

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 23:59:04	Aidin Robbins	28803	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 23:58:30	Joel John	10956	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 23:58:23	Aedon R	LS6 2lr	<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 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. This is very important, thank you for taking it seriously!</p>
2024-08-08 23:57:33	Donbosco Kim	98155	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 23:57:31	Stephanie Clax	19094	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 23:56:39	Gregory Bedell	53402	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 23:56:01	Sarah Braun	19087	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 23:53:35	Abibatu Koroma		<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 23:51:54	Noah Schaible	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. They also are a spectacle that we should hope to share with future generations and have pride in as a country. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 23:51:00	Madelyn Jones-Cressey	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 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.
2024-08-08 23:50:27	Caitlin Nevers	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 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.
2024-08-08 23:49:07	Jennifer Gomez-Arredondo		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-08 23:47:13	Allison Storey	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 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.
2024-08-08 23:46:23	Katrina Rasmussen	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 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.
2024-08-08 23:45:52	Rose Keane	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.
2024-08-08 23:44:49	Jason Brown	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 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
2024-08-08 23:42:28	Lorien Rowland	98296	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 23:42:13	madeline martin	92054	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 23:41:24	Audrey Sweten	85041	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 23:40:45	Macy Murley	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 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
2024-08-08 23:39:30	Tracy Slaughter	60914	<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.</p>
2024-08-08 23:37:52	Kendra Moore	76002	<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.</p>
2024-08-08 23:37:44	Savannah Helser	59411	<p>Please 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.</p>
2024-08-08 23:36:22	Gabiella Clark	05411	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 23:35:13	Joe Turenne	55125	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 23:34:49	Aaron Barton	65775	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 23:34:44	Caitlyn Carter	30068	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 23:33:33	Joslyn Hopper	85202	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 23:33:28	Cynthia Brennan	78633	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 23:31:39	Maegan Gordon	37033	<p>I am suing my aunt for destroying many acres of old growth as the Trustee to our farm, and we cannot afford to lose more. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.</p>
2024-08-08 23:31:16	Robyn McLuen		<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 23:30:51	H S Wilson	84604	<p>I only use the prewritten letter because it is written by those more knowledgeable than I. But my sincerity is no less for not having written the words myself; Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.</p>



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 23:29:37	Aiva Haven	40222	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 23:27:59	Stella Eastman	97221	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 23:27:35	Maria Haro	90805	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 23:27:30	Riordan Smith	95060	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 23:27:21	Gavin Myers	28031	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 23:27:11	Carol White	34471	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 23:27:03	Skylar Yeager	48864	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 23:25:31	Ashli Cortez	85297	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 23:24:40	Yolanda Olivas	85353	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 23:23:12	Kerstin Imhoff	40206	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 23:23:08	sasha dansby	89101	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 23:22:25	Gloria Giles		<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 23:21:41	Asher B	84015	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 23:21:31	Kristopher Rodriguez	18702	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 23:19:57	Lazaro Grana	30263	<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 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. 4. Dont mess with my trees</p>
2024-08-08 23:18:33	Connor Murphy	98250	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 23:18:31	Lily Brown	14216	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 23:17:58	angelica rodriguez	98059	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 23:17:33	Scott Cloninger	76205	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 23:16:23	Erin Curry	08270	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 23:15:47	Edgar Dominguez	60440	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 23:14:20	Elizabeth Gish		<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 23:13:17	Kate Ramirez	75077	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 23:11:58	Killian Diggins	04062	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 23:10:38	Courtney Pettee	80109	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 23:10:27	Cole Solomon		<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 23:09:53	Chloe Clark-Soles	80301	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 23:09:50	Michael Parbhoo	33068	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 23:06:42	Donna Thomas	40241	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 23:06:18	Courtney Pasko	21231	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 23:06:05	Ryan Wilson	15106	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 23:04:56	Anoop Joseph	673592	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-08 22:59:43	Yanira Roman	44070	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 22:59:12	Lily Dial	26501	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 22:58:55	AJ Mohrmann	81505	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 22:58:20	Maylen Moffatt	P0P1S0	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-08 22:57:40	Christine Silva	89523	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:57:26	nesta allen	37075	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:56:59	Cecilia Tomaselli	80922	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:56:20	Liz Karschner-Slone	34997	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 22:56:10	Taylor Warner	87109	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 22:56:09	Fae Y	47129	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 22:56:02	Tyler Hamilton	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.
2024-08-08 22:55:56	Sarah Thigpen	76531	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-08 22:55:06	Kerry Hardy	53718	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:53:09	Barbara Armstrong		<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:52:43	John Hanacek		<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:52:26	Kim Martin	84087	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 22:51:15	Lang Law	27614	<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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:50:21	Sarianna Jones	80456	<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.</p> <p>\nKeep fucking around and you'll find out</p>
2024-08-08 22:50:19	Juliana Peddie	92056	<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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:47:15	Maren B	46064	<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.</p> <p>SAVE THE TREES HAVE WE NOT LEARNED?!!</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 22:47:00	Rochelle Holmes		<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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:45:13	Wilder Bartlett	30082	<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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:45:08	Madeline Martin	97401	<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. We are connected to nature and when nature is healthy, we are healthy. When we destroy nature, we are destroying ourselves. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p>
2024-08-08 22:45:03	Bekah Bachman	85044	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 22:43:52	Elvi Loud	10016	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:42:28	Persaya Haven	40242	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:40:25	Morgan Murphy	10552	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:38:35	Nathaniel Renner	30281	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 22:37:20	Fae Lam	L5M0A9	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:36:54	Kaleigh Clark	92120	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:36:15	Thalia Varshay	87501	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:34:14	Elizabeth Ryan	08083	<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 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.</p>



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 22:34:01	Coco Fitzmaurice		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 22:33:52	rose villela	80218	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 22:32:49	Lauren Foreman	90036	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 22:32:16	Douglas Bradley	94803	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-08 22:32:15	Danielle Fast	84119	<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 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, please save the forests. \nSincerely,\nDanielle</p>
2024-08-08 22:30:51	Evan Morales	60490	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:30:05	Elaine Perez	94102	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:29:36	Jessie Natalicchio	07960	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 22:29:28	Kaitlin Koss		<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:29:01	Caroline Gross	22902	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:28:15	Godzilla Rich	40204	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:27:28	Ann Hicks	95616	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 22:27:12	Sunshine Morris	06042	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:26:39	Chloe Benner	32413	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:25:30	Ceasar Castillo	97225	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:24:30	Seline X	98375	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 22:23:48	Ashley Dixon	31210	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:23:28	Anna Luna	77017	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:21:36	Travis Knight	75070	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:21:08	Shannon Brown	75070	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 22:20:09	Mary Borish	15239	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 22:19:47	Dalia Quinones	33331	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 22:19:15	G S	95348	Like fr, save what we can Mature and old-growth trees \nand forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 22:16:04	Jamie Winston	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.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 22:15:58	Lindsay Horwood	80003	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:15:57	Josh Samuelsen	98042	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:15:22	Isaac Butler	45236	<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 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 think of our future!</p>
2024-08-08 22:14:02	Alissa Cugliari	07424	<p>Hey I'd love it if you saved 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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 22:13:59	Rajvi Goswami	32207	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:12:16	Minowe Simpson	K9J 4R8	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:11:43	Chloe Empoliti	97005	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:10:36	Alex Hacker	48108	<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 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 understand this is a necessity to ensure the survival of our planet and the human race.</p>



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 22:09:08	Anamaria Matasaru	40068	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:07:13	Matthew Cardman	80107	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:06:55	Maggie Red	02145	<p>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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:03:40	Elizabeth Rybka	16502	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 22:02:51	Kinsey Cox	97239	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:01:50	Patricia Wermeling	80525	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:01:00	Samuel Reed	80123	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 22:00:38	zoe luna	94952	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 21:55:06	ashlee morris	61350	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 21:54:13	Gwen Wardlow	35215	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 21:52:35	Tatyana Ruffin	30904	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 21:51:35	Rose Johnson	75067	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 21:50:54	Aja McKinney	75067	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 21:50:04	Rachel Bancroft	98684	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 21:44:05	Amelia Upper	L2E1V9	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 21:44:04	Katarina Wright	75701	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 21:43:56	Julia Kelley-Kern	20910	Hi, I am a concerned citizen and supporter of 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 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.
2024-08-08 21:43:15	Annabelle Dacey	R3J 1P8	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 21:42:08	Annalyn Donaldson	10019	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 21:41:47	Kub Celenza-Hayes	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 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
2024-08-08 21:41:41	Damion Newhall	46755	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 21:39:22	briana dustin	66032	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 21:38:51	Andrew Jordan	64856	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 21:36:13	Clara Robinson	99508	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 21:35:36	Barbara Valente	60041	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 21:21:56	Katherine Blake	45324	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 21:21:23	Sarah Knapp	95821	<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 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. Period. 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. Save the old growth! 3.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 future!</p>
2024-08-08 21:20:53	Troye Kuhn	95135	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 21:18:11	Taelor Stamm	95818	<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.</p>
2024-08-08 21:11:01	Joceyn Subberwal	80443	<p>Hello -\n\nI am writing to beg you to make the right choice when it comes to 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.</p>
2024-08-08 21:10:58	Lila Eaton	87104	<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.</p>
2024-08-08 21:10:52	Kimberly Hybarger	82901	<p>We must protect our mature and old growth trees. We must put the future of our earth and our children above corporations who exploit and destroy. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. We have an endemic of forest fires. We must do everything we possibly can to stop this. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. There are alternative options that are worth exploring. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p>



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 21:08:32	Mary Ellen Schwartz	20902	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 21:06:08	Nicole Filipowicz	08619	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 21:05:22	Alex Shoultz	78724	<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 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. What she said</p>
2024-08-08 21:05:13	Evelyn Scarbrough	48466	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 21:04:59	Micah Wiggins	30813	<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.</p>
2024-08-08 21:04:31	Ruth Littlefield	03257	<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.</p>
2024-08-08 21:01:43	Jack Brooks	85658	<p>Our world is literally one in a million. Don't go and screw it up. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p>
2024-08-08 20:59:22	Susan Pennypacker	43240	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 20:57:52	Sierra Cleland	48415	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 20:56:38	Becky Woodford	76039	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 20:54:16	Dakota Springer	85022	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 20:54:02	Shelby Edge	85283	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 20:53:17	Victoria Rivera	22408	<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 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 my children's future.</p>
2024-08-08 20:53:07	Lillian Lee	91745	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 20:52:39	Lizmar Perez	00703	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 20:51:04	Chantelle Marchand	V6T1Z2	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 20:49:34	Leigh Pouch	49444	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 20:48:21	Robyn Rojas	11102	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 20:43:02	Greenlee McBrayer	83702	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 20:40:51	Clair Miller	45385	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 20:40:35	Paula Wolf	19012	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 20:39:53	Andres Cortes	N1g2z8	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 20:38:13	Kat Bogle	72703	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 20:37:17	Hannah Green	98031	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 20:36:55	Jackie Guzman	34972	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 20:36:19	Thomas Mason	86314	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 20:36:15	Sophi Hayes	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.
2024-08-08 20:36:10	Reilly Walker	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.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 20:36:05	Kodie Gibson	84041	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 20:30:54	Lynx Pittenger	28461	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 20:30:10	Phillip Wong	11190	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 20:28:32	Carrellyn Grant-Case	13066	<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 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.</p>



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 20:20:59	Alexis Serrato	93702	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 20:20:57	Diego Pujols	02170	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 20:17:47	Nancy Chen	L6H 6T6	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 20:17:17	Cassie Villalba	85051	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-08 20:14:11	Katie Fielding	70435	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 20:14:10	angela Ng	91770	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 20:13:38	Samantha Rovati	97302	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 20:13:13	Alvaro Rovati	97302	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 20:12:30	Ashlyn Monroe	97965	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 20:12:10	Claire Burgi	93003	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 20:09:16	Samantha Donovan	37919	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 20:09:12	Ashley Tan	94112	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 20:07:58	Olivia Saldana	24153	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 20:06:44	Palmer Hightower	94556	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 20:06:40	Jeremy Martinez	87107	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 20:00:25	Lucia Harper	94601	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 19:57:59	Arianna Valle	21211	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 19:57:29	Vanessa Billock	48197	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 19:57:24	Megan Morris	30650	<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 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</p>
2024-08-08 19:56:28	Serena Faravardeh		<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 19:55:14	Lulani Jensen	98467	<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 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. I miss what the world looked like when I was younger. It seems we've gotten ahead of ourselves and many chose wealth over the longevity of our planet and peoples as a whole.</p>
2024-08-08 19:54:31	Michael Scurti	60175	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 19:49:04	Hannah Juday	46067	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 19:48:09	Sarah Shane	53959	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 19:44:57	Sasha Nalisnick	16244	<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.</p>
2024-08-08 19:44:41	Ann Carolla	20164	<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 while standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p>
2024-08-08 19:44:28	Jon Glidewell	27612	<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.</p>
2024-08-08 19:44:08	Anna Smith	28405	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 19:44:05	Claire Benvin	T3A 6J8	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 19:41:48	Stephanie Stott	33778	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 19:41:00	Kerry Keating	61616	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 19:40:47	Clara Miller	45140	<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 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 very much for your strong consideration.</p>



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 19:39:24	Ravi Mehta	04011	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 19:38:57	Sarah Rasmussen	84663	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 19:38:35	Kristen Tafelski	19709	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 19:37:10	Charlie Muse	62987	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 19:36:55	Chanel Burdine-Cheffou	46205	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 19:36:11	Sandra Clapp	77318	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 19:36:06	Corey Shaffer	95458	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 19:35:39	Emma Simone	44262	<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 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. PS. Enough damage has been done by humans. Leave these tree alone. We have one planet to call home. Protect it.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 19:34:11	Rachel Vasquez	89011	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 19:33:49	Kristy Doty	97504	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 19:33:47	Jessica Flowers	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 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.
2024-08-08 19:33:06	Alyx Cremeans	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 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
2024-08-08 19:30:11	Kimberly Bernal	94523	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 19:29:15	Raina Presser	95240	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 19:27:49	Dawn Wilson	21001	<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 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.</p> <p>\\n4. Please save our Trees and please teach other agencies how to grow a Forest Ecosystem!</p>
2024-08-08 19:27:41	Luciana Vega	170198	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 19:24:57	Kellie Pritchett	85747	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 19:23:42	Jennifer Boergers	NOB 1M0	<p>There is going to be a time when you are gone from this world. All you will be is a memory of a memory. A tiny blip in the infinite. The saying goes that we do not truly die when what we leave behind can be cherished for 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.</p>
2024-08-08 19:23:03	Joseph Benefiel	47408	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 19:21:44	Michael Askren	92507	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 19:15:51	Regina Soriano	07148	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 19:14:18	Laila Withee	46304	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 19:13:05	Andrea Cabrera	55337	<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 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. Stop killing what nature has blessed us with. We only have on earth. Stop abusing it .</p>
2024-08-08 19:11:05	Christian Sackett	98942	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 19:10:28	Samantha Alexander	60016	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 19:09:57	Abigail Klukowski	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 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.
2024-08-08 19:09:44	Alycia Quick	01590	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 19:07:40	Cayden Lederman	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 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
2024-08-08 19:07:31	Aubrey Astalda	55024	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 19:07:28	Noah Bargez-arias	33184	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 19:06:32	Julie Tighe	78745	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 19:04:53	Cora Griffin	55423	<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 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.</p>



