi	95070	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:44	Kariuki Njoroge	11206	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:41	Ginia Black	78255	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 15:41	Everest Hood	30253	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:39	Emmett Thuli	55386	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:36	Milo Caton	20124	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:36	Alison Fish	53711	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 15:36	Daniel Broesche	78669	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:34	William Mohr	94954	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:32	Leah Wilhoit	33401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:32	Josh Thomeczek	63132	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 15:31	Samantha Fritz	85338	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:30	Heidi Frost	99503	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:29	Pradeeti Mainali	20191	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:29	Saida Aweis	58078	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 15:28	Georgia Hanna-haselwimmer	84103	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:28	Julia Shaeffer	19040	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:27	Nyari Rakahl	83686	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:27	Ilene Sullivan	13790	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. This is an auto generated form, But we must, absolutely must protect what we have. We cannot get it back.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 15:25	Christian Frazee	84056	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:25	August Lewis	97219	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:24	Olivia Jones	31419	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:24	Rachael Larson	06371	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 15:21	Ethan Bell	84009	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:21	Amanda Prisco	11417	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:20	Gillian Flagg	94610	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:19	Julia Eckert	19703	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 15:18	Megan Mathews	32566	We need to stop making it easier for climate change to progress. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:16	Sienna Simkins	98290	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:16	Raquel Zeleznick	92782	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:15	Rebecca P	11010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 15:15	Tatum Halligan	9713405517	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:12	Soleil Arpaja	04000	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:11	Amanda Mulholland	89509	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:09	Jessica Chai	98102	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 15:08	Grace Williams	72157	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:07	Aspen Wood	90028	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:07	Shasta Love	12487	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:05	Christina Stebbins	60165	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 15:03	Robert Barngrover	30046	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:03	Jane Mathews	87507	Hello! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. This is so important it cannot be understated! Thank you.
7/20/2024 15:03	Fiona Brosnan	11743	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:01	Ben Caufield	47150	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 15:00	Ashley Quintanilla	91732	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 15:00	Cooper Rehl	43221	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:59	Kaitlyn McGhee	74421	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:58	Nathan Thorn	46075	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 14:57	Angelica Almanza	77868	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:56	Sarah Curet	83702	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:52	Kay Rodgers	98229	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:51	Dylan Lieberman	91601	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 14:51	Sophia Allen	01921	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:51	Lilly Anderson	32303	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:51	Paula Yuskiewicz	94518	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:50	Morgan March	27103	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 14:48	Isabella Harris		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:48	Annika Mittelhauser	90024	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:48	Jennifer Goodlett	97404	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:48	Lauren Koyama	94301	Hello. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 14:46	Jesse Hill	64034	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:46	Spencer Hill	98042	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:46	Lisa Hill	64034	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:46	Tom Hill	64034	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 14:46	Kylie Speirs	23834	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:45	Connor Coffman	07728	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:45	Samantha Hill	07728	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:44	Bradley Jefferson	79723	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 14:44	Adrian Manhey	90042	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:42	Anna Durbin	64151	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:42	Julia Castleman	75231	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:41	Elizabeth Dowell	46203	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 14:40	Lilybet Jones	30559	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:38	Gianna Ruggiero	94611	Trees are the only thing in this world that helps ground me to the present. They keep us cool. The give us life. Protect them and the gifts they give all of us. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:38	Tyler Vandergriff	76112	I miss seeing old trees. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:37	Stevie Tate	59808	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 14:37	Kiki Hall	60202	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:37	William Grant	59718	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:37	Maria Bouche	63146	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:36	Rebecca Gutshall	93908	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 14:35	Sean Mangan	49525	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:35	Chanelle Obrien	96001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:35	Madeline Falkner	54701	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:34	Jennifer Godwin	98108	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 14:34	Fermina Chavez	95901	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:33	Kalyn Kisler	85251	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:32	Reilly Robinson	36567	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:32	Mason Blair	97132	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 14:32	Alix McCullough	52246	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:31	Darcy Ostrander	21228	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:31	Diana Chavez	79423	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:31	Kari Sears	37075	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 14:29	Nathan Jenkins		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:28	Olivia Sylvester	14086	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:28	Morgan Stauter	47170	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:27	Tiziano Pardo	78258	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 14:24	Rachael Moyles	14617	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Protect our forests for the future! It is our duty to ensure that they last for future generations.
7/20/2024 14:23	Ben Willingham	95361	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:23	Chris Efseaff	97005	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:23	Sofia Brayton	92107	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 14:23	Dylan Moore	99577	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:21	Kristin Duff	85029	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:21	Savannah Wales	75039	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:20	Erin Davila	01468	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 14:20	Laura S	29601	Hey! Im another person asking you to truly protect nature and old-growth trees and forests. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Cutting down forests screw with our biodiversity. It destroys one of our biggest climate emergency fighters. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Best regards, Laura S
7/20/2024 14:19	Jenna Barrett	90505-4627	Mature and old-growth trees are not easily replaceable. When one is cut, its replacement may take a lifetime to grow to the same stage. These trees have unique benefits to the environment and the world over younger trees, providing better shelter for wildlife and greater resistance to forest fires. The also have a unique beauty. In many parts of the world, these forests are dying out, as if people show concern at all, they tend to focus simply on the net number of trees cut vs planted. The current draft proposal for the National Old-Growth Amendment fails to do adequately protect mature and old growth trees, with too many loopholes and ambiguous language that could allow logging to continue by both the Forest Service and commercial interests. I would like to see an amendment that meets these points: 1. Commercial logging of old growth trees should not be allowed. 2.The Forest Service should stop the logging of old-growth trees. 3. More explicit protections must be created to not just maintain, but actually grow mature forests, given how much has already been lost. Thank you for reading.
7/20/2024 14:19	Lydia Klinkerman	75204	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:18	Alex Sal	22191	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:18	Alison Clark	01545	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 14:18	Allanna Freeland	48433	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:18	Lindsey Bornstein	98335	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:16	McKenna Beavan	21228	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:16	Logan Kolb	37209	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 14:15	Danielle Montoya	80530	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:15	Brian Rose	95833	Mature and old-growth trees and forests do so much for us. Trees filter drinking water for communities, protect our homes from wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. We need specific language enshrining protections for trees codified into policies and laws. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you.
7/20/2024 14:13	Sasha Jerkunica	94401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:12	Danielle Dayton	94001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 14:11	George Debs	33305	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:11	Robert Alexander	94303	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:11	Emilie Reich	55024	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:11	Zuri Alexander	94303	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 14:11	Grace Anderson	84114	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:10	Kaylee Tam	30824	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:10	Ayeola Alexander	94303	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:10	Lucia Izarra	33131	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 14:10	Carla Lei	33131	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:10	Roko Izarra	33131	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:10	Xari Carbins	60471	We kinda need the forests. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:09	Maia Izarra	94303	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 14:09	Sara Murray	90266	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:09	Aleksas Ostrofsky	16335	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:07	Abigale Wrenn	97401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:06	Victoria Mercouris	01450	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 14:06	Samantha Oubre	71263	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:05	Zabelle Simmons	02478	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:05	Lenore Roca	19003	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:04	Natalie Ward	64501	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 14:03	Vicki Jacksin		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:03	Ariadna Sosa	07933	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:03	Christopher LeBlanc	70508	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:02	Jaxon Ryder	97089	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 14:02	Spencer Scoville		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:02	Amy Tripp	37216	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:01	Melissa Tucker	72116	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 14:00	Brandon Hagey	76011	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 14:00	Jules Bulpett	80525	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:59	Joel Tumblin	70119	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:59	Jordan Kailey	97007	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:59	Mary Flores	93277	My comments in addition to the form are that we can't reverse time and care should be taken now to keep our nation healthy and beautiful. For current and future generations but also as respect for previous generations. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:59	Lara Akdol	53703	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:59	Sarah Davis	85282	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:59	Cole Wiles	98444	I'd rather die than have these trees be cut. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:58	Sydni Haggerty	07626	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:58	Emma Scheuerman	91977	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:57	Olivia Plumb	90041	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:57	John McDonagh	80526	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:57	Samantha Erickson	97214	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:57	Ruby Lunsford	11210	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:57	Kate Abalos	92620	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:56	Rowena Chen	94041	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:56	Virginia Judd	44116	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:56	Gabriela Sanchez	40228	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:56	sarah david	04009	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:55	Samuel Hahn	44843	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:55	Joseph Giuliani	78613	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:55	lilah parker	94941	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:54	Mary Pletcher	22032	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:54	Francis Corvin	63051	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 13:54	Kalyssa Rude	80821	Hello! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests. 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you!
7/20/2024 13:53	Ellen Bryant	64110	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These are impacts that are extremely important to me, as a pediatrician who advocates for the future of our nation's youth! These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:53	Joy Brown	10473	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:52	Tim Johnson	78748	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:52	Jerrin Duty	76201	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:52	Kristin McCarthy	98406	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:50	Brady Blacher	60527	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:50	Kindyll Dorsey	01867	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:50	Rachelle Harding	95118	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests! 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:50	Alexandria Armenteros	33166	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:50	Anya Solotaire	90027	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:50	Eric Jones	20152	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:49	Jennifer Robles	78729	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:49	Sara Throop	77546	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:49	Sable Holmes	99353	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:49	Alex Spencer	02155	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:49	Isabella Christman	94062	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I feel that it is necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:48	Hannah McIlheran	78642	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:48	Courtney Dzewior	27713	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:48	Veronica Kinch-Clark	08107	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:48	Olivia Santos	77041	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:47	Vivianna Baty	94706	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:47	Sierra Sisler	80104	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:46	Ashley Petersen	94117	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:46	Amado Garcia	97233	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:46	River Naile	75182	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:46	Kara Reece	23462	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:46	Dawn Jones	97116	As you all aware, Old growth and Mature forests are vital for our water sheds and climate carbon capture. Ecosystems must be protected for our adaptation to climate change. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. It is very important that the Forest Service end the logging of old-growth trees, not allow commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on managed forestlands and sent to mills. I urge you to make responsible decisions regarding our future.
7/20/2024 13:45	Emily Reale	91006	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:45	Joshua Solis	53132	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:45	Jill Wilhelm	19147	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:44	Hailey Buck	90028	This is an easy decision. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:44	Kenneth Hung	11373	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:44	Gabriel Busaneli E Silca	10010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:43	Aliana Hermann-Campana	55410	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:42	Eden French	59101	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:41	Tate Hodson	97015	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 13:41	Finn Densmore	21090	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:41	Alanna Mueller-Forbes	48809	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. If you want to keep your jobs, you will listen to the people and not corporations.
7/20/2024 13:41	Jaden Phillips	V6T 1Z2	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:40	Emma Frederick	70563	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:40	Rebecca Murison	27609	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:40	Evian Adams	98059	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:40	Aryan Kafle	07601	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:40	Paula Norato	02155	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 13:39	Lauren H	97401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Old growth forests not only have the maturity and strength in their ecosystems to resist increasingly detrimental climate conditions, but their destruction even in part would endanger nature and human infrastructure greatly. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:39	John McCollian	60527	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:39	Audrey Wood	68842	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:39	Sarah Cutler	98626	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Our trees help us every day, especially mature and old growth! Use sustainable logging practice instead and invest in the forest and your future!

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7/20/2024 13:39	Henry Willingham	95361	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:38	Jadzia Pho	95148	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:37	charlie greenlee	46077	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:36	Suzanne Broughton	90805	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:36	Madi Gueber	80227	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:35	Jeneva Lemaster	77515	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Please think about the future! Thank you
7/20/2024 13:35	Diana Parks	08230	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:35	Bonnie Saleh	95361	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 13:35	Julie Helmick	37034	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:35	Laura Mosley	78756	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:35	Isabella Music	95409	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:34	Maryam Eddmeiri	68506	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:34	Samantha Gredig	80525	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:34	Sydnie Fease	76132	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:34	Emily Weidner	45309	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:34	Kirby Dease	76126	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:34	Kevin Willingham	95361	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:33	Aishah Saleh	95361	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:33	Griffin Merriman	94941	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:33	Camila Thompson	84120	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:32	renée zuckerman		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:32	Melanie Gonzalez	11777	I'm a Marine Corps vet, and this mature forest initiative is part of preserving our heritage and what makes America beautiful. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:32	Patton Martin	74008	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. PLEASE! dont be the people known for killing our land. Don't become the force that prevents our future generations from seeing the beauty of the world. Profit isnt worth any of this, once the trees go we'll go next. And no amount of money will help
7/20/2024 13:31	Rebekah Rawlings	84106	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:30	Joshua Whiddon	73162	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:30	Emma Gerber	44122	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:30	Anna Wampler		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:30	Clarice Meadows	11217	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:30	Miles Harrison	11233	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:30	Hoa Huynh	88012	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:29	Abe Johnson	55422	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:29	Jacob Webb	85225	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:29	Mary Grassbaugh	43031	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:29	Ashley McKillips	94618	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:28	Claudia Reyna	32216	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:28	Andrew Kinter	32216	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:28	Cascadia Schneider	97220	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:28	Leila Redd		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:27	Shannon Ketcham	27591	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:27	Ramon Chavez	95953	Please consider the following when making your assessment. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:27	Donn Whitmann		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:27	Genevieve Myers	27560	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:27	Alexandria Wade	90807	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:27	Ava Pettit		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:27	Monica Miller	35773	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:27	Mikey Fugazi		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:27	David Schaller	22554	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:26	Jenn Peterson		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:26	Brooke Cantrell	76179	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:26	Lindsey Spencer	03584	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:26	Rachel Petersen		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:26	Lindsey Spencer	03584	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 13:26	Liz Reinhardt	90049	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:26	Sara O'Connor	94087	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:25	Sarah Scully	06340	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:25	Austin Walton	31030	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:25	Alexander Steitz	19146	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:25	Aidan Hernandez	92101	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:24	Heide Wolfgang	03158	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:24	Madalyn Chandler	75088	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Please understand this is for our future, and our next generations future to do better, and live in better conditions.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 13:24	Abby Kerber	64110	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:23	Sarah Mikkelson	48198	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:23	Sam Panagos	97503	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:23	Mary Carpenter	87110	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:22	Natalie Uyttingco	48103	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:22	Pam Warden	24060	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:22	Lerae Collins	37918	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:22	Cameron Donney	07040	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:22	Molly Duffy	17022	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:22	Benjamin Collins	37918	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:22	William Collins	24141	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:21	Harper Collins	24141	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 13:21	Isaac Collins	37641	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:21	Payton Wessells	35748	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:21	Rachael Ellias	60642	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:21	Tony Collins	24141	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:21	Susan Collins	37643	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:20	Maisyn Shay	87107	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:20	K H	30907	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:20	Rachel Collins	37918	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 13:20	Sarena Shabetai	80302	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:20	Romarin Speck	01027	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. While we're gonna start weathering harsh climate change? C'mon y'all I know you know better.
7/20/2024 13:20	Stuti Sheth	12206	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:18	Rebecca Naughton	52804	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. And these trees are not replaceable. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:18	Taleise Parker	84010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:18	Xaelarein Ashwarren	72701	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:18	William Fisher	66045	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:17	Lydia Minzey	48439	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:17	Emily Miller	16001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:17	Maria Ruhstorfer	98498	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:17	Coralie Wade	83202	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:15	Emily Bruce	01824	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:14	Anthony Pangallo	45030	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. For the future of our planet and species precautions must be taken in regards to the resources of our planet to ensure its continued existence- Anthony
7/20/2024 13:13	Mary Lemmer	55433	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:13	Samantha Leinberger		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:13	Jared Lewis	75248	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:12	Harley Avery	85286	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:12	Rocio Garcia	77041	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:12	Kennedy Stanek	55025	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Please consider the implications of leaving less old growth forests for the generations to come. We must act in the interests of those long after us and respect the little nature we have left.