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 19:04:26	Erron Sanchez		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 19:03:52	Analaura Negrete	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 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.
2024-08-08 19:03:37	Austin Horton	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 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.
2024-08-08 19:02:26	Savannah Horton	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 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
2024-08-08 19:01:10	Winter Frankenstein	27520	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 19:00:37	Anna Durbin		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 19:00:09	Gloria Garc�a	77076	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 18:58:30	Emmie Fontenot	36532	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-08 18:57:38	Desiree Silva	79915	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 18:57:35	Ren Brownlow	94530	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 18:56:56	Sarah Hauglie	56425	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 18:56:27	Jenny Kennedy	98271	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 18:55:58	Eden Catterall	97603	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 18:55:51	Samantha Winthrop	89119	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 18:54:46	Jessica Hasenplaugh	92823	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 18:54:25	Krystal Ramsay	65305	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-08 18:54:21	Alicia Dolsen		<p>I love trees. Don't be rude about it. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.</p>
2024-08-08 18:52:37	Quincy Purcell	98105	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 18:51:33	Katherine Weinmann	76205	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 18:50:53	Fen King	60189	<p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests play a vital role in filtering drinking water for our communities, providing homes for wildlife, and protecting our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon each year. These magnificent trees and forests not only enhance the beauty of our landscapes but also bolster ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate temperatures within the forest. However, our cherished mature and old-growth forests face significant threats from a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees robs Americans of the myriad benefits, beauty, and awe that these giants provide. Truly, these trees are worth far more standing tall in their natural habitat. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has a meaningful opportunity to safeguard our mature and old-growth trees; yet, the current draft proposal disappointingly falls short of this critical goal. The policy proposals contain numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut down old-growth trees and send them to the mill. Alarmingly, all proposed alternatives grant agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of misguided "proactive stewardship" objectives. Moreover, the ambiguous language in the proposals could easily be exploited to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. Regrettably, none of the alternatives put forth will adequately protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I feel it is essential for the final proposals to rectify these glaring deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must put an end to the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests. 2. The Forest Service must abolish the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on agency-managed forestlands. No old-growth trees should ever be sent to mills. 3. The Forest Service must implement robust protections for mature forests and trees to ensure an incr</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 18:50:08	Athena Snapp	98272	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 18:49:21	Sami Godlove	97701-4810	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 18:47:08	Jennifer Bean	08034	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 18:46:22	Faith Collins	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 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
2024-08-08 18:46:08	Whitney Harriman	04055	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 18:45:45	heidi i	90012	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 18:45:41	Malia Shoupe	22408	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 18:45:14	Hailey Deahl	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.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 18:44:40	Romana 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 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.
2024-08-08 18:44:10	Tasha Wright	40422	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 18:43:50	Cora Marshall	76548	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 18:42:26	Hayden Willis	12144	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-08 18:42:24	Jane Fitkin	49855	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 18:42:06	Rafael Banuelos	89706	If we are to have a healthy biosphere in the US and North America, then old growth forests need to be staunchly, heavily protected. They are the lungs and liver of our ecosystems; filtering out what must be and putting back into the air what should be. Unless we wish to rob our children and grandchildren of beautiful AND healthy lives, then furthering protections of old growth forests needs to happen by 09/21/24. Unless we wish to rob all living things in North America and the USA of beautiful AND healthy lives, then furthering protections of old growth forests needs to happen by 09/21/24.
2024-08-08 18:40:57	Shannon Mellars	80907	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 18:40:07	Sam Hovey		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 18:37:54	Jevan Cahill		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-08 18:36:07	Sam Lopez	30316	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 18:35:43	Deanna Pero	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.
2024-08-08 18:35:06	Madasen Taylor	48451	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 18:34:50	Ramiro Sierra	79936	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-08 18:34:27	Cam W	77381	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 18:34:09	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.
2024-08-08 18:34:04	Jacob Kingzett	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.
2024-08-08 18:32:03	dan winters	94559	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-08 18:31:28	Andrew Olsen	60014	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 18:31:17	Zane Geibe-Bonde	80403	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 18:31:12	Owen Cantor	48195	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 18:31:07	Brenna Freilich	33716	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 18:30:36	Jack Lopez	93307	<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.</p>
2024-08-08 18:29:30	Allie Schumacher	55434	<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.</p>
2024-08-08 18:29:18	Caroline Scott	01581	<p>Hello! I hope this letter finds you well. I am sending you this letter regarding the destruction of 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.</p>
2024-08-08 18:29:18	Jack Ocampo	93301	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 18:28:53	LaVonne Limpus	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 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.
2024-08-08 18:28:48	Sarah Rathje	80920	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 18:27:48	Abigail Asher	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 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.
2024-08-08 18:26:25	Kenjah OâDonnell	01226	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-08 18:26:09	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 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.
2024-08-08 18:25:30	Esther Jachens	21230	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 18:25:20	Tilly Keating	D16 VX31	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 18:24:34	Shambrea Oliver	93631	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-08 18:24:22	bex m	60430	<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 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. MAKE IT HAPPEN</p>
2024-08-08 18:24:12	Savannah Hall	37849	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 18:22:24	Kierston Gittens	60607	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 18:22:01	Jasmine Barringer	96817	<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 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.</p>



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 18:21:22	Eliana Rios	90044	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 18:20:29	Jordan Spiars		<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 18:18:12	Winter Herrera	92262	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 18:17:51	MJ Wells	94306	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 18:17:33	Aleah Oxley	45011	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 18:17:25	Callie Damon	01960	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 18:17:22	Ryan Stiltner	47591	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 18:16:57	Lily Bingham	33133	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 18:16:50	Addison Stoufflet	72718	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 18:16:03	Nicholas 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 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.
2024-08-08 18:13:41	Bob Bobbinson		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 18:12:48	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 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
2024-08-08 18:11:52	Angelique Benavides	90621	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 18:11:16	Orion Songster	94602	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 18:10:00	Linda Jacobellis	10301	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 18:08:48	Alex RodrĂguez	10103	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 18:08:19	Amber Janusz	53217	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 18:07:17	Taylor Sapien	95401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 18:07:04	Sammi Blanco	76063	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 18:06:46	Kelli Blumberg	08512	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-08 18:06:25	Domile Stanke	39449	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 18:05:52	Josh Ellenbogen	19072	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 18:05:35	Alie Kaplan		<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 18:05:11	Markus Bird		<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 18:04:13	Erika Trott	98115	<p>It's pretty simple. We can't cut down old trees. Those trees protect us, are generational insurances and provide so much for our planet. There has to be a better way. Thanks for listening to the people's voice! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.</p>
2024-08-08 18:03:38	Anne Burress		<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 18:03:28	Bella Suros	92024	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 18:03:23	Grace Warees	28306	<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 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. 4. The Forest Service must make sure when new places are built, they work together WITH nature, not against it.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 18:03:13	Nick Bentsen	97124	<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.</p>
2024-08-08 18:02:46	Joel Warren		<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.</p>
2024-08-08 18:02:07	Amy Snyder	63116	<p>We have so few old-growth forests left. Please help. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p>
2024-08-08 18:01:32	Quinn Herring	35242	<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.</p>



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 18:01:20	Erla Egilsdóttir	00810	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 17:59:42	Elio Junker	41460	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 17:59:22	Aaron Bobrow	20036	<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 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. Logging has taken enough from us.</p>
2024-08-08 17:58:55	Emily Benjamin	44483	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 17:57:25	Noelle Alegre	94124	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 17:57:09	Noah Knechtel	29016	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 17:56:00	Shelcee Zimmermann	32244	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 17:55:54	Carrie Smith	91011	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 17:55:24	Victoria Eggers	02180	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 17:54:38	Elise Garcia		<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 17:52:57	Kathy Snyder	51106	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 17:52:35	Luxie Snyder	51106	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 17:52:27	Rachel Mueller	94939	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 17:52:12	Brett Smith	68776	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 17:51:53	David Snyder	68776	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 17:51:48	Sam O	94602	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-08 17:51:30	Jennifer Snyder	51106	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 17:51:27	Sophia McSpedon		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 17:51:04	Gracie Slaight	51106	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 17:50:50	Alyssa Chamley	NZ	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-08 17:50:38	Amelia Snyder	51106	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 17:50:17	Brittany Wells	48462	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 17:50:05	Jordan Palmer	83709	<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 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. You think you own whatever land you land on. The Earth is just a dead thing you can claim, but I know every rock and tree and creature has a life, has a spirit, has a name. Come roll in all the riches all around you, and for once, never wonder what they're worth.</p>
2024-08-08 17:49:05	Lyla Garibay	93535	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 17:48:52	brian Herman	23707	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 17:48:12	James Springall	13090	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 17:48:10	Katherine Kukin	20837	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 17:46:53	Lauren Walker	98501	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 17:46:51	Carmela Abeledo	I don't live 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.
2024-08-08 17:44:00	Lilah Stevens	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 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.
2024-08-08 17:43:56	Lillian Barry	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 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.
2024-08-08 17:43:52	esther shadle	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 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
2024-08-08 17:43:34	Hunter Manter	03907	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 17:43:31	Dae Tookerjerb	60608	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 17:41:24	Tav Murphy	28803	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 17:37:43	Kylie Spalding	32119	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 17:36:42	Anali Medina	98902	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 17:34:21	Alexandra Yelton	92591	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 17:32:58	Ren Clark	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 oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 17:32:42	nicole garcia	78501	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-08 17:32:41	Bethany Rolfson	15220	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 17:30:45	Karrie Kiss	V2C5T7	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 17:30:18	Haley Kisicki	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 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.
2024-08-08 17:28:36	Quinn Prins-Ericksen	94563	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-08 17:26:22	Teresa SÃ¡nchez	46021	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 17:25:58	Jessica Cupero	85308	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 17:25:40	Supreme Holmes	95825	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 17:24:13	Kilala Hall	96825	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-08 17:22:30	Miriam McLellan	76048	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 17:21:43	ellie degroft	32814	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 17:21:13	Nina Giddings		<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 17:20:58	Maddie Moss	43050	<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 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. Your actions and behaviors today will be reflected on by your grandchildren, let's think of our future and not just about our greed!</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 17:20:41	Monica B		<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 17:20:24	Helena Shields-Ballantyne	L5L1K4	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 17:20:04	Cori Schaffer	90814	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 17:19:29	Madeline Orellana	89123	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 17:16:23	Emiko MartÃnez-Mass	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.
2024-08-08 17:15:34	Paige Tornow	80301	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 17:12:43	Anson Nash	97103	Please save our old growth trees! They are vital for survival on earth
2024-08-08 17:12:12	Katelyn Pitts	97408	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 17:12:11	Charisse Turley	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.



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 17:11:14	Cassie Drazen	97301	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 17:10:47	Andrzej Kozlowski	97211	Dear Sir/Madam: I'm writing to highlight the need for improvements to the existing proposals for the Old-Growth Amendment, which fall short of providing the necessary protections to old-growth trees. The current drafts allow for too much interpretation and discretion on the part of agency staff that could result in the loss of old-growth trees, and they also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging. I consider it crucial that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the 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. Thank you.
2024-08-08 17:08:42	Matthew McCarron	35068	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 17:08:13	Amanda Kempf	02021	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 17:07:00	Morgan Egbert	55123	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-08 17:05:19	Bonnibel Gawron	47401	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 17:04:52	Riley Albert	62703	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 17:02:35	Robbie Mattsson-Boze	95834	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 17:01:27	addison kalmer		<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 17:00:43	Chelsey Coleman	90804	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 16:59:40	Andrew Gilmore	73012	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 16:59:13	Jessye Green	73012	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 16:59:02	Reese Rhodes	84057	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 16:58:59	Colleen Vreszk	90404	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 16:57:50	Tamia Morcillo	EC 170120	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 16:56:01	t z		<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 16:55:23	adam d	D19N367	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 16:55:11	Emma Lieb	80027	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 16:50:05	Jordan Randall	55105	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 16:49:41	Emily Kuykendall	77328	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 16:49:32	Kira Orr	45342	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 16:49:26	Emma Stanley	64078	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 16:49:01	Naomi Stevens	74074	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 16:49:00	Gabiella Stein	20814	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 16:48:24	Cynthia Olivares	46320	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-08 16:48:13	Alison Parker	12590	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 16:47:52	Alessandro Chafloque	9453-	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 16:45:19	Victoria Thibodeaux	77008	<p>It breaks my heart to have to send this letter, but this is so 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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 16:44:49	Taryn Tungesvik	59715	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 16:43:48	Raven Ezra	50208	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 16:40:03	Ivan Alatorre	90065	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 16:39:05	Steven Diaz	94080	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 16:37:23	Sarah Agate	94609	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-08 16:37:10	Millie Wollmuth		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 16:36:07	Parker Grote	80021	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 16:35:30	Alexandra Alekseyeva	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 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.
2024-08-08 16:35:20	Jessica Roberts	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.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 16:33:56	Surayzsa Sherfield	73112	<p>Not another "forest" fire. A commercial tree string of fires. Old trees have evolved with our planet and we have evolved to stop living in tandem with 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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 16:33:56	Fabiola Hernandez	92555	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 16:33:34	Emma Muehle	97439	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 16:32:48	D.S. Chesson	75002	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 16:32:08	Farah Zerehi	90037	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 16:31:36	Holly May	98664	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 16:30:41	Natalia Marston	83607	<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 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. This is for the wellbeing of the planet because if we don't take care of her, the Earth won't take care of us.</p>
2024-08-08 16:30:16	Imani Ettienne	33172	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 16:29:51	Alex Kuykendall		<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 16:29:37	Jacob Moore	85020	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 16:29:37	Josh Kuykendall		<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 16:29:21	Dorian Hryniewicki		<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 16:29:14	Kelly Palacios	97216	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 16:29:00	Crystal Davis	74112	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 16:28:20	Erin OMalley	85020	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 16:28:18	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 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
2024-08-08 16:27:35	Ashley Burnside	49319	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 16:27:27	Annalise Haarstad	30339	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 16:26:54	Dylan Weremeichik	12083	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 16:24:14	rose sacchi	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 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
2024-08-08 16:24:01	Annalise Haarstad	30339	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 16:23:37	Drew 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 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.
2024-08-08 16:22:29	Maria P	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 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.
2024-08-08 16:21:21	Antoinette Espinosa	32257	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-08 16:19:47	Reagan Olson	33710	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 16:19:26	Leo Smith	15206	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 16:19:08	Amilia Funkhouser	80915	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 16:18:53	Ella Duffner	49506	<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 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.</p>



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 16:17:11	Liv Junkel	33914	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 16:17:01	Natalie Perdew	83646	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 16:16:51	Steven Constable	19465	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 16:15:56	Zachary Weese	60660	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 16:15:42	Justine Marsh	86438	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 16:15:39	Phylis Iqbal	06492	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 16:15:35	Bo Meyer	95404	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 16:15:05	Angela 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 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
2024-08-08 16:14:37	Indie Marie	83706	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 16:14:15	Kristen Waldron	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 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.
2024-08-08 16:14:05	Idalis Larson	98362	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 16:13:48	Bennett Tenpas	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 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
2024-08-08 16:13:05	Ekaterina Morozova	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 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.
2024-08-08 16:12:40	Jillian Grech	11572	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 16:11:45	Julia Bueno	97306	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 16:11:37	Kerry Clarke	80453	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-08 16:11:16	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 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.
2024-08-08 16:10:55	Sophia Stewart	33171	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 16:09:51	Pete Gutierrez	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 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.
2024-08-08 16:09:22	Ava Harbridge	80602	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-08 16:09:19	Conlan Whisnant	28655	<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.</p>
2024-08-08 16:08:01	Cassandra Hubbard	85268	<p>Please, save the land that so desperately wishes to save 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.</p>
2024-08-08 16:07:41	Sierra Buckley	98272	<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.</p>
2024-08-08 16:07:23	Annie Lippman	46240	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 16:06:58	Chris Chacko	89011	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 16:06:22	Liz Hackworth	64111	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 16:06:21	Natalia Kaupas		<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 16:05:43	Emily Klick	37122	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 16:04:35	Francesco Duarte	80030475	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 16:02:22	Adrian Barriga	75081	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 16:01:16	bree bradley	68506	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:58:59	Craig Shite	02819	<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 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.</p>



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 15:58:39	Marisa Lynn	74120	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 15:57:15	Clytie Robinette	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.
2024-08-08 15:57:07	Kim Sandoval	78552	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 15:56:34	Julia Waltham	98444	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-08 15:55:23	Alex Huval	92122	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 15:54:40	Grace Neace	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 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.
2024-08-08 15:54:14	Adelina Montenegro	85323	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 15:53:51	Linda Tieu	94607	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-08 15:53:36	L B	Gu16 8xh	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:53:20	Lindsee Petruccio	44685	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:53:18	Gina Cavall	97224	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:52:24	Tahra Hunter	91406	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 15:51:44	Veer Valla	00081	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:50:53	Alexius Savage	92320	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:50:31	Katharine Hayden	90026	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:49:43	Fluffy Ninja	07102	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 15:49:38	Heather Doughty	96753	<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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:49:17	Carlos Martinez	90042	<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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:48:57	Henry Feierman	27704	<p>As someone who is studying conservation and ecology I donât it necessary to send this message to ensure that you can recognize that mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p>
2024-08-08 15:48:54	Jessica Sanders	37013	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 15:48:35	Mackenzie Richards	32127	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:48:09	Jonathan Beers	84105	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:47:55	Bear Denning	94706	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:47:02	Amberdawn McCabe	81004	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 15:46:02	Gali Conklin	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.
2024-08-08 15:45:53	Hannah Maltry	43081	Mature and old-growth trees and forests are the only thing standing in the way of extinction of thousands of bird species. Please protect them and keep an incredibly vital part of our eco system alive and thriving for our generation and every one to come after.
2024-08-08 15:45:25	Kerrigan McHood	98121	You have the right to a clean environment! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 15:44:52	Lilli Krier	96064	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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!!!!!! For future generations to come!!!
2024-08-08 15:44:42	Amber Neaman	68503	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-08 15:44:33	Phoebe Burnham	02459	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:44:20	Megan Winnell	49770	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:44:07	Trinity Holbrook	PO30 2BT	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:43:29	Amy Mollerup		<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 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.</p>



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 15:43:21	Shrotriye Jacque	94619	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 15:43:07	Elizabeth Wells	31089	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 15:42:21	Lydia Stevens	36535	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 15:41:50	Emily Wire		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-08 15:41:44	Danielle Grant	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.
2024-08-08 15:41:06	David Jensen	28778	Forest systems are the resilience of our land and our people. When you travel to a mountainous forested area, the rivers are larger, people are kinder, and life is happier for all beings. Maximizing protection of old growth, mature forests is vital. This is for GENERATIONS to come, not just our immediate needs. \\\nAt all costs, virgin & unlogged Forest must be protected. Both public and private (with minor exceptions for primitive structures/log cabins)
2024-08-08 15:40:44	Jennifer Miiller	17406	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 15:40:42	Eliza Souvan	09327	The trees that make up the forest may seem like some distant out of sight out of mind thing to many but in all actuality they contribute so much to the world as a whole. We need them. So many things big and small rely 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.
2024-08-08 15:40:39	James Williams	49085	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-08 15:40:33	Tianna Harvey	53081	<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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:40:26	Chelsey Yaffa	85755	<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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:40:25	Daira Moreno	89101	<p>I'm very interested in keeping mature and old growth trees in tact. They're beautiful, and so vital to our planets health. It would be in our countries best interests to keep all of these forests protected. Nothing can replace them once they are gone.\\nMature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p>
2024-08-08 15:40:09	Selena millard	97210	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 15:39:26	Reyn Strand	81226	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:39:12	BreeAnn Beatty	29607	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:38:37	April McDuffie	32504	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:38:03	Jessica Rumkin	93065	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 15:37:51	Hana Castillo	53084	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 15:37:51	Stephanie Steed	97508	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 15:37:46	Michael Crotty	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.
2024-08-08 15:37:42	Tracy Orthal	60133	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-08 15:35:53	Jade Parke	89011	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:35:22	Katie Radtke	60013	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:33:52	Cay Thorp	47170	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:33:40	Teagen Frakes	91107	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 15:32:46	Shannon Vawter	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.
2024-08-08 15:32:29	Marinna Firestone	94542	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 15:32:19	Punam Bean	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 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.
2024-08-08 15:31:48	Nicole Yeane	23005	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-08 15:31:44	Kyle Murphy	61801	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:31:29	Abigail Reis	32439	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:31:12	Molly Brumwell	G1N 2L2	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:30:11	Lila Konecky	69140	<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 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.</p>



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 15:29:00	Jason Robertson	76657	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:27:49	Aiden Carden	16417	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:26:12	Kae Jackim	98607	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:25:23	Hunter Ahuero	83642	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 15:25:18	Elio Decque	05100	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 15:25:07	Cassandra Robertson	76657	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 15:24:52	Dean Hoegger	54235	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 15:24:03	Baylee Ruddell	49085	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-08 15:23:25	Christina Kelley	86305	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:22:24	Jemma Byrne	02143	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:22:10	Julianna Porter	85282	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:21:45	Nathan Williams	84009	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 15:21:05	Tawnia Sanwick	61824	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 15:19:14	august peltier	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.
2024-08-08 15:18:39	Sarah Garrison	90503	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 15:18:17	Jacob Young	81211	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-08 15:15:58	Avalon Bernal	32164	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:15:42	Kbsibs Frank	74635	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:12:30	Laura Jones	99021	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:11:11	Ky Whittle	67026	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 15:09:11	Stacia Baldwin	37918	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:07:38	Jennie Russell	26330	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:07:09	Valerie Otero	87031	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:06:16	Talia Conley	44301	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 15:05:14	Mateo Liriano	33401	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:02:52	Evan Heise	54482	<p>Don't do this, have some heart and realise that getting rid of old growth forests is wrong. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:02:46	James Hiatt	70605	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:02:40	Michael Smith	66403	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 15:02:37	Tatiana Grigoriev	02700	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:02:10	Alison Hansen	22642	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:00:50	Lauryn Allen	80015	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 15:00:46	lilly betti	95966	<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 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.</p>



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 14:59:42	Pamela Aleman	78418	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 14:58:12	Kaylee Caudle	77377	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 14:57:25	Katie Sieling	62232	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 14:53:55	Andrew Zavertnik		<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 14:46:04	GrÃ©ta HalÃ¡sz		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 14:43:38	Atithi Bendish	V2C1T3	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 14:41:49	Christopher Bronson	12303	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 14:29:40	Mikah Lee	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 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
2024-08-08 14:11:21	Savanna Solano	59404	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 13:58:51	Kristin McBeth	17202	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 13:55:03	Brooke Hales		<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 13:46:41	Amy Robinson	94066	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 13:28:39	Duncan McNaughton	06382	<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.</p>
2024-08-08 13:24:34	Inara Woods	M8W1G3	<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.</p> <p>\\nSAVE OUR ENVIRONMENT !!</p>
2024-08-08 13:14:01	Hattie Segelken	29483	<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.</p>
2024-08-08 13:08:37	Lauren Dew	95926	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 13:07:52	Daniel Harm	98244	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 13:01:21	Dylan Heins	95618	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 12:51:42	Daniel Dendler	99206	<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 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.</p> <p>\nPLANET &gt; PROFITS</p>
2024-08-08 12:44:52	Sondra Armstrong Duarte	74037	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 12:26:41	Nicole Eike	95125	<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.</p>
2024-08-08 11:55:22	MichaÅ Sienkiewicz	66200	<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.</p>
2024-08-08 11:45:01	Michael Repka	21078	<p>The canopy of life, rooted deep into the soil, needs to be protected, or slowly we will boil. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p>
2024-08-08 11:33:42	Marshall Hackbart	50401	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 11:25:28	Alexandra Weston	13731	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 11:20:12	Molly Stephen	20147	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 11:19:33	Isabell Petersen	98332	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 11:06:12	Paul Holappa	49504	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 11:06:06	Danielle Montemayor	80206	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 11:03:55	Mateo Allier	94115	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 10:53:06	Alma Ramirez	60653	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 10:43:10	Johanna Carlsson	54948 Skövde, Sweden	<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 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.</p>



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 10:19:30	Kaitlyn Wingerd	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.
2024-08-08 9:52:21	Hannah Reid	64836	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 9:41:10	Nate Buehler	17522	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 9:18:31	Rebecca Tyree	10023	Please 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.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 9:07:29	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 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.
2024-08-08 8:44:16	Amelie Grant	93441	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 8:38:26	Celia Gomez	34954	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 8:37:52	Anna Rivas	34946	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-08 8:36:58	Kerry Hunt	06905	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 8:36:46	Aya Al-Turk	33973	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 8:36:06	Kaira Rivas	33974	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 8:26:30	Jayci Howard	38501	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 8:23:21	Sirena-Lee Carey	11963	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 8:22:51	Andrea Beck	07079	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 7:23:13	Madison Brien	14564	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-08 7:07:52	Caren Herrera	76903	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-08 6:24:23	Kelly Fitzgerald	12302	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 6:11:06	Pem Willems	6373 KR	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 5:48:55	Harla Flower	06148	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 5:23:45	Dylan Lea	96116	<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 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. I urge you to protect our old growth trees for the sake of our environment and our future.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 5:05:37	Isabela Indruchova	06020	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 4:33:17	Lily Edwards		<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 4:24:36	Anya Jackson	86001	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 4:12:47	Daya Lalli	98230	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 3:55:30	Zac Kurth	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.
2024-08-08 3:48:55	elizabeth sekreta	11520	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 3:43:32	Tadd Sexton	95221	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 2:49:54	Sarah Binder	01220	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-08 2:43:02	Bita Khadivi	20854	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 2:29:06	Thea Snyder	97420	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 2:05:52	Alli Eudy	28625	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 2:05:01	Seth Kaito	20109	<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 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.</p>



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 1:38:13	Daisy Emanuele	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 oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 1:37:27	Muhammad Zain	11784	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-08 1:26:15	Izzy Meza	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.
2024-08-08 1:21:41	Xander Trusheim	28804	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-08 1:18:13	Isobelle McCormick	32217	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 1:14:23	Joanna Raimo	60093	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 0:41:39	Hannah Chapman	80538	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 0:35:12	Tia Pitman	94607	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-08 0:09:37	Quinn Colon	33161	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-08 0:06:35	Ko Sakano		<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 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.</p>
2024-08-07 23:52:22	Kate Stewart	73013	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-07 23:29:33	Ian Hammond	90620	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-07 23:29:17	Ana Cabezas	07202	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-07 23:25:01	Keeley Bigelow	84040	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-07 23:23:51	Julieta Cervantes	75208	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-07 23:12:17	Caitlyna Jian	02920	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-07 23:04:47	Jack Barkhurst	87112	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-07 23:04:26	Skyla Renner	83001	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-07 23:00:49	Tyler Kurowicki	49286	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-07 22:57:49	Ellie McCullough	V6N 2V8	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-07 22:39:59	Paige Bannwart	46554	<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. Keep protecting them. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p>
2024-08-07 22:39:35	Karen De Vera	97233	<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.</p>
2024-08-07 22:39:01	Isabelle Chasse	04210	<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.</p>
2024-08-07 22:31:36	Fitzroy Walsh	60073	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-07 22:24:15	Delaney McLynch		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-07 22:01:09	Mars Frederick	97703	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-07 21:45:35	Natalie Wilson	11784	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-07 21:41:52	Maria Kravets	18976	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-07 21:38:00	Kat Allen-Bruns	80033	<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.</p>
2024-08-07 21:33:35	Crystal Lin	94301	<p>To the US Forest Service from one of your young citizens: Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p>
2024-08-07 21:21:08	Savanah Jo Treadwell	83202	<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.</p>
2024-08-07 20:59:48	Reagan Young		<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.</p>



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-07 20:58:16	Gayatri Sehgal	90019	<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.</p>
2024-08-07 20:55:02	Connor Palmer	89706	<p>I agree with the below statements. I believe it is our duty to our future that we protect the forests of our country. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p>
2024-08-07 20:52:35	Ryan Rintala	59715	<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.</p>
2024-08-07 20:38:42	Naeya Godfrey	03175	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-07 20:27:25	Jillian Roslewicz	08904	<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.</p>
2024-08-07 20:16:46	Megan Hammer	84084	<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.</p>
2024-08-07 20:07:11	Rose Mozier		<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.</p>
2024-08-07 19:44:59	Jerrika Schwandt	89815	<p>The current wording for the options given on management of old growth-forest is unacceptable as it does just as little as before. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-07 19:42:58	Liam Cronkright	49424	Hi my name is Liam Cronkright I am from Michigan and I wanted voice my opinion and I hope I as well as other American and indigenous people are heard! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-07 19:31:55	Abel Jonsson	E8 3EP	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-07 19:28:58	Fionnuala Johnston	A91D593	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-07 19:26:09	Evelyn C		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-07 19:13:29	Gabiella Coutts	07930	<p>I grew up with a forest across the street. I would venture into it, watch the critters who lived in it, bathe in the sunlight before cooking down in the tall treesâ shade. My curiosity was quenched, and my appreciation for the earthâ processes grew. I drank water from our ground-well, filtered thanks to the trees surrounding me. Without old-growth trees, generations will be deprived of these curiosities, and of naturally filtered drinking water. With climate change already being a threat, old-growth trees are more vital than ever. The current draft proposal is not enough. Do not discount any personâ voice for having the following letter written. I had a letter fully written when it failed to submit and disappeared. Although I am far too tired now to re-state everything I had before, the letter below represents my feelings towards this issue. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the</p>
2024-08-07 19:10:55	Emerald Marx	97401	<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.</p>
2024-08-07 18:47:54	christina cornolo	l3y 7m6	<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.</p>
2024-08-07 18:44:58	Mer Purdy	T2X	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-07 18:34:05	vivien martinez	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.
2024-08-07 18:32:10	Ilana FM	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.
2024-08-07 18:22:31	Cole Spittle	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 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.
2024-08-07 18:18:12	Laurel McFarland	30075	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-07 17:51:16	Caro Vorndran	20007	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-07 17:50:53	Toby Schalo	98270	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-07 17:38:39	Iris Eng	SW12 9LA	<p>The world is where we live. We might think it's okay to remove parts of the ecosystem, but everything is connected. It will affect everyone. Long after you've died, it will continue to affect your descendants. We are temporary. Nature is forever. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.</p>
2024-08-07 17:08:15	Penny Fuller	54915	<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. We must save old growth trees to survive on earth With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-07 16:59:58	Lydia Van huizen	5037pb	<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.</p>
2024-08-07 16:23:17	Gabrielle Bethea	85745	<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. \n \nltâ□□s not just for the sake of humans now, but for our future generations!\n\nNot only for the sake of future generations, but for the sake of the many living things on this planet that call it their HOME!!!</p>
2024-08-07 16:08:12	Eleanor Venditti	78703	<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.</p>
2024-08-07 15:34:42	Mary Shurmer	S7N3X1	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-07 15:32:45	Jarone Jabonillo	92354	<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.</p>
2024-08-07 15:30:41	Stephanie Cruz	91801	<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.</p>
2024-08-07 15:29:39	Kassandra Chavez	95122	<p>Dearly beloved! I hope this letter finds you well. I am writing to highlight the critical importance of old-growth trees and the invaluable role they play in our ecosystems and our lives. Old-growth trees, often centuries old, are irreplaceable treasures that provide a multitude of ecological, social, and economic benefits. Their significance can be broadly categorized into the following areas:  \Biodiversity: Old-growth forests are home to a rich diversity of species. These ancient trees provide unique habitats that support a wide array of plants, animals, fungi, and microorganisms. Many species rely exclusively on old-growth forests for their survival, making these trees crucial for maintaining biodiversity.  \Carbon Sequestration: Mature trees play a significant role in mitigating climate change by sequestering large amounts of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. Their extensive root systems and massive biomass enable them to store more carbon than younger forests, helping to stabilize our climate.  \Water Regulation: Old-growth forests are vital for water cycle regulation. They enhance water quality by filtering pollutants and sediments, maintaining stream flows, and reducing the risk of floods and droughts. Their deep root systems help to maintain the integrity of soil structure and prevent erosion.  \Cultural and Spiritual Value: For many indigenous communities and local cultures, old-growth trees hold deep spiritual and cultural significance. They are often seen as sacred beings and are integral to the identity, traditions, and heritage of these communities.  \Scientific Research: These ancient ecosystems offer unique opportunities for scientific study. They serve as living laboratories, providing insights into long-term ecological processes, climate history, and the evolution of various species.  \Recreation: Old-growth forests attract nature enthusiasts, hikers, and tourists from around the world.  \Sincerely, The millions of species that earth depends on them!</p>
2024-08-07 15:14:06	Leah Sleigh	B2Y 1N7	<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.</p>