7/20/2024 13:10	Sophia Fairchild	78705	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:10	Jonah Craig	94117	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:10	Izel Dominguez-Keenan	94605	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:09	Elia Dominguez	94605	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:09	Kenneth Studer	30046	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:09	Lee Keenan	94605	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:09	Mateo Dominguez-Keenan	94605	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:08	Amelia Keiper	04468	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:08	Amber Breeden	14224	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:08	Odelle Hoang	9812)	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:08	dalany maraziti	91977	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:08	Connor Baringer	89210	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:07	Chelsea Bruen	98513	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests. 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:07	Bridget Droske	85296	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:07	Kacie Le	92841	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:07	Grace Verhoog	53703	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:07	Tina Salmanowitz	07005	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:07	Habiba Elaaidy	11103	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:06	Patrick Fox	98118	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:06	Ian Henderson	93402	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:05	Molly Mraz	60503	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:05	Ally Cook	30501	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:04	Lucia Feltoch	84105	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:04	Lizzy Nelson	97070	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:04	Allyson Carver	44215	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:04	Danae Deitrich	97401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:04	Madeleine Taft	13202	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:04	Audrey Rickmon	45322	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:04	Iliana Go	94530	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:02	Alyssa Kennedy	55369	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:02	Lauren Zirker	98625	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:01	Sara Warren	75093	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:01	Parker Bell	15090	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:01	Madalyn Atherton	35763	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:01	Grace Hallgarth	45205	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:00	Alexandra Marquez	33185	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:00	Ashley Butcher	44145	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 13:00	Carly Podzikowski	48236	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 13:00	Kimberly Lang	27312	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:59	Peter Johns	98367	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:58	Rita Evans	17111	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Protect old growth forests now and forever. The \

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7/20/2024 12:58	Ariel Lyons	91362	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:57	Sann Wilder	98110	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:57	Roger Zeng	20171	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:57	Gabby Harrison	10009	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 12:55	Danielle Reed	75154	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:55	Heather Latta	83854	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:54	Sara Motamedi		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:54	Belle Tran		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 12:53	Kayla Caudill	47037	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:53	Brooke Johanesen	99019	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:52	Nora Alyasiri	20708	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:52	Macy Walker	85226	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 12:52	Eva Cosgrove	98103	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:52	Arianna Baucum	32308	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:51	Elena Bakaluca	60609	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:51	Susan Smith	97302	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 12:50	Ken Fuelling	55812	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:50	Nicole Hall	59047	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:50	Sana Khan	20879	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:50	Vincent Do		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 12:49	Cameron Morris	98006	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:49	Amanda Ellexson	85014	Our mature and old-growth trees and forests play a crucial role in filtering our drinking water, providing homes for wildlife, and protecting our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon each year. They also enhance ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. However, these invaluable forests face threats from climate change and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees robs us of their benefits, beauty, and majesty. These trees hold greater value standing tall in our forests. The proposed National Old-Growth Amendment gives the Forest Service a chance to protect these vital trees. Unfortunately, the current draft proposal falls short. The policy proposals leave room for the Forest Service to cut down old-growth trees and send them to mills. They allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence under the guise of "proactive stewardship" goals. Additionally, the ambiguous language could justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the proposed alternatives would adequately protect our oldest trees and forests. To support these amendments, I believe the final version must address these key issues: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests. 2. The Forest Service must cease the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to ensure an increase in old growth for future generations. Thank you for your time.
7/20/2024 12:48	Steven Cuen	23059	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:46	Natalie Jackson	91406	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 12:46	Vanessa Tilberg	98403	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:46	Jay Thompson	98075	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:46	elana aftahi	85258	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:46	Lilly Arnoldy	97707	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 12:46	Rebecca Sales	45202	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:45	Crystal Harlen	74011	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:44	Melissa Schwab	20001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. I've only lived in urban areas. I grew up near the Long Island Pine Barrens, and now live near Rock Creek Park. Despite everything else, our love of trees in such urban areas persists. I want to see the rest of our country's beautiful forests and for them to thrive.
7/20/2024 12:43	Greg Kuhn	92129	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 12:43	Cooper Bouton	77019	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:41	Emily Alletzhauser	44074	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:40	Caroline Gentilhomme	03301	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:40	Melanie Guerrero	95051	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 12:40	Katie Wilson	90025	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:38	Kelly Westcott	23314	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:38	Benji Blatt	98105	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:37	Lilli Phillips	42134	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 12:37	Jaida Hodge-Adams	05403	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:37	Lexi Phillips		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:37	Akashia Allen	87106	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:33	Brad Willis	75760	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 12:33	Emily Sherwood	94954	The proposed National Old-Growth Amendment is unacceptable in its current form, and needs updated language that fully prevents logging of mature and old growth trees. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:33	Carmen Willis	75760	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:33	Cade Willis	75760	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:33	Emma Fine	59602	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 12:32	Dani Wilson	75043	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:32	Madison Ginestra		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:32	Kelly Gollihue	45385	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:32	Marian Raven	87507	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 12:32	Drake Willis	75760	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:32	Katie Johnson	97845	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:31	Matthew Klepatz	37801	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:30	Caroline Ritchie	27510	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 12:29	Paige Bharne	91107	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:29	Haleigh Rzonca	98031	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:29	Howard Bohl	92592	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:28	Chloe McKinney	32958	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 12:28	Gail Gray	60532	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:28	Crystal Medina	36027	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:27	Charlotte Wing	60532	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:27	Marley Tapley	85086	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 12:26	Abigail Kuiper	80927	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:26	Meg Hall	21218	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:26	William Guan	32608	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. I believe this is incredibly important, not just as a current forestry issue, but as a precedent for future climate conservation efforts and as a sign that the people still have the power to shape our government today. Thank you.
7/20/2024 12:26	Hilary Gamble	36109	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 12:25	Simone Gerber	91602	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:25	Laura DeLuca	11226	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:25	Mary R.	22405	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:24	Natalie Urban	60173	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 12:24	kristen jackson	32605	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:24	Joni Weamer	99354	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:23	Marianne Mencher	08553	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:22	Leslea Mitchem	72703	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 12:22	Ebelin Mora	93249	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:21	Chancey Glenn	77808	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:21	Gabriel Herrera	47403	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:21	Samantha Gutcho	20105	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 12:21	Matty Baratz	44022	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:20	Natalie Henderson	87410	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:20	Katelyn Allen	59715	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:18	Campbell Reid	80919	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 12:18	Shayna Rayboy	97523	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:18	Allison Kahn		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:18	Meg Kal	83709	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:16	Abigail Burns	76248	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 12:15	Julianna Ma	92620	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:15	Ace McGaughey	87124	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:15	Laurel Golden	92626	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:15	Chris Chiaravalli	48202	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 12:15	Victoria Posadas	08610	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:15	Jasalyn Dittmar	89144	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:15	Autumn Williams	10981	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:14	Isabel Mejia	91016	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 12:14	Mariann Tilton	05489	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:14	Josh Powell	76401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:13	Fabiola Hernandez	92555	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:13	Aidan Lewis	66062	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 12:12	Stella Pierce	94903	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:12	Maureena Hall	38732	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:11	Ava barabasz	20016	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:11	Maya Williams	98225	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 12:11	Rachel Bartholomeusz	97330	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:11	Mortikai Artz	60073	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:11	Sophie Klitgaard	90034	Read below. Do your job as the federal government by serving the people. Serve us by protecting old growth forests, not selling our future planet to some logging and mining company's bottom line. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:09	Isabel Luna	60638	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 12:09	Ana Diaz	45015	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:09	Addison Faggard		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:08	L F	K1G 4X2	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:08	Cullen Kelley	37821	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 12:08	Jessica Weber	29483	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:07	Tanya Leon	94560	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:06	Shannon Hoskins	26260	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:05	Chloe Schaub	80525	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 12:05	Sapphire Veil	30248	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. You yourselves could begin a shift in our current climate towards a better future for ALL, not just those in the states but at a GLOBAL scale with a push towards protecting our environment. Choose the path of good, not profit
7/20/2024 12:05	Rachel Fitzgerald	30309	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:04	Katie Mei	94089	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:03	Viviana Maduena	93219	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 12:03	Marcela Villacob	11373	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:03	Joshua Buitrago	17543	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:03	Brandon Herholz	48642	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:03	Kyliegh Adams	32317	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 12:02	Sarah Bass	81639	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:02	Michelle Irurzun	33755	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:02	Heather Johnson	55803	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:02	Emma OHare	61010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 12:02	Carlos Marroquin	98072	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:01	Dakota Reed	12972	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:00	Ranika Rafer	85225	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:00	Leslie Goodenough	63104	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 12:00	Keagen Chatel	49548	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:00	Sara Brunner	36608	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you for your consideration. I look forward to seeing the amendment implemented so we can protect our forests for future generations.