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-07 15:01:16	Sarah Trompke	32789	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. Furthermore, as trees age their carbon-sequestration capabilities increase exponentially. So even if forests were replanted, young trees wouldn't hold as much value as our mature ones do. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-07 14:51:38	Beatriz M	22314	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-07 14:47:44	Luke Klinkhamer	9472RN	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-07 14:37:46	Lily Roof	48105	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-07 14:34:43	Erika Promislow	48864	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-07 14:34:00	Hunter Phillips	22124	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-07 14:30:49	Anna Uman	06880	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-07 14:30:22	Mia Bramantr	92592	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-07 14:20:28	Leigha Cardwell	74107	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-07 14:18:21	Peyton Daniel	88220	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-07 14:08:58	Charlotte Tristan	28327	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-07 13:49:11	Samara Rouse		<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-07 13:47:22	Evelyn Okamoto	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 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.
2024-08-07 13:22:05	erika hahn	60016	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-07 13:13:47	Savannah Tanner	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.
2024-08-07 12:59:29	Carol Alvarez	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.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-07 12:47:18	Lex Pendleton	27565	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-07 12:41:56	Amanda P	08096	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-07 12:35:43	Ember Lewis	14837	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-07 12:34:29	Chloe Crawford	21214	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-07 12:29:48	Alex Greenwell	84040	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-07 12:22:21	Claire Catlin	92111	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-07 12:11:18	Hannah Ngo	32405	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-07 12:10:17	Olivia Shumate		<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 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. I mean how stupid do people have to be to prioritize greed over literal LIFE. Not just trees, plants, animals, but human beings. All this money that can potentially be made by clearing forests will mean nothing when everyone suffocates from deforestation.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-07 12:03:28	Michelle Conklin	14830	<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 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.</p> <p>Please listen to us. We need to preserve what we can now, in order to slow the steady decline of the worlds flora and fauna.</p>
2024-08-07 12:02:23	Megan Kosut	16858	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-07 11:47:56	Riley Dick	61073	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-07 11:45:55	Taylyn Ranck-hertramp	98085	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-07 11:37:14	Jazmin Whitmyer	07701	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-07 11:31:08	Jacob Little	93619	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-07 11:25:39	Anna Maddison	95816	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-07 11:24:26	Diane Jankauskas	98367	<p>Please save 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.</p>



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-07 11:24:00	Cody Lehmpuhl	80923	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-07 11:23:26	Leah VÃ¡zquez		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-07 11:22:08	Kenna Bunnell	29651	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-07 11:18:49	Mitchell Smith	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.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-07 11:18:10	Emily Mittleman	30082	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-07 11:17:02	Prabesh Chhetri	30047	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-07 11:16:47	Lydia Kweram	61571	<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 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. Us and these trees share the same home; let's respect our elders and keep them around. Thank you.</p>
2024-08-07 11:16:43	Prashant Chhetri	30047	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-07 11:16:25	Pam Palmieri	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 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.
2024-08-07 11:16:06	Pam Palmieri	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 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.
2024-08-07 11:13:36	Alyssa Clark	30047	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-07 11:12:57	Jaelynn Stevenson	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 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
2024-08-07 11:12:31	Chris Palmieri	30338	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-07 11:12:12	Olivia Palmieri	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 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.
2024-08-07 11:11:35	Prasanna Chhetri	30047	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-07 11:11:12	Julia Palmieri	30338	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-07 11:03:14	Elizabeth Hunt	22150	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-07 10:46:56	Cassidy Robbins	53022	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-07 10:43:25	Erica Zullo	00040	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-07 9:44:41	Jessica Tomasic	76132	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-07 9:44:21	Abby Thomas	30035	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-07 9:39:22	Victoria Cawthon		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-07 9:37:03	Marilou Rochon	H2W2A6	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-07 9:31:44	Angel Yadav	122002	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-07 9:24:10	Victoria Walters	45387	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-07 9:17:14	Adlai Woodruff	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 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.
2024-08-07 9:13:08	Jared Oliver	19702	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-07 9:03:38	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 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
2024-08-07 8:58:32	isabella gasque kuhn	20141	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-07 8:42:37	Savanna Reitz	21113	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-07 8:41:31	Adrienne Capeless		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-07 8:30:31	Amber Hickey	32771	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-07 8:22:59	Cael Dixon	H2K 0G2	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-07 8:18:22	Sandra L		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-07 8:07:53	Maya Kay	32703	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-07 8:06:56	Madison Greer	02472	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-07 7:46:16	liam allen		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-07 7:12:15	Jennifer Hackleman	10021	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-07 6:56:21	Fiona Hoegh	03057	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-07 6:22:14	Aibike Bazarbaeva	6200007	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-07 6:20:40	rachel bishop	02786	<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.</p>
2024-08-07 6:07:13	Caitlyn Peart	30655	<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. Please, Mother Earth is our only home.</p>
2024-08-07 5:58:26	Avril Arpaja	04000	<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.</p>
2024-08-07 5:54:40	Sabreen Hussain	92808	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-07 5:07:41	ella bailey	80007	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-07 4:45:48	Leyla Ayar	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 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.
2024-08-07 4:36:54	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 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.
2024-08-07 4:34:28	Tara Dobson	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 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
2024-08-07 3:53:31	Sarah Eschen	94066	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-07 3:50:44	Sydney Jacobs	80230	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-07 3:35:24	geb hru	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 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.
2024-08-07 2:16:00	Elisabeth Wulf	82110	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-07 1:55:11	Grace Liu	08844	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-07 1:53:54	Caroline Cloyd	78746	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-07 1:44:13	Cassidy Holloway	78729	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-07 1:29:22	Cynthia Ramirez	60160	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-07 1:17:02	Eryn Prior	95501	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-07 0:48:18	Juan Millan	92114	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-07 0:11:02	Tyler Pittman	50323	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 23:57:46	Steph McConnochie	08081	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-06 23:21:28	Nicole Alvarez	95821	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 22:22:24	Sophia Mesri	92037	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 22:22:21	Joel Gray	62401	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 22:18:14	Mariana Bernal	80501	<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 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.</p>



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-06 21:59:39	Courtney Pedemonti	32796	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 21:50:02	Lupe R	32828	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 21:05:18	Shuwen Ding		<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 20:44:59	Michael Crisafulli	80918	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-06 20:17:51	Lydia Thrift	36535	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 20:17:13	Zoe House	95060	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 20:05:14	Sydney Ollie	48301	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 20:03:29	Ally Gallardo	98363	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-06 19:54:15	Griffin Dey	97202	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 19:47:21	Eva Chan	11379	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 19:47:03	Tony Moy	11379	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 19:46:48	Allison Moy	11379	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-06 19:46:27	Lillian Moy	11379	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-06 19:42:28	Kira Crulp	95401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-06 19:39:15	Daniella Maldonado	59635	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-06 19:34:18	MarÃa ChÃvez	84116	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-06 19:32:08	Maxwell Moss	50511	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 19:30:26	Sylvie Pearce	T3E2S3	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 19:22:14	Rachel Lynch	96786	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 19:19:14	Darius Fiore		<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-06 19:13:17	Matze Wanjura	96450	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-06 19:08:59	Brandon Fitch	22201	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-06 18:57:39	Anonymous Lizard	04662	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-06 18:43:58	Jenna Ho-Sing-Loy	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 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
2024-08-06 18:33:46	Shelbie Schramek	44827	<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.</p>
2024-08-06 18:14:35	Lindsey Carter	98109	<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.</p>
2024-08-06 17:54:34	Courtney Steely-Voetberg	48335	<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, commercial logging, pollution and deforestation from mining operations and oil drilling. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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 protections should extend beyond commercial logging, and include protections from other harmful commercial acts, such as mining, oil drilling, etc.</p>
2024-08-06 17:48:44	Ryan Freund	53151	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-06 17:47:48	Aminjin Battulga	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 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.
2024-08-06 17:39:19	Summer Sobeck	55434	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-06 17:28:25	Catherine Mason		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-06 17:17:50	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 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
2024-08-06 17:17:15	Jack Adams	16803	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 17:13:14	Kingston Gearhart	17516	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 17:08:51	Lara Waldron	N5Z 1C6	<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 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 protect our forests, for our future, loved ones, and the life that shares our earth.</p>
2024-08-06 17:03:43	Elyssa Sobel	92111	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-06 17:01:30	Will Cohen	11218	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-06 16:48:41	Connor Stone	13825	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-06 16:46:12	Ariana DeLuca	44446	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-06 16:36:31	Katie Craig	27613	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-06 16:30:25	Hunter Manter	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 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.
2024-08-06 16:27:03	Isabel Levy	95971	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-06 16:22:48	Terrian Wilson	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.
2024-08-06 16:11:16	Alysen Henning	32119	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-06 16:11:04	Jaklynn Rivero	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 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.
2024-08-06 16:03:07	Rachael Kuiper	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 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.
2024-08-06 15:55:08	Jimena Oviedo	90744	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-06 15:54:48	Raven O	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 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
2024-08-06 15:51:20	Jackie Canavarro	27607	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 15:44:40	Maddox Metzger	15234	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 15:44:21	Victor Santos	93313	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 15:28:55	Emma Wood	99223	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-06 15:25:34	Bri Moll	18360	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-06 15:06:03	Andy OCONNOR	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 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.
2024-08-06 15:00:53	Clara Peschel	01890	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-06 14:57:19	Shahmeer Baqir	20075	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-06 14:51:30	Hannah Rumney	54501	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-06 14:51:13	Nilo Khoury	26105	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-06 14:47:29	Shauna Rowe	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 oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-06 14:35:03	Jeniana Willner	11566	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-06 14:26:21	Mary McReynolds	41754	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 14:20:52	Ayla Rajabally	85308	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 14:15:32	Ross Shoemaker	23455	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 14:06:41	Mya Winslow	01854	<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 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.</p>



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-06 14:06:23	Madalyn Maw	83202	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 13:53:06	Evelyn Perez-Agredano	95340	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 13:48:02	Sydney Wilson	23220	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 13:24:35	Luca Goodroad	55025	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-06 13:23:39	Trenten Harker	98662	<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 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</p>
2024-08-06 13:19:56	Renata Widelak	55343	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 13:15:46	Gloria Mack	44212	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 13:05:02	Alexandra Coto Soto	92688	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-06 13:02:26	Abril Baroche	94300	<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.</p>
2024-08-06 12:50:27	R A		<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.</p>
2024-08-06 12:49:45	Briana Beebe	80122	<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.</p>
2024-08-06 12:42:00	Tracy Kinnally	07675	<p>I am passionate about this topic. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-06 12:41:52	Jackie Heald	10314	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 12:38:15	Bella Fitch		<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 12:25:13	Eliana Meding	07675	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 12:22:35	Bethany Morse-Thompson	21050	<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 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 permanently 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-06 12:12:50	Thomas Lynch	K2A2X1	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 12:01:47	Emory Gatlin	28403	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 11:56:12	Joe Guzman	80526	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 11:52:24	Jan Kořciřek		<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-06 11:39:55	Michelle Minton	20785	<p>I am writing to urge you to prioritize the protection of our mature and old-growth forests, which are vital for maintaining biodiversity and ecological balance. Replacing old-growth trees with new timber doesn't preserve the intricate ecosystems that have taken hundreds of years to establish. These ecosystems support numerous species and provide irreplaceable, filtering drinking water for communities, providing habitats for wildlife, and mitigating climate change by recycling significant amounts of carbon every year. They also enhance ecosystem resilience to fire and regulate forest temperatures. Unfortunately, our mature and old-growth forests are under threat from climate change and commercial logging. Cutting down these ancient trees robs Americans of their environmental, aesthetic, and ecological value. These trees are far more valuable standing than as timber. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect these critical ecosystems. However, the current draft proposal falls short. It includes provisions allowing the Forest Service to log old-growth trees under the guise of "proactive stewardship," which could lead to the continued commercial logging of old growth in forests like the Tongass National Forest. None of the proposed alternatives adequately protect our oldest trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, the final proposal must address the following deficiencies: 1. The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests.\n2. The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills.\n3. The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for future generations. Sincerely, Michelle Minton</p>
2024-08-06 11:26:13	Miranda Scholl		<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.</p>
2024-08-06 11:20:05	Gendy Gonzales	95340	<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.</p>
2024-08-06 11:18:45	Sienna Oâ□□Shea	07401	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-06 11:04:14	Brianna Mitchell	92260	<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.</p>
2024-08-06 11:02:11	Peyton Mcdevitt	92878	<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. (Adding my own) \n4. Allow back the historic tribes/native nations displaced from the national parks and give them full automy to do as they please. #landback</p>
2024-08-06 10:29:05	Tyler Shelton	80521	<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.</p>
2024-08-06 10:26:26	Jillian Hobbs	74647	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-06 10:19:56	Dasani Howard	78244	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 10:12:53	Mariah-Lynn Morine	L1W1G8	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 10:08:06	Peter Martnez	63127	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 10:02:47	Kate Youmans	31404	<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 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.</p>



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-06 10:01:13	Corben Draper	23219	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 9:53:37	Catherine Davis	21620	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 9:39:51	Avery Houghton	01821	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 9:37:01	Janay Whittaker	30324	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-06 9:25:38	Mia Callahan	44120	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 9:13:48	Willow Bertram	14617	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 9:06:16	Derek Bertram	14617	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 8:54:54	jamie ehoff	93306	<p>COME ONNNN PLS \n\nMature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-06 8:46:46	Jonah Schnetzer	45030	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 8:34:45	Amanda Rehage	70003	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 8:29:43	Finn Smith		<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 8:16:43	Victoria de Kort	79924	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-06 8:15:07	Ryan Supplee	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 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.
2024-08-06 7:58:57	Safah Decker	48017	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-06 7:56:16	Mawadda Almasri	28570	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-06 7:37:27	Scarlett T	78645	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-06 7:35:47	kiley fowler	37013	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 7:22:08	Nidhi Rao	M1C1G9	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 7:19:28	Romy Sturm	74564	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 7:18:27	Aditya Mayya	00000	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-06 6:17:39	Brooke Beardslee	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 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.
2024-08-06 4:36:46	Ava L	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 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.
2024-08-06 4:01:34	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 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.
2024-08-06 3:51:47	Charlotte Fischer		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-06 3:47:15	Valessa Dorka	41462	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-06 3:17:10	Tori Schreiber	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 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.
2024-08-06 3:01:03	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 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.
2024-08-06 2:43:51	Katelyn Cumming	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 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
2024-08-06 2:43:04	Sanjana Srinivasan	800010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-06 2:36:56	Vivian Gutierrez	92509	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-06 2:31:08	Sam Ludington	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.
2024-08-06 1:43:06	Stephanie Schrader	68028	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-06 1:41:36	Shan Bains	95382	<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.</p>
2024-08-06 1:34:26	Annie Anderson	93405	<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. Please save the trees! These old trees have watched us grow and evolve for hundreds of years, providing generations with essential life support. Now it's our turn to return the favor.</p>
2024-08-06 1:18:44	Alessia Hernandez	19963	<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.</p>
2024-08-06 1:12:53	Rhian Lopez	91915	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-06 0:53:27	Dakota Larson	95136	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 0:51:15	Fran Isbell	35901	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 0:49:48	sarah guckiean	28210	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-06 0:45:58	Abbie Thayer	80905	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-06 0:32:10	Adasmin Miramontes	66618	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-06 0:30:57	Ashlynn Dammann	66614	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-06 0:30:07	Julian Santoy	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.
2024-08-06 0:27:38	Miguel Santoy	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.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-06 0:23:52	Yoselin Miramontes	66604	<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.</p>
2024-08-05 23:45:02	Isabella DiPisa	07072	<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.</p>
2024-08-05 23:44:59	Caterina LaMacchia	53097	<p>Please, truly consider the enormous effects these forests have. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p>
2024-08-05 23:40:07	Terri Cook	65020	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-05 23:37:40	Kori Powell		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-05 23:34:07	Lucy Moore	36532	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-05 23:22:04	Marybeth Glasheen	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.
2024-08-05 23:21:29	John Smith	85931	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-05 23:10:40	Keira Bearce	78154	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-05 23:06:07	Mary Elzner	75701	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-05 22:54:58	Walker Hills	33615	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-05 22:54:05	Sarah Latham	35130	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-05 22:45:33	Isabella Aulino	37027	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-05 22:45:16	Aurora Webber	91709	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-05 22:41:36	Daisy Atkinson	95060	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-05 22:39:36	Willam Ware	95112	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-05 22:34:52	Zane Soucy	04083	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-05 22:31:20	nailea gomez	79106	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-05 22:25:51	Amanda Garretson	37404	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-05 22:06:28	Briana Charton	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 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
2024-08-05 21:57:45	Claire Penix		<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 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.</p>
2024-08-05 21:56:27	Victoria Demurat	19440	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-05 21:40:46	Kathryn Kamowski	19125	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-05 21:36:59	Jordan Hilton	60098	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-05 21:36:41	Thea Gianopulos	60098	<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.</p>
2024-08-05 21:36:18	Trisha Gianopulos	60098	<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.</p>
2024-08-05 21:35:56	Maria Hilton	60098	<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.</p>
2024-08-05 21:35:28	Jimmy Gianopulos	60098	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-05 21:33:39	Max 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 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.
2024-08-05 21:32:50	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 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.
2024-08-05 21:21:54	Cassidy Stevens	03872	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-05 21:21:32	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 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
2024-08-05 21:20:36	Vrusha Patel	46321	<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.</p>
2024-08-05 21:07:12	A T	90210	<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.</p>
2024-08-05 21:06:09	Apollo Zamora	75062	<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.</p>
2024-08-05 20:58:56	Dan Stumpf	60503	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-05 20:54:08	Sonia Presser	11215	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-05 20:48:34	Brenden Strampher	97045	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-05 20:19:35	Ebelin Mora	93249	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-05 20:19:02	Saorla Quigley Burns	F93P3K7	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-05 20:03:53	Andrew Alvizures	60618	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-05 19:53:08	Adrienne Menduno	95063	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-05 19:46:45	Dan Woodard	98119	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-05 19:39:07	Haru Alistair	27704	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-05 18:57:50	James Maloy	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 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.
2024-08-05 18:56:16	Tyler Daniell		Please continue to protect our lands. Future generations need to know the wonder of our Earth 🌍🌲🌳 Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-05 18:46:37	taya wood	68116	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-05 18:14:48	Laura Lin	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 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
2024-08-05 17:56:31	Levi Dryden	87120	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-05 17:41:35	Erik Johnson	92780	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-05 17:32:06	Ariuna Crosslin	80526	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-05 17:16:14	Dan Dendler	99206	<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 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.</p>



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-05 17:05:25	Sian Russell	UK CF44	<p>OLD TREES ARE THE BEST!! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.</p>
2024-08-05 16:41:40	Kylie Blackmon	74347	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-05 16:26:41	Jennifer Koch	55431	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-05 16:25:51	Teigen Szymulewski	95648	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-05 15:56:02	Candice Klein	33510	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-05 15:49:35	Chhabi Patel	01863	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-05 15:44:29	Kelly Hobbs	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.
2024-08-05 15:43:26	Jade Neeley	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.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-05 15:35:30	David Katona	48737	As a private landowner of 80 acres next to the Huron National Forest, I respectfully submit 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 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.
2024-08-05 15:28:18	Liv Murday	L1G 5V8	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-05 15:25:44	Matthew Clark	14131	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-05 15:24:28	Teri Smith	97062	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-05 15:14:47	Nisa Argudo	01113	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-05 15:14:19	Marlee Townsend	24210	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-05 15:14:09	Lorionna Wilson	46304	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-05 14:55:27	Kathryn Webster	91786	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-05 14:44:25	Alexander Fiduccia	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 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.
2024-08-05 14:09:34	Sreekari Krovvidy	92127	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-05 13:38:25	Michael Camargo	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 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.
2024-08-05 13:38:17	Stephanie Hernandez	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 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
2024-08-05 13:37:49	Brianna Badajos	92646	Hello,\n\nMature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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. Thank you.
2024-08-05 13:25:32	Sophia Hernandez	78259	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-05 13:23:27	Mackenzie Smith	91610	Hello!\n\nOne of my favorite memories with my family before we all parted ways was hiking in a forest full of mature and old-growth trees. I got to witness all of the beautiful dragonflies, birds, and wildlife that depended that ecosystem in total awe.\n\nMatured and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-05 13:14:17	lily margaret johnson	39206	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-05 13:04:53	Hannah Li	92679	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-05 12:56:32	Olga Chełmińska	16300	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-05 12:51:35	Ashlee Johnson	55364	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-05 12:22:24	Ella Tu	07661	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-05 12:18:42	Kristy O'Brien	94606	<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.</p>
2024-08-05 12:14:13	Mary Kramer	02332	<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.</p>
2024-08-05 12:12:44	Jordan Taft	84129	<p>Dear who it may concern, I have grown up with a profound love for the outdoors. Spending time in our national forests bring me immense peace and joy. In addition to being an amazing recreation resource, mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p>
2024-08-05 11:38:37	Michael Clark	03801	<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.</p>



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-05 11:37:38	Ellie Johnson	95765	Hello 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. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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, the future is in our hands!
2024-08-05 11:21:02	C M	33018	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-05 11:19:52	Morgan Rolfe	29501	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-05 10:57:10	Sadie Southwell	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 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
2024-08-05 10:53:56	Rachel Hooper	89801	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-05 10:35:12	Aliyana Lin McNulty	78109	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-05 10:27:25	Emma Schweier	83339	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-05 10:27:20	Tyler Brett	59833	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-05 10:19:22	Ashley Lourenco	07105	<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.</p>
2024-08-05 10:15:50	Nicholas Mundell	46268	<p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests provide a plethora of necessary benefits in a multitude of ways. As a few examples, old-growth trees 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 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 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p>
2024-08-05 10:14:41	Caitlin Karas-Colemire	41071	<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.</p>
2024-08-05 10:05:16	Zachary Bauguess	19956	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-05 9:58:26	Roxy McGraw	80911	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-05 9:57:55	Diego McGraw	80911	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-05 9:57:42	Patrick McGraw	80911	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-05 9:57:17	Anna McGraw	80911	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-05 9:35:52	marta polselli	04096	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-05 9:20:48	Wendy Norena	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 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.
2024-08-05 8:35:46	Gloria Baril	M4K2Z3	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-05 8:25:28	Charles Bettendorf	38016	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-05 8:08:43	Kieran Hughes	83843	<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.</p>
2024-08-05 8:04:56	Avery Seales	80130	<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.</p>
2024-08-05 8:04:38	Tamsin White	01945	<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.</p>
2024-08-05 7:49:50	Danielle Rider	14437	<p>These trees belong to all of us. They belonged to my grandparents, to their grandparents! Nobody should have the right to log them, they need to be protected! I want my children and grandchildren to have them as well!!!!  Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-05 7:44:08	Starr Phoenix	40503	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-05 5:50:46	Tara Suckow	48446	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-05 5:31:16	Beatrice Pregnotato		<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 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.</p>
2024-08-05 5:01:06	Anna Kravchenko	91360	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-05 4:57:46	Cilje Tonsberg	07400	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-05 4:43:17	Ronya Lisa		<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 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.</p>
2024-08-05 4:30:46	Deb Simpson	17064	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-05 3:36:30	Katchmirr Russell		<p>As an indigenous person firstly, this is obviously close to my heart, soul and culture. But it's also common sense. Old growth trees are like cities/towns/hotels for whole ranges of birds, animals, invertebrates (bugs), plants, lichens, fungi; They are CRITICAL for life, ours included, for if any of the above vanish so do we. It takes time to build a city, just as it takes time for trees grow old enough to support such life. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.</p>



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-05 3:15:42	Kim Skip	02095	<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.</p>
2024-08-05 2:30:02	Mary Sommer		<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.</p>
2024-08-05 2:28:36	Aubrey Dutra	97301	<p>I recently took my 3 y/o hiking in an old growth stand; the wonder in her eyes as she took in the treesâ size, their diverse undergrowth, and the years theyâve stood was magical. She deserves the opportunity to wander and wonder among old growth now and 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.</p>
2024-08-05 2:19:46	Allie Ozmun-Wells	98501	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-05 1:31:32	Javier Martinez	93309	<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.</p>
2024-08-05 0:59:40	Tori Coto	95472	<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. I live in Northern California, where Redwood trees have been decimated by 95% of what they were 150 years ago. We have massive fires every year that destroy hundreds of thousands of acres of forest, grasses, to say nothing of people's homes and businesses.</p>
2024-08-05 0:53:20	Kenna Brabson	34446	<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.</p>
2024-08-05 0:52:24	Gianna Ramon	48328	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-05 0:46:42	Amy Ghotra	98109	<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.</p>
2024-08-05 0:43:51	Jessica Crye	97058	<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.</p>
2024-08-05 0:18:03	Izy Joy	15201	<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.</p>
2024-08-05 0:06:34	Dylan Nicholas	64157	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-04 23:43:23	Ava Loughland	02444	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 23:42:44	Diane Woods	95351	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 23:34:04	Cole Walker	94619	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 23:30:36	Nuria Varela	94544	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-04 23:13:54	Claire Brom	60614	<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.</p>
2024-08-04 22:54:54	Maisaa Mazeh	52608	<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.</p>
2024-08-04 22:46:16	Alice Goldberg	20785	<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.</p>
2024-08-04 22:42:09	Karla Aguilera	PO19 1SN	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-04 22:38:22	Naomi Lackaff	98052	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 22:24:12	Jessica Sweeney	80302	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 22:05:20	Gloria Bravo	98812	<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 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. Sincerely,\nGloria</p>
2024-08-04 21:58:52	Lucas Prosapio	29651	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-04 21:46:32	Lynn Socha	80301	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 21:31:02	Ava Salinas	76051	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 21:24:02	Vinson Couch	95624	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 21:14:43	Joshua Singer	01060	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-04 21:03:24	Ryan Stith	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.
2024-08-04 20:57:10	Trevor Marceau	48189	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-04 20:56:29	Aliyah Rhodes	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.
2024-08-04 20:53:52	Izabel Quartny	93505	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-04 20:52:28	Mercedes Uribe	93705	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-04 20:45:16	Kris Artinian	00000	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-04 20:35:41	Callum C	48892	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-04 20:30:32	Audrey Dalton	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.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-04 20:19:11	Trumere Butler	46402	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 19:53:34	Cassidy Bell	78741	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 19:18:34	Allyssa Lighthart	53214	<p>I believe in protecting our planet. Mature and old-growth trees and forests are integral to life on this planet. Aside from their astonishing beauty, they have so many important functions such as filtering drinking water for communities, being homes for wildlife and protecting our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.</p>
2024-08-04 19:17:56	Alexandra Stebenne	11372	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-04 19:12:46	Scott Sivola	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 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.
2024-08-04 19:12:12	Megan Bonham	97381	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-04 18:33:56	Maya Lopez	78043	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-04 18:27:30	Martha Caudill	38965	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-04 18:26:43	Lauren Johnson	54481	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 18:23:22	Tara Leonard	66048	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 18:02:03	Audrey Burneson	12208	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 17:57:09	Nancy Matamoros	95628	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-04 17:55:50	Pieter Ambrosius-Tolbert	53110	<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 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 listen and save the planet.</p>
2024-08-04 17:51:24	Julianne Edmonson	92612	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 17:45:35	Emma Sullivan	92023	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 17:38:14	Hailey Fallis	81324	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-04 17:37:15	Janet Armour-Jones	37375	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 17:35:24	Steven White	23702	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 17:30:34	Sierra Hewlett	23701	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 17:30:00	Andrea Carrillo	43230	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-04 17:29:37	Luis Cordero	43230	<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.</p>
2024-08-04 16:46:14	Destyne Parthemore	80016	<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.</p>
2024-08-04 16:45:19	Lola Marraillac	44730	<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.</p>
2024-08-04 16:40:21	Sonya Medina	90025	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-04 16:38:12	Carla Campos	32771	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-04 16:37:33	Eliana Kemerer	15613	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-04 16:36:15	Tristan Campos	32771	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-04 16:22:28	Mariah Loewen	21716	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-04 16:21:37	Luna Fox	98033	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 16:14:09	Paige Potter	93730	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 15:59:36	Connor D	67456	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 15:59:13	Connor D	84058	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-04 15:53:01	Connor D	80906	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-04 15:18:42	Jessa Beckers	55376	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-04 15:17:06	A H	18103	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-04 15:05:41	Jack Jannink	30643	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-04 15:01:04	Hayden Hadley	11206	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 14:54:13	Jessica Skow	55379	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 14:51:01	Magali Correll	11001	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 14:45:24	Hannah Olson	62265	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-04 14:38:41	Slav Strahinov	09000	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-04 14:30:23	Madeline Potter	75206	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-04 14:28:17	Tina Kunz		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-04 14:22:50	toni james	95124	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-04 14:16:19	Valeria Asturiano	34109	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 14:12:00	Michael Gilson	18102	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 14:08:49	Abid Farhan		<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 14:07:45	Malcolm Edgerton	60626	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-04 14:07:12	Georgia Petersen	60056	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-04 14:02:21	Kurt Fester	60056	Old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Commercial logging threatens old growth 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.
2024-08-04 14:01:25	KT Petersen	60016	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-04 14:01:15	Lynne Wehling-Fester	60016-1011	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-04 14:00:39	Pete Petersen	60016	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-04 13:57:16	Abby Segovia	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 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.
2024-08-04 13:42:52	Amber Loftin	74063	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-04 13:41:43	Rae H	95621	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-04 13:26:22	Owen Goebel	53147	Hear me out. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-04 13:17:02	Kellan Knowles	17343	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-04 13:12:30	Bridget Druken	92887	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-04 12:58:42	Yocelin Ramos-Perez	30427	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-04 12:56:48	Alexandria Bremmer	98126	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 12:54:26	Amy Vivas	22554	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 12:38:01	Madison Pipes	44410	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 12:37:59	Sarah Drees	97220	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-04 12:33:55	Greeshma R	560036	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-04 12:30:19	Brandi Adams	41097	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-04 12:25:28	Judah Christian	98333	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-04 12:15:52	yana belousov	16423	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-04 12:12:49	Mikayla Wenzel	48603	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 12:12:25	Anna Lorimor	48145	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 12:02:35	Ariel Hinman	42025	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 12:01:20	Marielle Gomez	87629	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-04 11:55:36	Amaya Demick	10455	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-04 11:55:02	Amber Kind	68462	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-04 11:38:19	David Weingaertner	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.
2024-08-04 11:35:54	Maria Martinez	67801	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-04 11:35:20	Brighton Bush	76016	<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 where the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.</p>
2024-08-04 11:33:01	Ava Bowman	80121	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 11:29:29	Nathan Wade	74110	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 11:23:21	Danielle Trejo	49289	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-04 11:18:44	Aaron Rodriguez	78254	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 11:18:39	Jessica Ewing	83646	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 11:17:08	Danielle Derlein	80246	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 11:10:50	Carla ORourke	03841	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-04 11:06:25	Ross Eggleston	43130	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-04 11:06:00	Gustavo Santillan	07843	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-04 11:05:45	Tara Santillan	07843	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-04 11:01:17	Ursula Ostrander	81435	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-04 10:57:09	Andrea Aguirre	43233	<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.</p>
2024-08-04 10:52:55	Kaia Petersen	72718	<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.</p>
2024-08-04 10:42:50	Margaret Jones	97267	<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.</p>
2024-08-04 10:38:41	Maksen Mecher	48823	<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. The world's dying. At least protect our trees so that it can live a little longer</p>