7/20/2024 12:00	Solaris Duvaniel	63104	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 12:00	Leo Miller	65203	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments please, please, address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you

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7/20/2024 11:59	Valmour Sellers	92504	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:59	Sarah Krutz	89436	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:59	John Salgado	85035	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:58	Lotus Goetz	24060	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 11:57	Kari Johnson	81101	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:56	Sam Rich	98133	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:56	Abigail Ninan	61704	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:56	Samantha Poss	37421	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 11:55	Misheel Khashchuluun	78705	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:55	Julissa Guillen Davila	19007	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:54	Eva Tash	38672	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:54	Ada Monroe	29685	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you, A. Monroe

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 11:54	Michelle Flanagan Moore	22203	We must do more to save and increase mature and old growth trees. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:54	Trevor Ledbetter	85719	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:53	Ben Kean	45220	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:52	Thom Jasper	80917	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 11:52	Zoe Morin	45069	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:52	Josh Linder	02116	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:52	Angela Davidson	85209	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:52	Lauren Christenson	80304	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 11:51	Noelle Myrick	63368	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:50	Matthew Brewbaker	28768	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:50	Madeline Kendrick	52404	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:50	Aoife Faul	95131	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 11:50	Brad Pontious	37042	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:50	Cory Hayes	97304	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:50	Erin Laybe	44223	To whom it concerns, Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you for your continued service to our communities, our planet, and humanity as a whole. -Erin Layne
7/20/2024 11:49	Norma Gonzalez	91746	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 11:48	Anne Turcotte	91901	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:48	Alison Worswick	97403	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:48	Jane Saeyer	66734	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:48	Vada Hermanns	55912	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 11:47	Beth Ferrier	46809	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:47	Natalie Copeland	76049	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:47	Amanda Carney	66207	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:47	Oscar Thurlow Baker	Bn3 5dp	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 11:47	Ashley Hudson	98053	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:47	K Lynch	55105	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:46	Elizabeth Totland	63119	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:46	Abraham Weisleder	33154	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 11:46	Jen Buhrow	54914	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:46	Maria DeFillipi	79423	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:45	Rose Campau	94538	Please prioritize protecting mature growth forests and trees as part of our official policy language!! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. It's already hot enough as it is, man! Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:45	Andrew Libert	53562	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 11:45	Sophia Christodoulou	11206	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:44	Katja Griffith	97327	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:44	Janette Huntington	85286	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:43	Sara DeMars	15857	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 11:43	Toran Hufnagle	14626	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:43	Brianna Barrera	78681	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty, and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:43	Alex Kader	75002	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests!!! 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:42	Rachel Anderson	72207	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 11:42	Ren Harmeson	17349	Mature and old-growth trees should absolutely be protected from logging. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:42	Jayme Simon	56573	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:41	Caitlyn Graulau	25405	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:41	Consuelo Schroder	90731	I would to visit old growth forests. Please protect them. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 11:41	Jade Gilliam	35805	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:41	Tabbie Mailand	97209	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:40	Kevin Wassenberg	75007	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Please protect and save our forests for future generations.
7/20/2024 11:40	Tom Caine	07920	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 11:40	Rachel Yee	01122	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:40	Renee Ricci	12572	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:39	Cheyenne Ginther	98010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:39	Viviana Ortiz	97123	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 11:38	Valeri Zapeta	11204	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:38	Lizzie Gentry	94702	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:38	Anja Voss	94404	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:38	elke brann	12205	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 11:38	Meredith White	43214	To whom it may concern, Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Please save our trees! We want to love them for generations to come.
7/20/2024 11:38	Austin Loveless	55075	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:38	Sammy Olsen	02048	The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:37	Catherine Wassenberg	75219	When visiting Canada last year, one of our stops was to a forest for a hike. At the base of the trail was a plaque, saying due to logging old growth forests over 100 years old account for less than 4% of the land they used to occupy. We closely guard our Redwoods, why not other old growth forests? Old growth trees filter drinking water, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 11:37	Eathan Pruett	72401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:37	Jodi Gullickson	55075	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:37	Ash Turner	18052	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:37	Ceci Andrews	33548	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 11:37	Emily Tillett	21211	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:37	Rachel Camp	66213	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:36	Sarah Tripp	85255	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:36	Erin Hildmann	80110	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 11:36	Brizy Joseph	76014	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:36	Ameerah J	11365	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:36	Tara Misra	50312	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:35	Samuel Harrington	06614	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 11:35	Shelby DuPont	22209	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:35	Addison Barnhart	58203	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:34	Matthew Caine	22031	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:33	Mark Hansen	68164	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 11:32	Nubia Dickerson	20902	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:32	Hollis Charanza	77845	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:31	Alexa Schinderle	48822	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 11:31	William Wright	35633	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:31	Meagan Green	11217	**HELLOOOOOO** Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:31	Brittney-Linn Johnson	73108	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Sincerely, A very concerned member of the future generations.
7/20/2024 11:30	Elizabeth Payant	66502	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 11:30	Maeve Goodrich	49740	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:30	Tay Young	81526	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:28	Alexis Harper	74011	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:28	Jo Kiser		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 11:28	Ethan Johnson	48047	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:28	Ryan Kalin		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:28	Abby Chavez	32828	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:28	Regan Coalter	33884	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 11:28	Evvan Burke	92115	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:28	Talia Hosford	97478	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:28	Brianna Cross	02458	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:27	Megan Thompson	80033	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 11:27	Riley Tattersall		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you for reading, please help us protect these natural USA monuments.
7/20/2024 11:27	Eleonora Newell	36604	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:27	Chloe Resler	90814	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:26	Lauren Schild	57078	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 11:25	Zane Kelly	87048	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Nothing is more important than protecting our ecosystems for future generations. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:25	Lauren Alexander	33137	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:25	Kaley Crosley	73013	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:24	Nora Blackham	40215	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 11:24	Marissa Lock	98042	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:24	Celeste Ainsley	89118	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:24	Nicole Herman	44125	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:23	Jamie Medley	95437	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 11:23	Shelby Logsdon	98155	As the child of a 30 year Forest Service worker, this cause is extremely important to me. We must protect mature and old-growth forests for present and future generations. No more logging of old growth should be occurring, period. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:23	Misty Bennett	37042	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:23	Trevor Dyck	98682	Please do not allow logging or deforestation of our old growth forests. We cannot recreate them if cut down. They are irreplaceable in our lifetime. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:23	Jennifer Sanchez	75287	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 11:22	Dorothea Angelis	20912	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:22	Chase Bagby	98841	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:22	Hollie Rushmeyer	32566	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:21	Kathleen McKay	07030	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 11:21	Maddie Kabs	20601	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:21	Jacqueline Spiegel	49301	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:21	Zoe Landis	94131	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:20	Gianna Fasano	17602	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 11:20	Morigan Vermilya	47303	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:19	Hallie Peterson	06111	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:19	Lani Reilly	95403	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:19	Daniel Spreier	98370	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 11:19	Lucas C.	71913	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:18	Dylan Cross	60430	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:17	Callie McDermott	77346	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you.
7/20/2024 11:17	Dana DeMore	03820	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 11:17	Marisa Reniero	53718	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:17	Seren Quiogue	37215	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:16	Chloe Serafin	37215	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:16	Eric Schoolmeester	27612	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 11:16	Damen Grey		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:16	Naomi Ferrell	97347	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:15	Sneha John	22030	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:15	Emily Merritt	12498	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 11:15	Carter Kaminski	80126	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Stop falling for corporate lobbying and do something that benefits the public.
7/20/2024 11:15	Nora Abdelrazik	11377	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:14	David Dawson	60640	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:14	Tyler McAlister	67428	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 11:13	Katie Murillo	06320	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:13	Isobel Romberger	86004	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:13	Emmaretta McAlister	67428	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:13	Sydnee Peebles	73701	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 11:12	L H	47303	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:12	Maryn Schellenberg	18049	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:11	Noelle Pierce	02215	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:11	MacKenzie Newton	47201	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 11:11	Marissa Gadzala	91311	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:10	Maya Ambrose	95864	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:10	Stefanie Lewis	42262	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:10	Ty Wilder	74133	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 11:10	Megan Kassebaum	98801	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:10	Leslie Ozz	24572	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:10	Jess Cox	08332	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:10	Kasey Dryer	98290	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 11:09	Christopher Dryer	98290	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:09	Sage Dryer	98290	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:09	Robert Radke	98087	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:09	Cheyenne Dryer	98087	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 11:08	Sierra Dryer	98087	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:08	Erica Minyard	67217	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. As a person who worked as a naturalist in a Redwood forest in Santa Cruz, California I especially care about the protection of our forests. We need them to provide ecological services as well as mental health benefits. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:08	Bella Daugherty	30062	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:08	Kelly Ireland	99577	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 11:07	Erin Shimek	44057	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:07	Melanie Saldana	92374	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:07	Linh Hoang	55330	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:07	Marissa Ramirez	91311	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 11:06	Diane Gabriel	93550	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:06	Nicholas Davis	23507	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:06	Heather Hannasch	76011	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:05	Agnes Hegedus		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 11:05	Lina Kalilets	95670	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:04	Eliza Merrell	84062	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:04	Gina Kay	97707	I have my bachelors in ecological engineering and can say with authority that mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, provide homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire, help regulate forest temperatures and affect the precipitation cycle. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging and mining operations. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest living species. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an incredible opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The current policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the current proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would adequately protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests immediately and without exception. 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be logged by anyone or sent to any mill. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and add properly spaced trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:02	Madi Johnson	27587	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 11:02	Richard Johnson	50616	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:02	Ho Yin Au	02148	Dear USFS, Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Sincerely, H.Y. Au
7/20/2024 11:02	Sophia Wysocki	54311	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:02	Naia Duggan	97420	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 11:02	Jade Caline	10001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:01	Joe Freeman	50472	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:01	Jeff Freeman	50472	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:01	Rachel Freeman	50472	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 11:01	Alexis Presbrey	55469	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:00	Drew Freeman	50472	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:00	Deb Freeman	50472	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:00	Lutetia Holdcroft	37617	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 11:00	Sylvia Fisher	55805	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 11:00	Dan Freeman	50472	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:59	Danyelle Freeman	50472	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:58	Elyssa Lee	11365	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 10:57	Danielle Vassallo	80030	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:57	Olivia Strickland	22963	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:57	Joseph Swarts	74012	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:56	Aubrey Kehoe	27101	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 10:55	Soofia Khan	70115	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. We need these trees for our future. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:55	Rachel Smith		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:53	Dennis Sjøberg Gunnulfsen	02080	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:53	Hannah Britt	42206	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 10:53	Marina Autina	83651	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:53	Anika Hatzius	10023	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:52	James Baysinger	65270	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:52	Julia Nitschmann	79765	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 10:50	Miranda Urban	48073	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:49	Ava Brichacek	74030	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:49	Ariela Gonzalez	07104	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:48	Liam Oliver	30103	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 10:48	Meg Carroll	19806	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:48	Alana Eng	95616	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Please ensure that future generations can enjoy the beauty of our nation by protecting our forests.