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-04 10:36:41	Grace Marti		<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.</p>
2024-08-04 10:31:40	ivee brown		<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.</p>
2024-08-04 10:30:16	Rachel Brown	72223	<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.</p>
2024-08-04 10:25:59	Lesley Weiss	75224	<p>My family and I have travelled around the western US this summer and got to experience the majesty of 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. We still need to cut and manage trees to reduce fire risk. Like the native Americans.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-04 10:22:17	Augustia Napa	02497	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 10:20:46	Anna Tedder	28403	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 10:16:46	Leah Prince	34291	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 10:12:04	Sophia Volk	50263	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-04 10:10:53	Alexis Goble	45227	Thank you for your time and consideration! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-04 9:58:33	Kortnie Huddleston	63135	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-04 9:54:03	Abbi Croze	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 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.
2024-08-04 9:53:45	Ann Thompson	84109	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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. 4. The Forest Service must take a restoration first approach and prioritize operations that include beaver reintroduction, watershed restoration, and native plant reseeding

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-04 9:52:43	emma mathe	44135	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 9:50:58	Lisa Hish	60618	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 9:42:17	Jayla Airhart	55347	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 9:40:17	Raquel Olonde	80016	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-04 9:35:49	Brianna Lynch	66720	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 9:30:29	Angela Akin	76504	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 9:28:39	Mena Fagot	34695	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 9:27:32	Reba Anderson	32174	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-04 9:26:08	Jinx Ellwanger	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.
2024-08-04 9:14:48	Kairyn Rainer	02359	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-04 9:08:34	Valerie Fang	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.
2024-08-04 8:57:22	Mckenna Wisner	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.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-04 8:41:33	Diogo Sonohara	00055	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 8:34:56	Rachel Crowder	80526	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 8:27:30	Clayton Johns	48507	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 8:21:14	Karen Neal	95368	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-04 7:55:26	Janet Elsbach	01257	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 7:52:54	Sophia Thurmond	45211	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 7:32:31	Carrie Martine	46062	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 7:31:56	Anita Allison	92651	<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 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.</p>



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-04 7:24:55	Anita 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.
2024-08-04 7:19:10	Bilyana Lavchieva	07400	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-04 7:11:37	Donna Lynne Strong Brott	45223	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-04 6:58:27	Elise Matthews	Lu1 4hx	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-04 6:49:27	Ender Black	97232	<p>The total protection of whatâs left of our sacred ecosystems must be the new guiding light for our nation. Mature, old-growth trees and untouched forests filter drinking water for human communities; theyâre also homes for "our precious wildlife, our fellow beings", and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.</p>
2024-08-04 6:39:02	Shawn Moriarty	02066	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 6:27:18	Aiden Winegar	84121	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 6:12:44	Rusu Kevin	731127	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-04 6:04:36	Haniyyah Rahmani Mahmudah	41288	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-04 5:34:07	Yvonne Harju	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 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.
2024-08-04 5:23:05	Alana Anderson	399-0101	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-04 5:06:47	Mia Nick	40468	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-04 4:32:38	Sereen Shihadeh	78552	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-04 4:31:02	Sarah Reese	86336	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-04 3:00:04	Louis Chalk	AL71WN	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-04 2:48:07	Karlee Carter	27357	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-04 2:36:00	Cammie Franzen	98233	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-04 2:29:24	Jeremy Joseph	97223	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-04 2:26:45	Zia Perry	V3J7N9	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-04 2:21:41	De Hof	48044	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-04 2:06:58	Janae Campbell	84062	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 1:37:28	Marlene Keller		<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 1:32:48	Genevieve Henion	23238	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-04 1:32:18	Marshall Heard	78213	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-04 1:29:12	Annabelle Allen	56036	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-04 1:23:05	Natalie Obrien	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.
2024-08-04 1:06:32	Phaedra Hyche	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 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.
2024-08-04 1:04:06	Hayley Cline	75401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-04 0:53:02	Teodor Yankov	NW3 7DJ	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-04 0:50:30	Jarrett Guyer	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 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.
2024-08-04 0:38:58	Andrew Tran	93063	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-04 0:34:45	Tim Mcgraw	55372	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-04 0:18:53	Jenna Lyons	01532	Have you ever thought about how absolutely crazy it is that a tree can reach that height? That it can be so old? That there used to be trees older than this country? ISNâT THAT WILD!?!? We learn in elementary school that trees are the lungs of the planet. We wonât get very far without them. So in that respect, I ask that: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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.



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-03 23:48:32	Nico Ramirez	80027	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-03 23:48:29	Abby Ashcraft	60010	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-03 23:36:00	Alexis Hill	61114	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-03 23:33:59	delaney kraus	54935	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-03 23:16:14	Mara Crane	N7a 3x3	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 22:50:41	Jerome Stucenski	85253	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 22:43:46	Talia Magnuson	55407	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 22:37:28	Angela Knight	60046	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-03 22:25:22	Liam Shadrick	02476	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 22:24:27	Jack Perkins	02476	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 22:23:11	Ksenia Petukhova	33139	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 22:20:10	Elizabeth Rybka	16502	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-03 22:17:14	Abigail Sharp	49546	<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.</p>
2024-08-03 21:51:53	Sage Wentzell-Brehme	04101	<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.</p>
2024-08-03 21:45:39	Cheyenne Tagg	14424	<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.</p>
2024-08-03 21:43:11	Caitlyn OLeary		<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-03 21:36:54	E P		<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 21:32:04	Mia R	78719	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 21:28:57	Amoory Medina	06120	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 21:23:58	Sam Shepherd	19401	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-03 21:03:34	Catherine Quin	10940	<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.</p>
2024-08-03 20:55:40	Kelsey Kleidon	60302	<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.</p>
2024-08-03 20:54:29	Peter Johns	98367	<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.</p>
2024-08-03 20:50:57	Susan Riggans	61523	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-03 20:43:04	Stevie Brown	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 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.
2024-08-03 20:30:03	Andra Eugene	01109	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-03 20:24:21	Margaret Nguyen	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 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.
2024-08-03 20:22:46	Margaret Davenport	39759	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-03 20:03:27	Belle Bozin	02719	I grew up in the Great North Woods. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-03 19:56:19	Andaleeb 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 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.
2024-08-03 19:55:55	Rachel Hyde	T12 NXR9	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-03 19:54:19	Alex R	92405	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-03 19:53:20	Sydnea Bergh	85367	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-03 19:27:53	Angela Ishak	85032	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-03 19:18:39	Seth Faulk	18302	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-03 19:12:55	Vee Hoatland	80814	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-03 19:00:06	Dalayna Marji	91104	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-03 18:53:09	Tania Cortes	11706	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-03 18:46:13	Natalia Andrews	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.
2024-08-03 18:44:48	Tiphania Campbell	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.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-03 18:38:04	Alicia 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.
2024-08-03 18:14:34	Emily Blauers	32331	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-03 18:01:23	Kaitlin Griffith	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.
2024-08-03 17:54:57	Haille Soderholm	05001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-03 17:52:49	Lisa Haglund	98103	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 17:45:07	Julia Moore	84606	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 17:33:23	Krista Murray-Salisbury	65203	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 17:25:13	Paige Schutts	07801	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-03 17:18:21	Nicole May	61275	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 17:12:55	Vanessa Alvarado	61275	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 16:57:35	Malice Klein	95051	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 16:50:31	Natalie Plante	55423	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-03 16:49:31	Lia Barnes	30809	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 16:47:05	Caroline Pierce	32025	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 16:38:50	Joseph Aurby	30606	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 16:38:37	Krista Lynn	47905	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-03 16:38:17	Aimee Boylan		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-03 16:35:00	Ellen Bennett	33444	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-03 16:34:02	Michaela Hoelldobler	80123	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-03 15:57:59	Joni Chanko	85250	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-03 15:49:34	Iris Allen	19133	<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.</p>
2024-08-03 15:45:53	Caden Vesey	95695	<p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests play a crucial role in filtering drinking water, providing habitats for wildlife, and mitigating climate change by sequestering large amounts of carbon annually. They also enhance ecosystem resilience to fires and help regulate forest temperatures. However, these invaluable trees face threats from climate change and commercial logging. Removing our oldest trees deprives us of their ecological benefits, beauty, and grandeur. These trees are far more valuable standing than as timber. The proposed National Old-Growth Amendment presents an opportunity for the Forest Service to safeguard these vital trees, but the current draft falls short. The policy proposals include several provisions that would allow the Forest Service to cut down old-growth trees and process them for commercial use. The alternatives proposed give agency staff the leeway to potentially eradicate old-growth forests under the guise of "proactive stewardship" and include vague language that might justify ongoing logging in the Tongass National Forest. None of the proposed alternatives 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 all old-growth trees across our nation. 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p>
2024-08-03 15:35:54	Brooke Zabawa	93546	<p>Do you like breathing? Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p>
2024-08-03 15:33:35	Ethan Tinsley	75025	<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.</p>



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-03 15:33:08	Kristian White	96106	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 15:30:46	Maria Stahl	85748	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 15:29:06	Louisa Hinebauch	03301	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 15:26:25	Karen Nguyen	92802	<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 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. Everyone loves our majestic magnificent forests. We need to do everything within our power and beyond our power to protect every tree sapling to old growth tree.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-03 14:47:26	Ann Wong	22193	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 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.
2024-08-03 14:43:24	Harlee K	79938	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-03 14:43:00	Colby Gray	20019	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-03 14:34:27	Angela Davis	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 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
2024-08-03 14:27:25	Chelsea Gibson		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-03 14:22:18	Aralyn Warren	99205	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-03 14:19:03	Tiffany Blackburn	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 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.
2024-08-03 14:18:31	Aisha Warsame	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 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
2024-08-03 14:16:47	Malinda Le	95624	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 14:14:18	Megan Markarian	78479	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 14:02:44	Nyx Bellcamp	35111	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 13:58:24	Jaylee Hannon	30019	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-03 13:52:37	Nico Arias	89012	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-03 13:47:36	Chrisy Tetreault	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.
2024-08-03 13:41:47	Teala Pannell	V4K 3G6	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-03 13:34:33	Chandler Vuilleumier		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-03 13:34:31	Kristen Moncada	97754	<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.</p>
2024-08-03 13:32:46	--Lynora Stallsmith	16130	<p>I have worked in the Allegheny National Forest for the last seven months. The effects of maintaining mature stands are absolutely inarguably clear to me. Please, we are the nation who's done so much to bring back animal populations after having brought many to the brink of extinction. Let's be the nation who also does right by the forest --the lungs of our 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. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p>
2024-08-03 13:31:14	Eric Leach	15216	<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.</p>
2024-08-03 13:29:00	Sierra Mitchell	80021	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-03 13:15:10	Salem Lewis	48879	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-03 13:13:15	Savannah Fish	76513	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-03 13:13:01	Ram RK		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-03 13:11:18	Declan Wakefield	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 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
2024-08-03 13:01:39	Ryan Parker	95610	<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.</p>
2024-08-03 12:53:39	Hayden Moses	07458	<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.</p>
2024-08-03 12:48:40	Charity Duran	55444	<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.</p>
2024-08-03 12:45:39	Charlie Collier	76209	<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.</p>



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-03 12:34:44	Anika Grundvig	84003	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-03 12:25:23	Susan Kurtz	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.
2024-08-03 12:12:46	Sarah Tasker	21702	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-03 12:10:25	James Mozingo	85355	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-03 12:09:31	Sarah Tope	78254	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 12:00:44	Lucia Marquez-Upman		<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 11:59:53	Sara Kothmann	23230	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 11:59:43	Leo Adogbe	77083	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-03 11:40:43	Kaitlyn Goheen		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-03 11:31:08	Lauren Mendoza	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 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.
2024-08-03 11:30:48	teddy kelley	04106	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-03 11:27:20	Ben Urbaniak	55304	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-03 11:26:59	Bree Showalter		<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 11:25:27	Brigitte Bel	43214	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 11:15:57	Walt Regan-Loomis		<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 11:13:39	Bri Reese	74464	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-03 11:11:03	Jackson McCurdy	27705	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 11:03:02	Taylor Wishart	37919	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 11:02:32	Tobi Ramey	30167	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 11:00:07	Victoria Kreindler	10003	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-03 10:49:40	Elizabeth Barrett	97034	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 10:49:19	Kevin McKeever	80023	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 10:46:47	Jennifer Hunter	27408	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 10:44:21	Aleksander Gerard-Ursin	02155	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-03 10:43:27	James Clark	49285	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 10:31:08	Kady Cherry	30047	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 10:30:03	Maxime Racaud	16050	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 10:19:38	Bryanna Muscia		<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-03 10:16:37	Lewis Broecker	45766	<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.</p>
2024-08-03 10:16:10	Lauren Lee	78666	<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.</p>
2024-08-03 10:14:57	Lindsayk Kahl	77046	<p>Stop cutting all the trees down! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p>
2024-08-03 10:13:06	Nicole Dorsey		<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.</p>



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-03 10:12:22	Michelle Roberts	47111	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 10:10:19	Jake Day	60564	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 10:02:03	Cat Vigo	80233	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 9:53:44	Grace Listopad	60056	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-03 9:45:35	Reanna Rutledge		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-03 9:44:49	Olivia Scott	07719	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-03 9:43:26	Cailin Edie	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 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.
2024-08-03 9:42:34	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 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
2024-08-03 9:33:09	Samantha Ochoa	80120	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-03 9:32:09	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 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.
2024-08-03 9:31:13	Diane gazyier	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 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.
2024-08-03 9:19:28	Simeran Randhawa	60194	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-03 9:19:22	Miriam Thorp	32771	<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.</p>
2024-08-03 9:18:59	Katy C	78204	<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.</p>
2024-08-03 9:16:56	Isabelle Chasse	04210	<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.</p>
2024-08-03 9:14:17	Caitie Kruiswyk	61801	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-03 9:12:39	Maxwell Haynes	61801	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-03 9:11:16	Cheyanne Little	30680	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-03 9:10:40	Jess Kovitch	23219	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-03 9:05:46	Christina Couture	60189	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-03 8:56:36	Tracy Vanderschmidt	02631	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 8:51:25	CJ Jones	20901	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 8:34:04	Ivelina Kirilova	34241	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 8:27:25	Emily Belanger	04005	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-03 8:26:38	Damien Utt	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 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.
2024-08-03 8:20:48	Ella Pattison	37604	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-03 8:15:22	Laura Matista	21921	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-03 8:14:39	Cyreine Adams	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 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
2024-08-03 8:12:10	Jasmine Scott	80224	<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 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. (Stop destroying the planet you need to survive!)</p>
2024-08-03 8:11:47	Josie Bruxvoort	37221	<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 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. PROTECT OUR TREES AND PROTECT OUR PEOPLE</p>
2024-08-03 8:09:39	Sarah Wilkins	55714	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 8:06:43	Grace Steinman		<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 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.</p>



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-03 7:51:09	Beth Quintus	48198	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 7:40:44	Grace Augustin	60805	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 7:34:28	Purvi Patel	08817	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-03 7:29:14	Claudia Vega	20170	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-03 7:20:09	Derek Jensen	02190	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-03 7:14:19	Sam Peck	02886	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-03 7:09:30	Cameron Meyers	46845	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-03 7:08:52	Daniel Steinlage	44133	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-03 6:35:16	Cassandra Many	13439	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-03 6:01:05	Ayah Al-athwari	B26 2EQ	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-03 6:00:41	Mia Tourangeau	j7y1v5	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-03 5:59:16	Mia Tourangeau	j7y1v5	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-03 5:57:51	Cory Barton	70403	<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.</p>
2024-08-03 5:52:07	jasmine gerlach	85207	<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.</p>
2024-08-03 5:02:53	Shaylyn Smith	98548	<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.</p>
2024-08-03 4:33:59	Supawan Ma	46803	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-03 4:32:39	Andrea Lopere		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-03 4:03:04	Alex Lock	Cf46 6jb	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-03 3:47:18	Charitra Benara	282002	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-03 3:39:51	Akshay Ravi	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.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-03 3:36:39	Fernando Miranda	93241	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-03 3:29:58	Roslyn Contreras	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.
2024-08-03 3:26:17	Evelyn Tirosh	97212	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-03 3:10:47	Gordon Perrett	06232	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-03 3:01:06	Shenny Cruces	95831	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-03 3:00:52	Gurdiya Heera	87104	Old growth trees truly encapsulate the beauty of America, and the Earth. The current lack of protection is devastating to the land, and for us. I implore you to preserve these gems for the sake of our planet, and our future generations!\n\nMature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.\n\nThank you.
2024-08-03 2:54:49	Shaina Givens	32776	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-03 2:42:31	Emily Chavez	90605	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.\n\nThink about your kids grandkids or friends and family members you love. We need to think about their future as well :)

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-03 2:35:37	Jeanny Tafoya	97124	Please take this into consideration. For 7 generations , letâ□□s protect their 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.
2024-08-03 2:33:38	belle willis	v8z5m6	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-03 2:32:54	Taylor Ganis	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.
2024-08-03 2:31:27	Dalys Barrera	33186	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-03 2:28:53	Brandon Swader	44512	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-03 1:58:27	Grace Xu	94002	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-03 1:14:06	Brandon Stup	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 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.
2024-08-03 1:13:28	Mal Cook	37204	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-03 0:54:51	Jason Minton	30047	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-03 0:54:31	Isaac Camden	30047	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-03 0:54:08	Ravyn Spears	72601	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills.\n3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. \n Alongside the facts, trees are pleasant to be around old trees especially the big ones remind people there small in comparison and I think it's important I think more areas and environments need to be protected everywhere and we should have old growth everywhere
2024-08-03 0:53:46	Belle Wilmer	30084	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-03 0:53:29	Andrew Stowe	30084	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-03 0:53:16	Alexandra Vetsch	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 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.
2024-08-03 0:53:00	Samuel Stowe	35205	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-03 0:52:24	Cory Schoonover	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 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
2024-08-03 0:49:56	Paarth Shah	08820	<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.</p>
2024-08-03 0:29:34	Pele Watnock	97055	<p>The earth is at a tipping point, we need the old growth to remain. What little there is, for future generations to exist. Your wealth may shield you temporarily, but the awesome power of this planet will not be restrained. Save the trees, to save ourselves.\n\n Old growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p>
2024-08-03 0:22:58	Eve Wilder		<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.</p>
2024-08-03 0:19:35	Janelle Dry	09300	<p>Please do not allow 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-03 0:11:53	Lea Dreux	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.
2024-08-03 0:08:26	Andrea Nichols	80459	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-03 0:06:56	Meet Desai	08830	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-03 0:05:36	Zaiden Geesey	17403	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-03 0:03:03	Selena Barnish	97068	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-02 23:57:39	Sam Holverson	53589	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-02 23:51:52	Anna Hurlimann	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.
2024-08-02 23:43:58	Dan Woodard	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.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 23:34:02	Zachery Knez	97056	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 23:33:06	Briana Knez	97056	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 23:27:53	Sarina Pepper	12401	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 23:23:52	Marcus Harvison	34637	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 23:19:08	Paul Christianson	54703	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 23:13:26	Megan Shipley	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 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.
2024-08-02 23:09:45	Mary Ann Finkel	34233	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 23:01:52	Krupa Desai	07076	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-02 22:47:38	Gloria Mack	44212	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 22:44:34	Penelope Fennell	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 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.
2024-08-02 22:43:38	Shannon Amiot	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, flooding, drought AND help regulate forest temperatures. )Which could save our butts in the future!!) I've worked in resource management for over 12 years and if I can say one thing about my experience on assessment & monitoring teams, raparian coverage is the foundation of river ecosystems. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, protection, and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing! With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 22:42:31	William Brandenburg	03824	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-02 22:30:59	Claire Sandberg	98250	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 22:29:48	Rachael Letney	93532	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 22:29:15	Mary Rose LeBaron	94402	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 22:27:58	Sierra Kincaid	97701	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 22:27:37	Zachary Benezra	11731	<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 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. I would like to add as a young entrepreneur, it would be divesting for me to witness one of my most prized settings destroyed over a relatively small amount of profit. It would prohibit me from establishing my business around the Forest.</p>
2024-08-02 22:22:35	Nicole Martinez	92325	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 22:19:32	Matthew Davis	92078	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 22:19:28	Mel Vance	V2X 3J7	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 22:18:09	Katie Hall	80537	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 22:14:54	Anna Hardman	25526	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 22:06:26	Lauren-Rose Borghard	80223	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 22:04:05	Madasen Taylor	48451	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 21:58:43	leonardo Gonzalez baez	23602	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 21:54:43	Hayley Connors-Keith	80501	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 21:53:30	Mary Corser		<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 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. PROTECT OUR TREES 🌲🌲🌲</p>
2024-08-02 21:52:54	David Abe	01702	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 21:51:52	Addison Lowe		<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.</p>
2024-08-02 21:49:26	Christopher Hargis	37757	<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.</p>
2024-08-02 21:46:51	Coleman Perella	80435	<p>I am reminded of Susan Simmard's memoir, Finding the Mother Tree. If you are not familiar, she is a well established researcher who worked for the British Columbia forest service and later universities, where her research demonstrated vast benefits to 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.</p>
2024-08-02 21:43:47	Carolyn Berard	60660	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 21:38:04	Mason Smith	80241	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 21:37:48	Ryan Phoenix	60060	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 21:36:27	David Huth	63021	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 21:34:46	Josiah Pinz	60056	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 21:30:46	Fitz Finger	38501	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 21:28:10	Millicent Crawford	94546	<p>Mature and old-growth trees and forests are important to our environment and our world. They filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. They also provide unmatched beauty and recreational value. And they can boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing to the American public. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service, and the corporations that seem to have our government in their pockets, to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. That's not stewardship. It's corporate greed with a mask on. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.</p>
2024-08-02 21:24:17	Sidra Ggo	90001	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 21:12:19	Ryan Braat	84414	<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 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.</p>



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 21:08:49	Lindsay LoBue	33026	<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.</p>
2024-08-02 21:05:34	Erica Grogg	97007	<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.</p>
2024-08-02 20:56:27	Julia Mason	97702	<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.</p>
2024-08-02 20:53:04	Jerrel Mitchell	91331	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 20:48:37	Charlie Kizzie	77036	<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.</p>
2024-08-02 20:43:02	Susan Cope	90405	<p>Years ago, I worked in network news. At first hand, I experienced clear-cut forests, My dismay about this and other human actions which forever harm our earth led me to write \\\</p>
2024-08-02 20:41:44	Alice Maykuth	19505	<p>Please. For 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.</p>
2024-08-02 20:31:20	Claudia Hahn	45066	<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.</p>
2024-08-02 20:30:41	Reilly Taylor	98391	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 20:26:22	Spencer Bell	60302	<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 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.</p> <p>Thank you,\nSpencer</p>
2024-08-02 20:24:42	Corinne Powell	98388	<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 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.</p> <p>My name is Corinne Powell. I just enrolled into Oregon State University's College Of Forestry. I'll be starting my college experience this fall. My current major is Natural Resources, and I'm planning on joining the US Forest Service to help protect and conserve.</p>
2024-08-02 20:22:00	Sydney Vogt	55416	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 20:18:51	Auryn Heaton	84107	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 20:16:17	Alberta Heydom	86326	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-02 20:14:32	Chloe McQuesten	99224	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-02 20:11:36	Shelby Hulse	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.
2024-08-02 20:09:27	June Benson	02304	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-02 20:07:44	Amanda Newman	14214	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 20:05:09	Kathryn Dalzell	98039	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 20:03:56	Abby J		<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 20:01:22	Jessica Aguilar	79903	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 19:58:41	Dylan Vanderpool	45011	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 19:57:11	Jacqueline Sisser	75081	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 19:55:14	Emily Bishop	20002	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 19:54:27	Heather Shaulis	75228	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 19:48:54	Daphns Fiato	48306	<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.</p>
2024-08-02 19:46:34	Erin Neupauer		<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.</p>
2024-08-02 19:42:40	Kathya Guzman	84790	<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.</p>
2024-08-02 19:41:30	Destinee Rogers	80110	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 19:36:40	Rachel Taris	33618	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 19:34:45	Matthew Kline	14489	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 19:29:22	Malena Basilio	01023	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 19:28:39	Katherine Scott	59715	<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 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.</p> <p>\n\nThe environment around us determines how everything else plays out, please understand the gravity of saving old growth forests.</p>