7/20/2024 10:47	Reid Shionoya	19422	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:47	Zara Schwar	90277	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it absolutely necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 10:47	Erin Hall	95570	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:46	Madison Lilly	32817	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:46	Hannah Chipps	40475	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:46	Miguel Morales-Corujo	24018	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 10:45	Edward Pan	91005	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:45	Amanda Windsor		ATTN: Forest Service I am writing to you via climate-forests.org as a concerned citizen who cares about the protection of our existing natural environment and the preservation that will enable it to continue to grow. I implore you to reconsider the current amendments and revise them in favor of old growths and mature forests for the following reasons: Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. They are some of the most beautiful and critical parts of our natural environment. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. I cannot support these amendments unless the necessary changes are made to address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you for your time and attention.
7/20/2024 10:44	Ashtin Greene	57501	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:44	Monica Stamper	60586	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 10:44	Alison Kwolek		Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:43	Anahi Martinez		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:43	Emily Gerlach	85045	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:42	Michael Gebhardt	44443	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 10:42	Lizzy Cheshire	59715	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:41	William Persson	55406	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:40	Heather Hawkins	80133	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:40	Taylor Worrell	95825	Please protect our forests! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 10:39	Kelsey Beroske	43521	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:39	Amanda Swall	20165	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:39	Thomas Shallenberger	32408	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:39	Jacob Weiss	48470	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 10:39	Kathleen Logan	15236	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:38	Galen Day	27603	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:38	Alayna Guza	48470	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:37	Amanda Sawyer	20879	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 10:37	Jake Hessen	97702	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:37	Nadia Goldman		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:36	Anna Rice	38655	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:35	Ehlana Oliver	22554	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 10:35	Joshua Mitchell	71292	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:35	Kelly Metzger	02904	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:35	Tonya Tedesco	02132	The planet absorbed almost no c02 last year. If we don't protect our trees in every way possible. We are done Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:34	Nicole Dimmock	06082	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 10:34	Sara Rose Bonetti	89451	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:33	H Halliday Nelson	01775	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:33	Laine Gidsey	80128	I am writing because having access to old growth forests has changed my life. My time in the forest if the only time I find true respite from the noise of everyday suburban activities. Mentally and physically, I hope that my son can share that peace in the future. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:33	Carrie Archer	27405	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 10:32	Briana Sanders	62420	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:31	Hunter Ahuero	83642	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:30	Isabella Mariani	83646	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:29	Sarah Gibson	75007	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 10:29	Courtney Jay	56472	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:29	Danielle Brodsky	48071	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:29	Robin Bengtson	49306	Look up! Please. I cannot believe that you are missing the importance of old-growth and mature trees. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:29	Rachel Christenson	80304	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 10:28	Delaney Beem	83616	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:28	Bryndis Tobin	30083	Please protect our trees! Our national heritage should not be squandered for the short term gain of a few corporations. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:28	Aspen Carner	75072	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:28	Margaret Staples	98022	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 10:27	Kassia Salisbury	49437	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:27	Leah Morley	55116	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:27	Ace Bilton	57702	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:26	Jennifer Ciniello	01721	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 10:26	Jacob Moore	55987	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:26	Brenna Harden	24273	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:25	Marie Sykes	28374	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:25	Mary Blythe	62655	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 10:25	Emma Schweier	83339	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:25	Nick Galardi	98104	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:25	Gabriela Revi	07104	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:25	Erin Walker	97213	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 10:24	Ethan Bachstein	18064	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:24	Ruby Nugent	98409	I am sure you know, mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Sincerely, Ruby Nugent
7/20/2024 10:24	Catherine Smith	40217	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:23	Theo Mathurin	20910	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 10:22	Ashleigh Armstrong		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:22	Juniper Silvola	54806	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:22	Francisco Fernandez	06880	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:22	Nick Bower	13160	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 10:22	Conor Croskery	89704	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:21	Angelina Palumbo	55033	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:21	Rebecca Nance	84056	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:21	Darius Hare	80439	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 10:20	Rose McCarver	98106	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:19	Katy Wood	12520	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:19	Tiva Johnston	97322	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:19	Kendra H	75205	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 10:18	Tyler Wolford	21701	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:18	Christian Garcia	75235	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:18	Tempest Schaller	22407	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:18	Michio Kobayashi		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 10:18	Jessica Weber	97601	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:18	Morgan McHenry	20878	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:18	MK Farver	45701	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:18	Brenna Whittaker	94590	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 10:17	Micah Marshall	43202	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:17	Lilliana Reed	63304	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:16	Tiffany Serra	18102	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:15	Evangelina Mack	14534	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 10:15	Meghan Straub	40228	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:14	Katelyn Aragon	33811	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:13	Rachel Spektor		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:12	Gabriel Chavez	78254	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 10:12	Christopher Ramos	46032	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:12	Jesse Solis	78207	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:11	Selina Marroquín	78207	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:11	Courtney Powell	76120	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 10:11	Selima Basic	11209	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:11	Jon Suchy	18951	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:10	Emmet Thomsen	31302	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:10	Kendra Bushman	75082	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 10:10	Emily Williams	84043	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:09	Carolina Kane	77077	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:09	Erin Jacobsen	60192	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:09	Jack Morrisob	55110	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 10:08	Eve Weed	80121	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:07	Anastasia Asberry	48221	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:05	Alexander Hyman	98122	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:04	Alexandra Lewandowski	92626	I have my Master's degree in Environmental Studies from California State University and I support this message: Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 10:04	shawn green	11225	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:03	Julia Merrick	60148	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:00	Nick Livingston	80247	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:00	Emily Sam	80016	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 10:00	Zach Jordan	14450	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 10:00	Eric Lowrie	51632	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:59	Heather Lowrie	51632	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:59	Chinda Sam	80247	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 9:59	Hana Castillo	53074	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:58	Zoe Crismon	85213	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:56	Kristina Cocke Shanahan	28711	Hello! Please protect our forests, they are paramount in helping balance the adverse effects soon to come from climate change. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:56	Andrew Kimball	48843	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 9:55	Carter Wine	37601	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:54	Natalie Donnelly	60618	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:54	Mia Olli	91910	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:54	Guy Granger	81301	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 9:53	Paula Garrett	89052	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:52	Hannah Van Belkum	80817	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:51	Kaci Raushenberger	29687	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:51	Marie Bush	63143	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 9:50	Teri Farrar-Weir	68134	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:50	Sage Smith	56671	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:49	Ananya Iyengar	08502	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:48	Lauren Ballard	28036	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 9:48	Emily Pepin	02765	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:47	Samuel Farnsworth	84042	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:46	Nichole Harrod	60626	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:45	Nathaniel Bradford	52246	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 9:44	Adam Jefferson	33312	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:44	Ananna Anu	80921	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:42	Chrissy Dipalma	08844	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:42	Alison Wagner	55345	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 9:40	Timmi Lasley	80204	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:40	Neena Poulter	54481	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:39	Kelcie Melino	22204	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:39	Kendall Brown	30078	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 9:38	Noel Belknap	91342	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:37	Mickayla Yenzer	68123	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:37	Reilly Thompson	63111	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:37	James Foody	07421	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 9:37	Tannet Bornemann	28704	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:36	Jessica Macpherson	22151	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:34	Nicholas Pekel	21140	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:34	Rhiannon Sexton	38571	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 9:32	Joshua Liles	33647	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:32	Maya Cron	45502	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:32	Jamie Littlepage	64015	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:32	Michael Cron	45502	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 9:31	Susan Davidson	07920	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:31	Dana Leader	30034	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:31	Jennifer Cron	45502	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:31	Aimee Barbe		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 9:31	Kyra Hayden	13126	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:30	Rayne Macgeorge	97230	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:30	Allie Dries	63021	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:30	Monica Klein	15227	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 9:30	Arianna Macy	01801	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:29	Madelyn Lee	90815	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:29	Alma Adoue	80204	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:29	Brendan Finch	99201	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 9:28	Brooke Hahn	18507	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:26	Alana Anderson	55405	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:26	Zadie Niedergang		I'm from Oregon, and have benefited from growing up in one of the most beautiful parts of the country. Places I loved as a child have now been logged and destroyed. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:26	Kyle Ridolfo	03077	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 9:26	John Borrego	95618	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:25	James Kim	28262	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:25	Coleen Borrego	95618	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:25	Alyssa Russo	53551	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 9:25	Nathan Emery	14760	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:24	Nicole Goodrich	80108	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:24	Emily Bowen	63110	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:24	Cyn LaMarche	53188	The forests have been abused and neglected by the rich and governments in pursuit of money. It's only just that we actually care for it unlike our forefathers, who should be ashamed. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 9:24	Jacqueline Taylor	74135	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:24	Meghan Hayes	60614	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:24	Cailin Edie	80863	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:23	Denise Goller	14217	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 9:23	Benjamin Craft	47978	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:22	Sydney Craft	47978	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:22	Matt Elliott	78006	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:21	Kim Charlson	72034	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 9:21	Lauren Pineda	07062	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:21	Khaali Abdullahi	66044	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:21	Abby McKinney	78006	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:19	Gable Patterson	80201	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 9:19	Sarah R	28806	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:19	Bonnie Weyandt-Morgan	27215	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:19	Sally Knoop	46237	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:18	Alicia Spurgin	80205	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 9:18	Aubrey O'Mara	43123	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:18	Grace Niebling	30904	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:17	Lucia d'Errico	01098	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:17	Kathryn White	70433	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 9:17	Diana Anaya	33032	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:17	Taha Qazi	75098	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:16	Marie Miracle	73071	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:16	Kelsie Keene	22645	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 9:16	Megan Leonardo	06379	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:14	Sorin Nelson	97478	Hi y'all! I am writing to you because mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:14	Kristie Tham	85711	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:14	David Shnaider	48188	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 9:13	Jenna Nakamura	87144	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:13	Megan Twyver	83714	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:13	Rachana John	22030	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:12	Emma Deenik	49408	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 9:12	Jeni Weis	53583	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:11	Sara Canedo	02048	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:10	Brittney Uribe	91744	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:08	Danielle Gross	15042	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 9:08	MacKenzie Wilkinson		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:06	Elizabeth Olsson-Mackowski	01742	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. They are irreplaceable. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:06	Chelsey Darrington	84096	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:05	Heather MacDonald	11102	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 9:04	Olivia Morrell	87120	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:04	Tessa Briggs		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:03	Sharmila Ballal	46238	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:03	Julie Haraus	29687	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 9:03	Claire Cluck	16652	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 9:02	Marisa Goco	21044	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:59	Iris Sarama	32073	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:59	Thomas Dolphin	02067	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 8:59	Mary Jumes	53208	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:58	Oly Conner	94801	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:58	Allison Hopper	40813	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:58	Leah Purdy	23235	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 8:57	James Foody	07421	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:57	Haydn Bryan	20003	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:56	Lucy Coronado	2401;	I wholeheartedly agree with the following, please protect our old growth forests! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:55	Bailey Hartman	14617	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 8:54	Azure Cain	76033	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:54	Susan Webb	66227	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:53	Katlyn Seballos	43221	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:53	Brianne Briggmann	11952	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 8:51	Rachel Mccrory	02874	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:51	Milena Paul	22031	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:51	Ethan Rozencwaig	33154	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:50	Rebecca Hart	98052	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 8:50	Vivtoria Thompson	21617	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:48	Nate Lyon	33770	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:48	Kimberly Soto	28304	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:47	Marilyn Elrod	95348	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 8:47	Allison Van Groningen	93662	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:46	Morgan Short	23434	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:46	Haley Nice	46544	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:46	Sarah Findeis	14586	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 8:45	Kaitlyn Bryant	27615	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:45	Mateo Liriano	33401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:42	Taylor Nesom	23508	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:41	Estefany Lucero	89120	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 8:41	Jessica Cowan	80305	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:41	Melita LeCroy	83406	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:41	Nicole Spitzenberger	68144	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:40	Robin Bathurst	80214	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 8:40	Lauren Lee	78666	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:39	Tawny Temple	43204	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:39	Leif Berg	91321	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:39	Harshit Ahelani	389151	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 8:38	Emily Richardson	06066	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:37	Hannah West	21218	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:37	Madison Manning	01569	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:36	Rebecca Johnson	81244	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 8:36	Chaya Milchtein	53223	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:35	Jennifer Paquette	29210	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:34	Kyleigh Kirklın	48412	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:33	Phoebe Burchill	54806	Respect our elders! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 8:31	Hanna Bumbera	08802	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:31	Rachel Hoffmann	53214	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:30	Gerald Ehr		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:29	Spencer Gutierrez	46405	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 8:29	Rose Callahan	21601	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Stop caring about money so much and care about the planet that makes your money.
7/20/2024 8:28	Brie Choate	03780	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:28	Sarah Keys	37921	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. I know y'all are gonna get a ton of these template letters, but all of us sending them genuinely believe in this. Both mature and old growth forests are so incredibly important.
7/20/2024 8:27	Stacey Kramer	21228	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 8:27	Nancy Foody	07421	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:27	April Samide	11104	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:25	Selena Belohoubek		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:25	Allyssa Worthen	84088	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 8:25	Ashton Nichols	87106	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:24	Brooklyn Smith	80112	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. I think it would be rather swell if I could have a child in a country who's forests are rich and well.
7/20/2024 8:22	Dustin Tucker	31901	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. (A personal note: We love trees. Stop trying to use them for things that are easily replaceable with renewable sources.)
7/20/2024 8:22	Peter Kosanovich	22308	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 8:21	Anthony Caplan	03242	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:21	Andi Sulik	48315	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:20	Giselle Walsh	60516	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:20	Jordan McLerran	37130	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 8:19	Ezra Stopps	60084	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. (Additional/Personal comment): I am only 15. I want to keep living here. If you cut down these forests you cut down my lifespan. Please keep them alive.
7/20/2024 8:19	Danielle Long	06615	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:19	Nicole Wendl	02135	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:19	Maria Gomez	33935	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 8:17	Anna Heffron	10029	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must END the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must END the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish PROTECTIONS for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:16	Chelsea Prince	28227	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:15	Louise Mundstock	20009	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:13	Lisa Miller	76051	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 8:12	Lana Messner	66046	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:10	Carolyn Mackenzie	20910	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:09	Stefan Stelling	01569	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:09	Ryan Sacker	80031	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 8:08	Joel DeVyldere	88061	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Climate and commercial logging are threats to put old-growth and mature forests. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:08	Jeanne Musgrove	29715	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:08	Sam Patterson	29708	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:07	micah terry	11978	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 8:07	Jan Patterson	29708	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:07	Alex Patterson	29708	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:06	Rachel Serkownek	99301	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:06	Xander Ricks	38555	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 8:05	Shelby Hoffman	60640	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:03	Rebecca Shelton	20151	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 8:02	Zane Baird	02169	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 7:59	Desiree Dube	44224	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 7:58	Melanie Pedri	20744	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 7:58	Sophia Steinweg	44120	Im still a kid, i want to have a future on a planet that isnt dead 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 7:57	Jonathan Gore	14607	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 7:56	Jennafer Voss	63129	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 7:55	Reeka Chanelle Manglicmot		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 7:54	Mia Ferraina	13743	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 7:54	Sage Buckley	08008	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 7:53	Mariah Barry	32205	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 7:52	Zina Murray	49106	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 7:52	Alex Poulos	34689	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 7:47	Lianne Huber	95966	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 7:45	CarolAnn Buzzard	19709	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 7:41	Morning Temples	77657	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 7:40	Erin Hawkins	44705	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 7:40	Crystal Cambria	18235	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 7:39	Savannah Alshaer	28754	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 7:37	Olivia Norwood	18337	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 7:36	Kauser Akhoon	18915	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 7:35	Daniel Bearden	75110	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 7:34	Emily West	45458	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 7:34	Stephanie Allen	48446	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 7:30	Jennifer Thorson	20770-1615	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 7:29	L B	GU16 8XH	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 7:29	Damian Goidich	48446	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 7:28	Allison Gurney	01001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 7:25	Imogen Lowther	44121	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 7:24	Crystal Mannfolk	21014	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 7:23	Felix Nicol	48104	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 7:23	Kristina Holland	78754	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 7:19	Isabella Richardson	43201	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 7:16	Ana Bernardo	30066	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 7:15	Kelly Talkington		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 7:15	Victor Gaitour	02906	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 7:14	Acacia Costales	49002	Hello Forest Service team, I am urging you to protect old growth trees. You have an opportunity to make a lasting impact on the landscape of our country which protects the environment, climate, and vulnerable species. See below: Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 7:14	Diana Ferreyra Faustino	02906	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 7:12	Karolina Karagyozeva	15216	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you for the work you do!