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 19:25:21	Melanie Colburn	94903	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 19:22:49	Matty Baratz	44022	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 19:22:40	Aqilah Pope	92126	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 19:22:01	Octavia Martineau	98058	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 19:17:12	Annie Mikkelson	80138	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 19:14:06	Eleanor Voyvodich	15116	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 19:08:28	Quinn Miller	67206	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 19:03:54	Danny Bui		<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 18:52:35	Armend Berisha	08867	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 18:46:31	John Bock	64081	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 18:44:04	Selena Martinez	19968	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 18:43:53	Sandy Wilson	12157	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 18:43:45	Sarah Wheeler	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.
2024-08-02 18:43:24	Hannah Li	94704	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-02 18:42:25	Cole Johnston	97210	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-02 18:37:58	Kenneth Luce	34984	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-02 18:37:28	Ronnie Amir	01072	<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 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. Protect our future... Please.</p>
2024-08-02 18:36:26	Kristin Klipka	80005	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 18:35:34	Carinthia Nygaard	75025	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 18:33:48	Baylee White	26041	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 18:32:53	Erin Benoit	L7T 3K5	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 18:30:37	sylvia pittman	20815	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 18:29:26	Gabby Anich	91105	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 18:28:25	Joan lezin	06804	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 18:27:00	Torrey Schenewerk	92020	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 18:25:13	Katie Owens	40511	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 18:24:21	Tom Tamayo	08873	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 18:20:06	Ian Bancroft	49721	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-02 18:13:33	Titus Fojtik	91607	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond. Letâ□□s be better for the planet and for all of humanity.
2024-08-02 18:13:02	Mary Owens-Palmer	44104	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-02 18:12:36	Anija Gupta	22181	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-02 18:11:59	Kitanna Columbine	75069	"Now all that was left beneath the bad-smelling sky was my big empty factory... the Lorax... and I. The Lorax said nothing. Just gave me a glance... just gave me a very sad, sad backward glance... as he lifted himself by the seat of his pants. And I'll never forget the grim look on his face when he hoisted himself and took leave of this place, through a hole in the smog, without leaving a trace. And all that the Lorax left here in this mess was a small pile of rocks, with one word... unless" - Dr. Seuss, "The Lorax" I donâ□□t want this story to come any closer to being a reality.
2024-08-02 18:10:59	Amanda Lawrence	34681	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-02 18:09:11	Oliver Dickson-Cotto	06424	<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 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. IF THE EARTH DIES WE DIE YOU CANNOT FOCUS ON SOCIAL ISSUES BECAUSE IF THERE IS NO EARTH THERE WILL BE NO SOCIAL ISSUES</p>
2024-08-02 18:08:10	Maria Weis	07456	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 18:08:08	Rachel Stark	R3t3h8	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 18:05:17	Sam Crowder	25526	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 18:02:00	Taylor Somyk	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.
2024-08-02 18:01:24	Alicia Brewer	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.
2024-08-02 17:59:33	Diana S.	08043	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-02 17:59:21	Erin Crampton	V9n312	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-02 17:59:12	Madden Shoebottom	76210	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 17:58:00	Reina Carver	81425	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 17:57:56	Kaeli Altman	80249	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 17:56:43	Breana High	60411	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 17:56:37	Caitlin Bohner	78204	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 17:55:33	Kaleb Kaven	73132	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 17:55:31	Anthony Correra	92313	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 17:54:34	Lee Korotash	27517	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 17:50:24	Alexandra Hopkins	03894	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests. 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-02 17:42:18	Alison Parker	12590	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-02 17:41:34	Jennifer Browe	98354	Mature and old-growth trees are so important! They filter drinking water, theyâre home for wildlife and protect our climate. They also boost the ecosystemâs resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests is a threat to the people and wildlife. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals allows the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees. All of the current options let agency staff decide what happens to the old growth trees. \nTheyâre also not using clear enough language which can create loopholes for the commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For my support, I believe itâs necessary that the final draft address these issues: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests. 2.The Forest Service must end all logging of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for the current and future generations of America.
2024-08-02 17:39:02	Jacqueline Mann	85712	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-02 17:36:49	Nicolle Edwards	32837	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-02 17:34:31	Amanda Haas	85201	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-02 17:32:48	Lucas Buchheit	27517	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-02 17:31:09	Onyx Maddox	19720	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-02 17:31:01	Luna Quinn	44672	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-02 17:30:13	Malik Maddox	19711	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 17:30:10	Samantha Wellman	98201	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 17:29:41	Rachel Guzzo	08062	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 17:29:20	Malik Maddox	19802	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 17:28:33	Wyatt Rose	79911	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 17:28:30	Malik Maddox	19711	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 17:26:37	JOSHUA BYERS	48197	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 17:25:24	Malik Maddox	19720	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-02 17:24:56	Rita Evans	17111	<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 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. 4. Our forests must be a resource we protect. Industry is not more important to the health and well being of our earth and the many beings that live on it. Protect our future and protect our mature forests.</p> <p>Rita</p>
2024-08-02 17:23:17	Maddy Lee	90815	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 17:16:39	Elizabeth Garrett	49660	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 17:14:04	mikaela pantoja	94533	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 17:12:06	AngÃlica Machado e Portugal		<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.</p>
2024-08-02 17:09:20	Sara Miles	37620	<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.</p>
2024-08-02 17:08:37	Chelsea McIntosh	V9Y	<p>My name is Chelsea, I write this to express how badly we need these old-growth trees!!! Stop cutting them down!!! They are required for our drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate 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 imperative for our survival!!! Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p>
2024-08-02 17:07:44	Aracylis Rampersad	11417	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 17:04:40	Hunter Molock	75082	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 17:03:18	Alexandra Brandon	16353	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 17:02:02	Samantha Spurgeon	29486	<p>To prioritize the function of business over nature, health, well being, survival, shared resources, future generations, etc. would be a bold move on the governments end showing where their agendas lie &amp; their lack of understanding how anything functions on a macro or micro scale. The crimes against humanity are piling up, dear "government". Mature&amp;old-growth forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. Forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives people of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature &amp; old-growth trees; the current draft proposal fails us all. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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. I consider it necessary that the final amendments address its deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p>
2024-08-02 16:58:24	Holly Benjamin	02019	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 16:54:16	Turner Miles	49508	<p>Dear US Forest Service, The Climate crisis ever growing, and not many people are doing anything to protect or preserve anything. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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. From a young environmentalist who wants to preserve these woods for my children and my children's children, and even beyond. Turner</p>
2024-08-02 16:52:41	Emily Gopikrishna	46614	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 16:51:04	Geoff Fischer	02171	<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 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 consider the generations of people after us that will benefit from the mature trees and forests!</p>
2024-08-02 16:48:44	Spencer Lund	59808	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 16:46:03	Elizabeth Glogau	75001	<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.</p>
2024-08-02 16:44:48	Nicholas Hinkell	89410	<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.</p>
2024-08-02 16:43:18	Caitlin Russell	06897	<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.</p>
2024-08-02 16:43:04	Andrew Nestor		<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 16:40:43	Juan Banelos	85138	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 16:39:21	Nathaniel Hagen	53089	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 16:39:19	Kaitlin McClendon	78640	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 16:38:19	Sherwood Soley	01005	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 16:36:24	Joseph Prewitt	21701	<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 metric tonnes of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures while filtering bodies of water. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. 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 should be treated as such by legislators. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.</p>
2024-08-02 16:34:03	Tonya Alemao	11572	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 16:33:30	Erin Platner	54115	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 16:32:59	Crystal Dehn	56143	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 16:32:43	Fennec Beckmann	13820	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 16:29:25	Trinity Anderson	65201	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 16:29:00	Victoria Heath	61704	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 16:26:07	Miles Fernetti		<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 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.</p>



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 16:25:51	Harrison Prater	34450	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 16:25:26	Devon Oneill	34450	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 16:24:38	Amanda Austin	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 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.
2024-08-02 16:24:26	Meredith Ross	28626	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-02 16:24:06	Esther Musselman	84124	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 16:23:37	Amelia Yung-Faulkner	77018	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 16:22:30	Samantha Musa		<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 16:22:04	Lydia Nyktas	43221	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 16:22:02	Nicole June	37042	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 16:21:48	Rachel Ivey	97211	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 16:21:44	Jonathan Thio	91105	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 16:21:37	Drew Nyktas	43221	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 16:21:11	Carly Nyktas	43221	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 16:20:42	Louis Nyktas	43221	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 16:20:14	Devon Nyktas	43221	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 16:19:26	Savannah Langworthy	09107	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 16:19:14	Eric Nyktas	43221	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 16:19:07	Hilary Olson	80537	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 16:18:51	Paige Willey	84037	<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 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. I have learned that mature and old growth trees help filter our water, and I think this is worth protecting!!</p>
2024-08-02 16:18:38	Jessica Reilly	14606	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 16:18:06	leanne martinez	86046	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 16:18:01	Kellee Cragin	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 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.
2024-08-02 16:17:45	Jeff Conlon	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 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.
2024-08-02 16:17:29	Dustin Conlon		Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-02 16:17:16	Reid Conlon	10030	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-02 16:17:06	Davis Peltier	70454	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-02 16:16:59	Brandon Garcia	10030	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-02 16:16:34	Reilly Conlon	10030	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-02 16:16:04	Kristin Plath	55421	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 16:15:31	Kristel Vesely	95677	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 16:15:18	Ryan Sandberg	85207	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 16:10:42	Jonathan Koh	92126	<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 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.</p>



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 16:09:06	Cordelia Swanson	93314	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 16:08:29	Brandon Crouch	84401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 16:08:13	Jena Edkins	84401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 16:07:29	Rose Bern	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 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
2024-08-02 16:07:27	Carla GarcÃa LÃpez	33208	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-02 16:06:41	Lery Espinosa	90401	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-02 16:05:21	Lauren Christenson	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.
2024-08-02 16:05:03	Lizette Sayah	06457	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-02 16:04:31	Brian DeVries	23435	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 16:03:00	Allison Joyner Bizama	00926	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 16:00:23	Abigail Shea	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.
2024-08-02 15:59:41	Jessi Bingham	98603	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-02 15:59:29	Maja Ferm	26540	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 15:58:34	Kira Night Pipe	85365	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 15:58:24	Haley Combs		<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 15:57:52	Barbara Stallings	85365	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 15:56:36	Vash Night Pipe	85365	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 15:56:02	Dee Rorabaugh	97111	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 15:54:14	Carly Parker	93225	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 15:53:48	Sarah Hurley	72173	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-02 15:52:55	Katherine Night Pipe	85365	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 15:52:15	Martha Tyler	90064	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 15:51:48	Miranda Lawson	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 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.
2024-08-02 15:51:05	G R	70015	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-02 15:50:04	Maya Gonzales	84321	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 15:49:51	Bethany Diaz	11427	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 15:49:36	Bianca Medina	85008	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 15:49:33	Liam Herisson	21000	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 15:49:32	Amanda Laird	97305	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 15:48:28	Erika Promislow	48864	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 15:48:19	Colton Ihrle	46755	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 15:48:10	Jenny Mahar	99004	<p>Hiä! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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!</p>



Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 15:45:28	Kai Dualan	92584	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 15:43:57	Victor Campos	60565	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 15:41:28	Rylie Zenan	91304	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 15:39:04	Catherine Gray	02038	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-02 15:36:16	Jonathan St Jean		<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 15:29:26	Susan DesMarais	01532	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 15:25:15	Stephanie Spies	98516	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 15:13:30	Faith Cunha	97624	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 14:50:05	Xenia Zepeda	95020	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-02 14:30:18	Keely ODwyer	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 oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-02 14:28:25	Richard Hersey	61111	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-02 14:21:24	Jessica Chossach	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.

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 14:20:24	Shiphra Penner	V1x 5c8	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 14:18:44	Arianna OMalley	11207	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 14:03:36	Merrily Arnold	97477	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 13:55:17	Lauren deCocq	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 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
2024-08-02 13:54:05	Eirik Bjorkman	12208	<p>Ahoy! Destroying our environment so we can have basic needs met is not the way we need to do things. Its old, sloppy, and leaves a bad rap. Were all on this earth together, we cant be destroying anything without harming ourselves. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.</p>
2024-08-02 13:52:34	Madelyn Vink	95570	<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.</p>
2024-08-02 13:35:47	Samantha Perkins	89021	<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.</p>
2024-08-02 13:31:56	Esperanza Diaz	48138	<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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 13:26:21	James Morris	80305	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 13:19:50	Daniela Ocando		<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 13:11:28	Dominic Corradino	80304	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 13:05:37	Michelle Rescigno	18302	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 12:49:42	Lydia Bell	15106	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 12:40:48	Simone Elhart	10009	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 12:27:42	Margaret Peine	55106	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 12:24:28	Gregory Schaefer	98466	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 12:18:04	Nadia Busekrus	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 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.
2024-08-02 12:10:16	Jenna Perea	79705	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 12:05:44	Caitlin Todd	V7m0a3	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 11:59:40	Paige Lieblich	94596	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-02 11:57:38	Kimberly Murphy	98027	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 11:53:49	Kendall LeGrande	53168	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 11:36:49	Chelsea Craig	99223	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 11:32:28	Ellie Cav	60655	<p>Please. We are just kids growing up in a world where nature and all of God's beautiful creations are being destroyed. Please protect it for our sake. For the sake of your children, your grandchildren, their grandchildren, and so on. Thank 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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 11:11:37	Avery Call	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.
2024-08-02 11:07:44	Lucas Robert	R3e1w1	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.The Forest Service must establish protections for mature forests and trees to increase the amount of old growth for our children and generations beyond.
2024-08-02 11:06:59	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.
2024-08-02 11:01:52	Ashley Early	40769	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that could be used to justify continued commercial logging of old growth in the Tongass National Forest. None of the Alternatives proposed would protect our oldests trees and forests. For me to support these amendments, I consider it necessary that the final amendments address these deficiencies: 1.The Forest Service must end the logging of old-growth trees across our national forests 2.The Forest Service must end the commercial exchange of old-growth trees logged on forestlands managed by the agency. No old-growth trees should be sent to mills. 3.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
2024-08-02 11:00:59	Laurel Mason	62642	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 10:30:08	Michelle Maffatore	11735	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 10:21:24	Jeff White	94702	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 10:20:22	Tyler Smith	29405	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 10:00:08	Emily Langston	23185	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 9:59:34	Emily Roberts	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 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.
2024-08-02 9:37:40	Xiyan Zhu	10027	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 9:32:42	Bailey Martin	46979	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-02 9:19:11	Felisha Baker	65043	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 9:12:40	Matt Mendenhall	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 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.
2024-08-02 9:10:45	Maeve Daley	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 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.
2024-08-02 9:09:35	Oliver Pflaum	12174	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-02 9:07:27	Emmanuel Boidot	30062	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 9:05:07	bryant stringham	85209	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 8:46:40	Alyssa Black	01061	<p>We need to protect the old growth forests now more than ever!! Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.</p>
2024-08-02 8:06:15	Robert Allison	92651	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 7:46:11	Gina DellaSalla	15057	<p>If we don't do something to take care of the planet we are on, the children today very simply won't have a planet to live on when they become adults. The climate is rapidly deteriorating and we are seeing significant changes in weather already. Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.</p>
2024-08-02 7:30:24	sofia barbosa	97405	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 6:55:38	Matthew Alexander	97123	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 5:42:27	Akatli Zepeda	85713	<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 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.</p>

Date_Signed	Name	Zip	Comment
2024-08-02 5:24:14	Thomas Houf	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 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.
2024-08-02 5:14:50	Chris H	95482	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. Nature is worthwhile for its own sake not as an object but as a vital part of our community. Protecting the environment is protect community, health, air, and babies. Keeping trees means keeping babies alive. Do you want babies to die? With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 3:46:47	Sofia I.	85718	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 3:43:19	Max Smith	86303	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-02 3:30:13	Megan Pennington	80228	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 2:37:22	Nik Cook	20816	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 2:20:29	Lune E.	28217	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 2:13:19	Danyah Whitney	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 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
2024-08-02 2:12:59	Zohal Khan	60022	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 1:30:53	Briana Marxen-McCollom	63124	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 1:24:52	Kristy Sutherland	07928-2736	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 1:22:12	Michelle Rodwell	49506	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-02 1:17:34	Julie Spalding	80123	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 1:01:30	Jessi Carkhuff	52641	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 0:54:07	Suzette Lew	94606-4116	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 0:45:20	Walker Uhls	93001	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-02 0:42:15	Ojaswini Amrita	201009	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 0:35:27	Kelsi Daniels	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 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.
2024-08-02 0:30:36	River Smith	10036	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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.
2024-08-02 0:13:53	Sierra Yorke	M4G3R4	Mature and old-growth trees and forests filter drinking water for communities, are homes for wildlife and protect our climate by absorbing and storing tons of carbon every year. These trees and forests also boost ecosystem resilience to fire and help regulate forest temperatures. Threats to our mature and old-growth forests include a changing climate and commercial logging. Cutting down our oldest trees deprives Americans of the benefits, beauty and majesty of our largest, oldest trees. These trees are worth more standing. With the proposed National Old-Growth Amendment, the Forest Service has an opportunity to protect our mature and old-growth trees; but the current draft proposal fails to do so. The policy proposals include numerous opportunities for the Forest Service to cut old-growth trees and send them to the mill. All of the proposed alternatives allow agency staff the discretion to manage old growth out of existence in pursuit of "proactive stewardship" goals. They also contain ambiguous language that 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
2024-08-02 0:08:25	Lilly Price	21788	<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 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.</p>
2024-08-02 0:05:01	Gabriel Guillot	V1V1P1	<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 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. I also wanted to note that by protecting forests like these, you are contributing to us, you, family, your friends families and children having a future. Thank you,</p>