7/20/2024 7:12	Jack Baty	07461	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 7:10	Robyn Lorscher	32832	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 7:08	Christine Altman	06790	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 7:08	Abigail Bryan	32065	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 7:06	Christina Sparkes	98229	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 7:05	Oliver Wright	02132	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 7:05	Theresa Nilles	51232	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 7:04	Sarah Modlin	71118	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 7:00	Monet Yarnell	04849	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 6:59	Julie Hunter	43212	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 6:58	Christina Penton	20169	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 6:55	Joseph Abbe	22405	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 6:54	Adrianna Allen	48446	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 6:50	Brittany Scurti	60175	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 6:43	Ryan Adams	02019	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 6:40	Rebecca Foody	07421	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 6:37	Chris Kramer	02144	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 6:35	Lisa Timmel	10025	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 6:24	Randi Silva	14624	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests. 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 6:21	Daphne Jade Garcia	95006	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 6:19	Jayde Inber	66502	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 6:13	Amelia Bickler	58203	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 6:11	Jake Hitchings	92058	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 6:11	Miles Levesque	01516	As we suffer more and more devastating effects of climate change, it becomes clearer and clearer how much our existing natural spaces protect us. I'm the case of Old Growth and Mature forests, they help to regulate the temperature, provide clean air, and give home to wildlife- a crucial element in maintaining a healthy ecosystem which we're all a part of. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 6:08	Lucas Zellers	45385	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, provide homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 6:02	JoAnna Quincey	35405	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 6:00	Samantha Peacock	61820	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 5:58	Katherine Vaughn	22315	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 5:57	Samantha Wellman	98201	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 5:57	Manjot Jawa	77009	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 5:57	Devin Vanbockler	05860	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 5:55	Natalie Buevas	03820	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 5:55	Kaya Gerber		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 5:54	Chandler Sharp	30092	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 5:54	Kenji Hongo	95008	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 5:52	Jennie Fix	36604	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 5:51	Barbara Robinson	21153	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 5:49	Darin Roy	97214	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 5:49	Kyrah Bryant	30728	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 5:47	Chris Clements	60126	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 5:46	Sarah Waterman	98034	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 5:42	VIGNAIS Melania	28700	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 5:41	Simona Busch	76479	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 5:41	Spencer Hannon	73159	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 5:40	Erin Wenk	48220	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 5:38	Lou Simon		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 5:38	Roderick Trout	43302	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 5:34	Rachael Hiigel	92026	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 5:32	Madelyn Khoury	22315	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 5:30	Caitlyn Adams	94040	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 5:21	Mary Murray	54220	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 5:08	Silas Ayers	28607	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 4:53	Bonnie Hammond	53142	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 4:51	Nelson Santiago	85145	Mature and old-growth trees safeguard vital genetic diversity and are home to and constitute many different habitats and biomes for numerous species. These forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Moreover, recent studies have shown that the water vapor and terpenes released during transpiration are key to cloud formation & precipitation. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 4:48	Heart Bloise	98122	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 4:46	Carol Kasza	99707	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 4:41	Mar Wall	90909	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 4:40	Josefine Wollersen		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 4:38	Robert Gillette Ryan	94606	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 4:35	alex jensen	54701	We have to save our world. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 4:35	Sophie Allan	85251-7229	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 4:34	Alexander Sulek	47394	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 4:34	Karina McQueen	92543	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 4:32	Tonya Grimes	02119	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 4:29	Maryam Akbar	06441	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 4:29	Ellie Pursley	47403	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you for your time and consideration.
7/20/2024 4:27	Eva B	22304	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 4:26	Alyssa Drews	51566	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 4:25	Emily McNamee	83716	What is the American west without old-growth forests? Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year, not to mention providing recreation and joy to citizens and tourists alike. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 4:21	Alexandra Lednický	77004	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 4:17	Wilmery Rodriguez	08609	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 4:16	Evan Budnick	97220	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 4:13	Aleks Clark	98037	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 4:10	Eva Booth	KT3 3QT	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 4:10	Caitlin Tallungan	98321	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 4:02	Nichole Deleon	95125	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 4:01	Tyler Valentine	98595	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 4:01	David Kroeger	98057	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 4:00	Melody Kroeger	98057	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 4:00	Stephen Savage	78748	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 4:00	Morgan Kroeger	98057	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 3:58	K O	91932	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 3:58	Julia Shaw	97202	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 3:56	Ruth Neuhauser	97232	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 3:52	Braden Willingham	76262	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 3:51	Madison Perry	94536	Hello! I hope you're having a lovely day :) We have to protect these forests, dude. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 3:51	Jessica Robinson	97266	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 3:43	Tara Bingham	83706	Hello, I am writing from Idaho to ask that you please strengthen the National Old-Growth Amendment to truly protect old growth trees from extinction. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you for your time!
7/20/2024 3:42	Percy Focazio-Moran	61802	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 3:40	Maheep Mundh	95377	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 3:40	Christa Hopson	71730	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 3:38	Brooke Allan	84075	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 3:36	Araceli Moreno	85281	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 3:32	Caleb Vieyra	90808	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 3:32	Tobin Smith	37407	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 3:31	Kelly Garland	48221	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 3:27	Natalie Johnston	93015	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 3:25	Lola Santiago	17222	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 3:24	Jane GRAY	97401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 3:24	Devon Ross	14225	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 3:23	Presley Wilson	90815	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 3:21	Adam Keller	43229	We have to stop destroying forests that will take hundreds of years to recover. These lands are too important to ruin for any short term gains. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 3:20	Liz Burnette	77530	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 3:20	Shan Fowler	92627	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 3:19	Liam Wilkinson	96150	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 3:17	Hayden Harris	95843	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 3:16	Natalie Prince	94550	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 3:16	Joseph Robinson	98122	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 3:15	Sydney Harris	47305	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 3:14	James Kwan	95135	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 3:14	Honoisa Kalukembi	D22H026	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 3:14	Emily Romero	98604	Please listen to us about this, we need these trees for more than lumber. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 3:14	TJ Pinedo	60047	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife, and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty, and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests. 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Save America by saving our trees.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 3:13	Beau Trujillo	84098	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you for keeping forests protected and preserved, the benefits for the public far outweigh the benefits for the mills. This land doesn't belong to them, and as such should be preserved and protected for use of the people.
7/20/2024 3:11	Addie Deshazo	80302	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 3:07	Sara Ritchey	14425	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 3:07	Caleb Partin	90024	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 3:05	Peyton McFarlain	76132	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 2:58	Devin Patel	38655	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 2:58	Jasmine Botello	95348	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 2:58	Nadia Sanchez	98903	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. As someone who lives in a fire heavy region with intense effects on the water and air quality mature growth trees make a large impact on the reducing the negative effects that increase every year. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 2:57	Sonia Desaidamle	90275	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 2:57	A Oxley		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 2:56	Kiaya Sabolovic	97701	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 2:56	Christina Tran	22042	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 2:55	Megan Muhlestein	84040	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 2:49	Sophia Olim	92129	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 2:45	Joshua Caleb Poulter	40065	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 2:45	Abigail Reis	32439	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 2:43	Carly Johns	98367	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 2:41	Laura Cottril	94597	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 2:40	Desiree Laird	98146	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 2:38	Emi Ramadani	10023	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 2:38	Max Baden	98245	Please please please think about the health of the planet. Think of the health of the ecosystem that fills our lungs with air and filters the water we drink. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 2:36	Sara Perez	89115	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 2:36	Zachary Myers	23321	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of ALL old-growth trees across our national forests 2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish legal protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 2:35	Asia Del Core		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 2:31	Gilberto Bustos	77396	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 2:29	Molly Borgmeyer	63111	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 2:26	Kallista Mason	Masonkalli@gmail.com	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 2:26	Kate Christofferson	89473	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 2:20	Bethany Schmidt	95570	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 2:19	Austin Orion	98251	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 2:19	Mika L	91405	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 2:19	Lydia Gregory	15205	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 2:16	Carter Gilbert	30052	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 2:14	Annika Burns	98370	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 2:12	Maggie Lomas	33950	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 2:11	Jacob Carrazco	60642	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 2:10	Billie Herrera	77214	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 2:09	Caroline Mcy	95060	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 2:08	Adam Dexter	94102	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 2:08	Qian Mei	21042	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 2:06	Annabelle Massie	98337	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 2:02	Tara Parker-Essig	94606	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 2:01	Deborah Dimm	12185	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 2:01	Deborah Dmm	12309	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 2:01	Neha Kadasani	98075	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 2:00	Teresa Raschilla	90230	Please protect *both* mature and old-growth forests. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 1:58	Queenie Ho	94530	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 1:58	Kate Smith	61856	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Unsustainable forest management practices such as cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect and properly manage old-growth forest trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the unsustainable logging of old-growth trees across our national forests. Professionally trained Foresters must be responsible for determining what trees get cut down in the name of creating a healthier forest ecosystem. 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 1:57	Steph Errante		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 1:55	Kayla Decker	95519	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 1:54	Nicole Smith	14217	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you!
7/20/2024 1:54	Madeline Kangas	95128	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 1:54	Stephen Daire	21201	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 1:53	James Copeland	06095	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 1:52	Nicholas Brooksher	60610	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 1:52	Kristine Major	55312	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 1:46	Ronita Pollowy		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 1:44	Suzi Biehl	97218	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 1:43	Ryan Dodds	48192	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 1:41	Noah Basye	80206	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 1:39	Nicole Dodds	48192	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 1:36	Billy Murakami	91801	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 1:36	Krista Carlson	97214	Old growth trees are so incredibly important!! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 1:35	Miranda Hannon	20910	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 1:33	Sarah Harris	85257	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 1:33	Ian Harmon	77027	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 1:30	Mac Birthistle	91364	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 1:29	Alex Zoellner	55104	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 1:26	Christina deVecchis	06489	Preserving forests is essential to the health of the American people and the planet. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 1:25	Colin Miller	94610	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 1:25	Matthew Fowler	64079	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 1:19	Diana Marshall	98052	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 1:18	AP Irvine	68133	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 1:16	Kendrick Roy	11372	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 1:15	Kenneth Luce	30265	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 1:12	Charles Driskell	64014	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 1:09	Emily Woodworth	97759	As someone who lives in the border of Deschutes National Forest and has mature Ponderosas on my property, I understand the value of protecting these amazing organisms. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Do the right thing for the seventh generation of our descendants. Leave a legacy.
7/20/2024 1:08	Rachel Evans	28173	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 1:00	Chyane Toich	95949	What will your grandchildren breathe? Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 1:00	Janelle Perry	95389	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 0:59	Andrew Thompson	27376	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 0:58	Acela Goray	60164	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 0:57	Cassidy Kennedy	23139	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 0:56	Kori Powell	39561	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 0:56	Naomi Somerville	17050	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 0:55	Nico M	98014	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 0:54	Toree Morrisk	97219	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 0:53	McKinley Seaver	96701	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Thank you for your consideration. Old growth forests MUST be protected for industrial and commercial use so that the ecosystems that rely on them remain intact.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 0:52	Barbara Hill		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 0:51	Keely Stumpf	85716	Hello, Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. These things are all vital to human life and the future of the United States. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests. 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Please protect our old growth trees and draft a measure which ensures they are around for future generations.
7/20/2024 0:50	Bridget Gorman	60457	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 0:48	Denise Hopkins	99163	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 0:48	Tommy Mitchell	14850	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. The trees are so important please protect them
7/20/2024 0:46	Olivia Cordes	92867	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 0:46	Gayle Peters	17801	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 0:46	Shayna Schreck	17801	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 0:44	Isabelle Hartline	66220	I find it offensive that even after thousands of us made our voices clear on where we stand on the protection of old growth forests and mature trees you are still trying to find ways to undercut our decision to try and make money off of future lumber sales. \

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
7/20/2024 0:44	Claire Yang	98075	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 0:44	M Callahan	62940	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 0:44	Celine Rosales	78640	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 0:43	Lynn Wohlwend	54880	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 0:42	Ashley Chen	02139	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 0:42	Elise Reinoso		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 0:41	Russell Durham	65203	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 0:40	Valerie Viscome	10604	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 0:40	Timothy Wise	16508	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 0:39	Robyn Schwartz	95212	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 0:38	Eros Ramos	07660	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 0:36	Emily Sublette		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 0:35	Jack Ditto	45833	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 0:35	Abigail Chambers	84014	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 0:33	Alandy Duverge	10703	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. These are the only ways we can guarantee these forests are around to help us for generations to come. Thank you.
7/20/2024 0:32	Crystal DiMiceli	33912	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 0:29	Sara Samano	90017	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 0:27	Alex Hilton	60098	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 0:26	Sean McKee	60643	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 0:23	Jen Parise	53925	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 0:22	Jennifer Parise	53925	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 0:22	Parker Gain	60450	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 0:22	Hannah Marquez	96740	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 0:20	Noah Fagello	43228	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 0:20	Shawna Stetz	28209	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 0:17	Rachel Stark		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 0:15	Tom Goldberg	O5701	Don't ruin my future. It's on you. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 0:12	Loren Earl	76126	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 0:10	Luke Mullen	93105	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 0:08	Jamee Robbins	32221	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 0:04	Rebecca Lies	80302	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/20/2024 0:04	Rosemary Bearden	96773	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/20/2024 0:00	Melissa Maune	63090	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/19/2024 23:57	Minda Vaatainen	55330	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/19/2024 23:54	Melody Casiano	98503	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/19/2024 23:54	Bryn Beard	30087	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/19/2024 23:53	Cassidy Carswell	30557	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/19/2024 23:46	Silas Mihm	30677	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/19/2024 23:45	Bayani Stowers	20011	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/19/2024 23:44	Jessica Coleman	66218	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/19/2024 23:43	Seth Haynes	37601	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/19/2024 23:42	Erin Karcher	97211	Hi there, Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. They are desperately needed in our fight against climate change and while technically are a renewable resource, they're not a SUSTAINABLE resource due to how long it takes trees to grow. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/19/2024 23:41	Susan Gronwald	91360	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/19/2024 23:39	Joey Van Deurzen	54115	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/19/2024 23:38	Kate Jackson	78729	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/19/2024 23:38	Ian Wolfe	46807	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/19/2024 23:37	Deirdre Kealy	95060	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/19/2024 23:36	Amaryah Creglow	78022	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/19/2024 23:36	Roman Hulsey	59802	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/19/2024 23:35	anna decker		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/19/2024 23:28	Caroline VerMeulen	47401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/19/2024 23:27	Zoe Walker	56560	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/19/2024 23:23	Koby Wuesthoff	98926	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/19/2024 23:22	Jason Brouwer	47978	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/19/2024 23:21	Natalie Brouwer	47978	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/19/2024 23:21	Jon Brouwer	47978	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/19/2024 23:21	Haley Brouwer	47401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/19/2024 23:20	Rebecca Determan	55122	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/19/2024 23:20	Alexis Brouwer	47401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/19/2024 23:19	Rachael Letney	93532	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/19/2024 23:17	Nile Plummer	80207	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/19/2024 23:17	Jenna Petersen	84043	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/19/2024 23:15	Madisen Perry	95389	I believe in conservation! I have seen the forests of Washington & can not be silent on their destruction. The clear cuts must stop. The majesty of mature old growth forests hold value. They are full and beautiful and deserve protection! CONSERVE AND PROTECT THEM! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/19/2024 23:15	Kayden Barke	55438	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.

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7/19/2024 23:10	Lindsay McQuiddy	75407	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
7/18/2024 23:32	Shaylee Behrmann	84120	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future. Please make the decision to stop logging to keep our trees!
7/18/2024 10:56	TChristopher Gardner	80907	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
7/18/2024 9:18	Carlos Cruz	20110	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.
7/18/2024 9:18	Carltn Bradford	20110	Mature and old-growth trees and forests protect our climate by absorbing and storing carbon, boost resilience to fire, help regulate temperatures, filter drinking water and shelter wildlife. Logging these trees deprives us of the benefits and beauty of our largest, oldest trees. Your draft proposal fails to protect these trees and forests. The proposal includes many opportunities to send these trees to the mill and allows agency staff to manage old-growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. It contains ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass. I support a policy for our national forests that will: 1.End the logging of old-growth trees and in old-growth stands where fire is infrequent. 2.End the commercial exchange of old-growth trees. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.Establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the future.